

GENERAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL,
FOR
1869-70.
WITH APPENDICES

CALCUTTA.

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

1870.

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No. 3573.

FROM

H. S. BEADON, Esq.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1870.

GENERAL DEPT.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4287, dated the 21st instant, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the publication of your Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending the 31st March last.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. BEADON,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT

• • • ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

1869-70. .

GENERAL STATISTICS.—The returns of the year which ended on the 31st March 1870 shew that the number of colleges and schools receiving aid from the State has increased by 204, and the number of students attending them by 8,039. At the close of the preceding year the number of institutions in operation was 3,985; they are now 4,189. And the number of pupils has at the same time risen from 1,62,674 to 1,70,713. The increase is at the rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for schools, and something less than 5 per cent. for pupils. The returns of the year are classified, as usual, in the table in the following page.

Return of Colleges and Schools receiving allowances from the State.

31ST MARCH 1870.			Number of institutions.	Number of pupils
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges (general) ...	...	...	11*	986
Colleges (professional, including law departments) ...	...	...		947
Medical College (vernacular departments)...	...	...		326
Madrasahs ...	...	...		117
School of art ...	...	...		48
Normal schools for masters ...	...	...		1,514
Normal schools for mistresses ...	...	...		20
Schools for boys, English higher class ...	...	...		10,450
Schools for boys, English middle class ...	...	...		851
Schools for boys, Vernacular middle class ...	...	...		11,854
Schools for boys, Vernacular lower class ...	...	...		1,161
Schools for girls (native) ...	...	...	1	76
			361	28,380
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION, RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES.				
Colleges (general) ...	...	...		421
Normal schools for masters ...	...	...		267
Normal schools for mistresses ...	...	...		8
Schools for boys, English higher class ...	...	...		9,511
Schools for boys, English middle class ...	...	...		27,533
Schools for boys, Vernacular middle class ...	...	...		24,256
Schools for boys, Vernacular lower class ...	...	...		6,929
Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign races ...	...	...		688
Schools for girls, natives ...	...	...		5,969
			1,689	79,582
RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.				
Normal schools for masters ...	...	...	3	115
Schools for boys, English middle class ...	...	...	60	1,699
Schools for boys, Vernacular middle class ...	...	...	14	6,508
Schools for boys, Vernacular lower class ...	...	...	1,884	53,558
Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign races ...	...	...	3	271
Schools for girls, natives ...	...	...	41	600
			2,139	62,751
Grand total ...	...	...	4,189	1,70,713

* Inclusive of the under-graduate classes at Gowhatti, Cuttack, and Chittagong.

† Inclusive of the law departments at Gowhatti, Cuttack, and Chittagong.

The table shews that Government institutions have increased by 61, and their pupils by 2,493; that in grant-in-aid

institutions there is an increase of 74 schools and 4,368 pupils; and that in schools otherwise aided, the increase is 99 schools and 1,178 pupils.

On the whole, it appears that there is a decrease of 6 lower vernacular schools, and an increase of 9 higher schools, of 50 middle English schools, of 134 middle vernacular schools, and of 1 normal school.

The decrease in the number of lower vernacular schools is due to the fact that a large number of schools which last year ranked as lower schools have this year so far improved that they are now classified with middle schools, while, owing to the stringent restrictions imposed on the maintenance of primary village schools out of imperial funds, the opening of new schools has been checked, and but small additions have been possible at the lower end of the scale.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The aggregate expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 31,65,087, of which Rs. 13,22,628 was supplied by private funds, and Rs. 18,42,459 was contributed by the State. Turning to the corresponding figures for the previous year, the aggregate increase of expenditure is found to be Rs. 2,13,587, of which Rs. 87,469 was provided for by State grants, and Rs. 1,26,118 from private sources. The rate of increase is therefore 4.7 per cent. on State expenditure, and 9.5 per cent. on private expenditure. The cost of each pupil to the State was Rs. 10-12-8. The corresponding cost in 1868-69 was Rs. 10-12-7.

The Bengal revenue for the year is returned at Rs. 15,65,81,559, exclusive of Rs. 3,98,901, which has been credited to revenue on account of fees received in Government institutions. Taking the figures so reduced to represent the State income of the year, it results that the Government outlay on education was 1.17 per cent. on the public income. The corresponding percentage in 1868-69 was 1.010 per cent.

Abstract of distribution of expenditure during the year 1869-70.

SOURCE OF CHARGE.	EXPENDITURE.					Total expenditure from imperial and local funds.	Percentage on total expenditure.
	From imperial funds.	FROM LOCAL FUNDS.					
		Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Direction	49,542	.....	.....	.....	49,512	1.56
Inspection	2,53,550	.....	.....	.....	2,53,550	8.01
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.							
General—affiliated to the University in arts ...	2,04,431	76,339	29,698	1,06,037	3,10,471	9.80	
Special—ditto in law, medicine, and engineering ...	1,25,903	60,285	.....	60,285	1,86,188	5.88
Government Madrasahs ...	17,389	592	4,527	5,119	22,508	.71	
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.							
General.							
For boys—							
Higher class, English ...	2,25,056	1,90,454	26,957	2,17,411	4,42,467	13.97	
Middle " " ...	7,152	10,309	426	10,635	17,787	.56	
Middle class, Vernacular ...	58,357	25,760	991	26,751	85,108	2.66	
Lower " " ...	4,842	663	32	695	5,537	.17	
For girls—natives ...	10,041	465	.....	465	10,509	.33
Special.							
Schools of medicine—							
Bengali department, Medical College ...	21,210	6,110	.....	6,110	27,350	.86
Hindustani department, Medical College ...	24,452	170	.....	170	24,622	.77
Normal schools—							
For masters ...	1,30,774	5,609	258	5,867	1,36,641	4.30	
For mistresses ...	1,216	.....	.....	.....	1,216	.03
School of Art ...	19,017	262	.....	262	19,279	.60
PRIVATE COLLEGES—AIDED.							
General—affiliated to the University in arts ...	29,600	23,554	74,415	97,969	1,27,569	4.03	
Carried over ...	11,82,568	4,00,472	1,37,304	4,37,776	16,20,324	...	

SOURCE OF CHARGE.	EXPENDITURE.					Percentage on total expenditure.
	From imperial funds.	FROM LOCAL FUNDS.			Total expenditure from imperial and local funds.	
		Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward ...	11,82,568	4,00,472	1,37,304	4,37,776	16,20,314	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS—AIDED.						
General.						
For boys—						
Higher class, English ...	51,824	76,160	62,730	1,38,890	1,90,714	6·002
Middle class, English ...	57,705	1,01,648	1,71,218	2,72,896	4,30,601	13·60
Middle class, Vernacular	1,02,649	61,500	78,314	1,39,883	2,42,524	7·66
Lower class, Vernacular	1,07,895	48,807	28,406	77,213	1,85,108	5·81
For girls—						
Europeans and other foreign races ...	19,436	9,384	16,584	25,968	45,404	1·43
Natives ...	42,859	6,225	96,734	1,02,939	1,45,818	4·62
Special.						
Normal schools—						
For masters ...	7,035	1,950	5,245	7,195	14,290	·14
For mistresses ...	1,760	1,448	4,595	6,043	7,803	·24
SCHOLARSHIPS, GOVERNMENT.						
General.						
Tenable in colleges—						
Senior ...	22,331	.....	.....	.....	22,331	·70
Junior ...	39,171	.....	.....	.....	39,171	1·23
Tenable in schools—						
Minor (English) ...	15,284	.....	.....	.....	15,284	·48
Vernacular (Bengali and Urdu) ...	31,938	.....	.....	.....	31,938	1·005
Special.						
Arabic ...	6,719	.....	.....	.....	6,719	·21
Sanskrit ...	3,663	.....	.....	.....	3,663	·11
Medical ...	13,781	.....	.....	.....	13,781	·43
Engineering ...	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2,500	·07
SCHOLARSHIPS, ENDOWED—						
Tenable in colleges	.....	.....	7,012	7,012	7,012	·22
Tenable in schools	146	.....	146	146	292	·009
MISCELLANEOUS	33,200	.....	6,647	6,647	39,847	1·25
Total	18,42,459	7,07,663	3,14,965	13,22,628	31,65,087	

FEES.—The fee receipts during the year amount to Rs. 7,29,649, giving an increase of Rs. 59,819 over the receipts in 1868-69, or a little more than 8 per cent. Of the total

income from fees, Rs. 3,98,904 was received in Government institutions, and Rs. 3,30,745 in aided institutions, as noted in the margin.

<i>Receipts from fees, 1869-70.</i>		Rs.
Government institutions ...	3,98,904	
Aided institutions • ...	3,30,745	
Total ...	<u>7,29,649</u>	

The actual expenditure from fees was only Rs. 7,07,663. The difference between this sum and the sum actually received in fees, viz. Rs. 21,986, represents the surplus fee income obtained in several Government institutions, in which the fees are more than sufficient to meet the entire charges, and consequently yield a surplus revenue to the State.

Fee Receipts during the last five years.

Government and aided institutions.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Amount realized	5,13,239	5,41,369*	6,01,536	6,69,830	7,29,649
Increase per cent. per annum on the collections of the previous year	15.53	5.57	11.01	11.35	8.19

* Corrected for the short month in this year.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The number of candidates for the entrance examination was 1,730, against 1,731 of the preceding year, and 817 were successful; while 875 failed and 38 were absent. Of the 875 unsuccessful candidates, 577 failed in English, 257 in the second language, 334 in History and Geography, and 613 in Mathematics. Of the entire number of candidates, Bengal contributed 1,436; and of these, 660 passed, 143 being placed in the first division, 361 in the second

division, and the remaining 156 in the third division. Comparing these figures with the corresponding figures for the previous year, it will be seen that the number of candidates was this year fewer by 26, and the number passed by 74; while, on the other hand, 20 more passed this year in the first division, and 14 more in the second division.

The successful candidates from Government schools were 325, being an increase of 10 on the number of last year; while 221 passed from aided, and 105 from unaided schools, the remainder consisting of 5 school-masters and 4 private students. A classification of the successful candidates according to their religion shews that 564 were Hindus, 23 Mahomedans, and 22 Christians; while 51 entered themselves as Brahmists and Deists.

The details are given in the following tables:—

University Entrance Examination.

DECEMBER 1869.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage passed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	
Government schools ...	558	97	161	67	325	58.2
Private schools (aided) ...	562	30	133	58	221	39.3
Private schools (unaided) ...	283	16	92	27	105	37.1
School-masters ...	18		4	1	5	27.7
Private students ...	15	0	1	3	4	26.6
Total	1,436	143	361	156	660	45.9

University Entrance Examination.

DECEMBER 1869.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage passed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	1,249	127	302	135	564	45.1
Muhammadians ...	49	4	14	5	23	46.9
Christians ...	55	5	13	4	22	40.0
Brahmists and Deists ...	83	7	32	12	51	61.4
Total	1,436	143	361	156	660	45.9

NORTHCOTE PRIZES.—In 1868 the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Northcote, through His Excellency the late Viceroy, placed at the disposal of the University the sum of Rs. 2,000, with a request that it might be expended in the award of four prizes, of Rs. 500 each, at the entrance examination of 1869, one of which should be given to the best student of the year from each of the four following provinces :—Bengal, North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh and the Central Provinces. These prizes were awarded to the students named below :—

Bengal ... Tara Prasanna Sen, Howrah school.
 North-West Provinces ... Bhagawan Das, Bareilly college.
 The Punjab ... Golam Muhammad, Amritsar school.
 Oudh and Central Provinces Nanak Chand, Canning College, Lucknow.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—The 160 junior scholarships annually awarded on the results of the entrance examination were distributed as shown in the following table.—Government schools gaining 125, aided schools 20, and unaided schools 15 :—

Award of Junior Scholarships.

BY WHAT INSTITUTIONS GAINED.	SCHOLARSHIPS.			
	1st grade Rs. 18 a month.	2nd grade Rs. 14 a month.	3rd grade Rs. 10 a month.	Total.
Government schools ...	10	35	80	125
Aided schools ...	0	6	14	20
Unaided schools ...	0	9	6	15
Total ...	10	50	100	160

Of the successful candidates, 150 elected to hold their scholarships at Government colleges, 9 at aided colleges, and one at an unaided institution.

The distribution is shewn below :—

Distribution of Junior Scholarships, 1870.

WHERE MADE TENABLE.				Monthly fee payable	Number of scholarships.
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.				Rs. As. P.	
Presidency College*	...	...	...	6 0 0	59
Dacca College	...	...	...	5 0 0	17
Hughli College	...	...	...	5 0 0	10
Krishnaghur College	...	...	...	5 0 0	12
Berhampur College	...	...	...	5 0 0	8
Patna College	...	...	...	5 0 0	8
Sanskrit College	...	...	...	5 0 0	3
Medical College...	...	...	...	5 0 0	8
Calcutta Madrasah	...	...	...	0 8 0	2
Gowhati School	...	...	...	3 0 0	8
Cuttack School	...	...	...	3 0 0	8
Chittagong School	...	...	...	5 0 0	7
					150
AIDED COLLEGES.					
Free Church College, Calcutta	...	...	...	5 0 0	1
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	...	...	...	5 0 0	1
Cathedral Mission College	...	...	...	5 0 0	3
St. Xavier's College	...	...	...	8 0 0	2
London Mission College, Bhowanipur	...	...	...	5 0 0	2
					9
UNAIDED COLLEGE.					
Baptist Mission College, Serampur...	...	...	...	.....	1
Total				.....	160

* The fee is Rs. 12 for all students other than junior scholars.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—For the first examination in arts there were 520 candidates, against 423 of the preceding year. Of these, 225 passed, 276 were plucked, and 19 were absent from the examination. Of the rejected candidates, 207 failed in English, 149 in the second language, 136 in History, 149 in Mathematics, and 77 in Philosophy.

The number of candidates from Bengal was 462, of whom 207 were declared successful, being 34 in excess of the number

passed in 1868; 20 were placed in the first division, 73 in the second, and 114 in the third; 147 coming from Government colleges, 52 from aided colleges, and 4 from independent institutions, while 4 were school-masters. In creed, 162 described themselves as Hindus, 2 as Muhammadans, 10 as Christians, and 33 as Brahmists and Deists.

The details are tabulated below :—

First Examination in Arts.

DECEMBER 1869.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage passed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	
Government colleges ...	310	20	49	78	147	47.4
Aided colleges ...	120	0	21	31	52	43.3
Unaided colleges ...	15	0	2	2	4	26.6
School-masters ...	17	0	1	3	4	23.5
Total ...	462	20	73	114	207	44.8

First Examination in Arts.

DECEMBER 1869.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage passed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	370	14	57	91	162	43.7
Muhammadans ...	3	0	0	2	2	66.6
Christians ...	25	0	6	4	10	40
Brahmists and Deists ...	64	6	10	17	33	51.5
Total ...	462	20	73	114	207	44.8

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—Of the 40 senior scholarships which are annually awarded on the results of the first arts' examination to under-graduate students in Bengal, 39 were gained by pupils from Government colleges, and 1 by a pupil from an aided college.

The distribution is shewn in the following tables

Award of Senior Scholarships, 1870.

BY WHAT INSTITUTIONS GAINED.	1st grade Rs. 32 per mensem.	2nd grade Rs. 25 per mensem.	3rd grade Rs. 20 per mensem.	Total.
Government colleges ...	10	11	18	39
Aided colleges ...	.....	1	.....	1
Total ...	10	12	18	40

Distribution of Senior Scholarships, 1870.

WHERE MADE TENABLE.	Monthly fee payable.	Number of scholarships.
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.	Rs. As. P.	
Presidency College ...	12 0 0	22
Dacca College ...	5 0 0	5
Hughli College ...	5 0 0	3
Krishnaghur College	5 0 0	7
Patna College ...	5 0 0	2
		39
PRIVATE COLLEGE—AIDED.		
Doveton College ...	12 0 0	1
Total	.....	40

B.A. EXAMINATION.—For the degree of B.A. there were 210 candidates, of whom 98 passed, 110 were plucked, and 2 were absent. Of the passed candidates, 16 were placed in the first division, 46 in the second, and 36 in the third. Of the plucked candidates, 42 failed in English, 38 in the second language, 38 in History, 89 in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 37 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and 19 in the optional subjects.

The annual report of the Syndicate has the following remarks on the examination :—

“ All candidates who appeared at this examination ought, according to strict rule, to have taken up a classic as their second language ; but the Syndicate relaxed this rule in favor of candidates, who had been allowed to take up Bengali as their second language at the examination of January 1869 and failed ; such candidates were allowed for the last

"time to appear at the examination of 1870 with Bengali as their second language. The following classification of candidates according to their second languages shews that 36 candidates availed themselves of this privilege."

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.	NUMBER EXAMINED IN			
	Latin.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.
210	7	6	162	36

"Of the 36 candidates who took up Bengali, 18 passed, and the others failed."

In the present year, 198 of the candidates were from Bengal, of whom 90 passed—15 in the first division, 40 in the second, and 35 in the third; 57 were students from Government colleges, 26 from aided colleges, and 7 were school-masters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shews that 72 were Hindus and 16 were Brahmists or Deists, 1 was a Muhammadan, and 1 a Christian:—

B.A. Degree Examination.

JANUARY 1870.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage passed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	
Government colleges ...	120	13	26	18	57	47.5
Aided colleges ...	57	2	11	13	26	45.6
Unaided colleges ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
School-masters ...	20	.....	.....	4	7	35
Total ...	198	15	40	35	90	45.4

B. A. Degree Examination.

JANUARY 1870.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage passed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	157	12	31	29	72	45.8
Muhammadans ...	2	.....	1	.....	1	50
Christians ...	4	.....	1	.....	1	25
Brahmists and Deists ...	35	3	7	6	16	45.7
Total ...	198	15	40	35	90	45.4

M.A. EXAMINATION, *Honor Degree.*—There were 21 candidates for honors in arts, of whom 19 passed, one being placed

in the first class, 11 in the second, and 7 in the third; 5 passed in English, 7 in History, one in Mathematics, 5 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and 1 in Natural and Physical Science. Of the 19 successful candidates, 18 belong to Bengal, of whom 12 were graduates of the Presidency College, 3 of the Krishnaghur Collége, one of the Hughli Collége, one of the Cathedral Mission Collége, and one of St. Xavier's Collége.

Ordinary Degree.—For the ordinary M.A. degree there were 11 candidates, of whom 5 were successful. Of these, 4 were graduates of Bengal, 1 of the Hughli Collége, 1 of the Dacca Collége, 1 of the General Assembly's Collége, and 1 was a school-master.

PREM CHAND STUDENTSHIPS.—The Prem Chand studentship was this year gained by Gauri Sankar Dé, M.A., of the Presidency Collége.

The investments on account of this endowment fund now amount to Rs. 2,13,500, in 5 per cent. Government securities.

LAW EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.L. AND THE LL.—At the B.L. examination there were 87 candidates, of whom 11 passed in the first division and 61 in the second. For the License in Law there were 26 candidates, of whom 20 only were successful.

The following table shews the colleges from which the candidates appeared, and the number passed :—

COLLEGES.	B.L. DEGREE.				LICENSE IN LAW.	
	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			Number of candidates.	Number passed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	Total.		
Berhampur Collége	6	...	6	6	4	3
Dacca Collége	5	1	4	5	...	...
Hughli Collége	4	...	1	1	...	...
Krishnaghur Collége ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Patna Collége	3	2	2	3	1	1
Presidency Collége	69	9	48	57	20	15
Total	87	11	61	72	26	20

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.M. AND THE L.M.S.—For the first examination in medicine there were 60 candidates, of whom 13 passed in the first division and 33 in the second division. At the second examination there were 8 candidates, of whom 6 passed, 3 being placed in the first division and 3 in the second.

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.—There was one candidate for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, who passed in the second division. For the License in Civil Engineering there were 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed in the second division.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS.—The following notices of University proceedings and orders are extracted from the annual report of the Syndicate:—

Tagore Law Professorship.—At a meeting of the Senate on the 10th July last, the following scheme for the Tagore Law Professorship was unanimously adopted:—

(a.) That the Professor to be appointed shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Muhammadan, or Anglo-Indian law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate, in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(b.) That the selection of subjects be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(c.) That the Professor be appointed for a term of three years, and at the expiration of that term be eligible for re-appointment.

At the same meeting Mr. Herbert Cowell was elected "Tagore Law Professor."

The Syndicate, in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor, determined that the subject for lectures in 1870 should be Hindu Law as current in Bengal.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the lectures at the Presidency College; and the introductory lecture was given on Saturday, the 12th March. The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Saturday, till the completion of the course.

Donations.—A donation of Rs. 5,000 from Babu Jáy Krishna Mukhurji for the purpose of forming a library in connection with the University has been received, and, pending the completion of the University building in which the library will be placed, the amount has been invested in 4 per cent. Government securities.

Affiliations.—The following institutions have been affiliated during the year :—

Allahabad High School.—*In Arts.*

Canning College, Lucknow	} <i>In Law.</i>
Cuttack High School	
Gowhatty High School	

Jubbulpur, Rangoon, and Allahabad, have been added to the list of stations at which an entrance examination may be held.

Alterations in regulations.—Under the present regulations, all candidates for the degree of B.A. are required to come to Calcutta for examination. This restriction was, in the earlier years of the University, salutary and necessary; but, in the opinion of the Syndicate, the time has arrived when it may with advantage be relaxed. On a representation from the educational authorities of the N.-W. Provinces of the hardship imposed on their candidates by the maintenance of the rule, and of their readiness to undertake the supervision of an examination at Agra, the Syndicate allowed an examination to be held at that station in January last, simultaneously with that in Calcutta; and the Senate will be requested to sanction an alteration in the regulations, which will permit of an examination for the degree of B.A. being held at Agra in all future years.

Examiners' Fees.—In consequence of the large number of candidates at the entrance examination of December 1868, and at the law examination of January 1869, the Syndicate applied to Government for an increase to the sanctioned fees of the examiners for conducting those examinations. The Government granted the amount applied for, and at the same time intimated that, as the work devolving on examiners varied with the number of candidates, the fairest way of remunerating them would be by a fixed sum for a stated number, with a capitation allowance when that number is exceeded; and the Syndicate were requested to consider whether all payments to examiners might not be adjusted on that principle. That principle has for some years been applied in the payment of examiners for the first arts and B.A. examinations, and had been found to work admirably. The Syndicate submitted proposals,

extending this mode of payment to the examiners in law and for matriculation. In the case of the examiners in law, remuneration was proposed to be regulated by the scale which already applied to the first arts and B.A. examinations. In the case of the entrance examiners it was proposed that a fixed sum of Rs. 500 be given for candidates up to the number of 700, with a capitation allowance of 12 annas for all candidates in excess of that number. Both proposals were sanctioned by Government, and carried out at the examinations of the year.

At page 66 of the minutes for the year a minute by the Vice-Chancellor is recorded, treating of certain proposals made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces to the Government of India for giving to those interested in education in the Upper Provinces a more direct influence in the councils of the University, and for the better encouragement of vernacular education. The Syndicate approve, generally, of the ends proposed to be attained, and copies of the minute have been sent to the several local Governments, with a request that they will furnish the Syndicate with an expression of their views on the subject. The local Governments have also been requested to circulate copies of the minute to the chief educational authorities, and to any other gentlemen of their respective provinces who take an interest in education, and to forward to the Syndicate the replies of these gentlemen as soon as practicable. No replies have yet been received.

Finances.—A statement of the receipts and disbursements, from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870, is subjoined. It shews that the disbursements have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 6,018-6-11, and that if the sum of Rs. 2,440, paid on account of medical scholarships, be excluded, the entire charge of the University to Government has been Rs. 3,578-6-11.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
From Government	46,638	10	8

Fees.

Entrance examination	...	...	...	17,300	0	0
First examination in arts	...	...	...	10,400	0	0
B.A. degree examination	...	...	...	6,300	0	0
Honors in arts examination	...	...	...	1,050	0	0
Carried over	...	...	...	35,050	0	0

Fees,—(Contd.)

				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	...	...	...	35,050	0	0			
M.A. degree examination	...	...	...	550	0	0			
B.L. degree examination	...	...	...	2,670	0	0			
License in law examination	...	...	...	650	0	0			
L.M.S. and B.M. first examination	...	...	...	320	0	0			
Ditto ditto, second examination				160	0	0			
L.C.E. examination	...	...	...	175	0	0			
B.C.E. examination	...	...	...	30	0	0			
Duplicate certificates	...	...	...	20	0	0			
Fines	...	...	...	10	0	0			
							39,635	0	

Book Fund.

Proceeds from the sale of University Publications	886	3	9
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Gown Fund.

Contributions to the Gown Fund	100	0	0
Total	87,260	14	5

DISBURSEMENTS.

				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Establishment	...	...	...	5,268	0	0			
Office rent	...	...	...	1,200	0	0			
Scholarships	...	...	...	2,440	0	0			
Contingencies	...	...	...	6,974	10	8			
Remuneration to examiners	...	...	...	30,757	0	0			
							46,639	10	8
Paid into the General Treasury	...	...	...				40,621	3	9
Total	...	...	...				87,260	14	5

This balance sheet shews that the total expenditure of the University was £4,664, and its receipts £4,062, leaving a balance of £602 as the net charge provided for by the State.

It will not be without interest to compare these charges with the corresponding charges in the two universities in the United Kingdom, which occupy the same position as the Calcutta University both in their functions and in their relation to the State. These universities are the University of London and the Queen's University, Ireland. The latest accessible returns for these universities give their receipts and expenditure as follows :—

London University, 1869.

Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	£9,149
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	£1,096
Balance voted by Parliament...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,353

Queen's University, 1868.

Estimated expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,115
Estimated fee receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 600
Balance to be voted by Parliament...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,515

The aggregate of the net parliamentary grants for these universities is £7,868, which is to be set against the net State grant for the Calcutta University, amounting to £602. Comparatively speaking, at least it can hardly be said that the charge of the Calcutta University constitutes a heavy burden on the revenues of the presidency of Bengal.

The comparison may perhaps with advantage be carried further. The latest available information gives the following net charges on the State for high education of a *university order* in the United Kingdom :—

London University	...	...	...	...	...	£5,353
Queen's University, Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	£2,515
Scotch Universities	...	...	...	...	...	£18,337
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	£25,265
Belfast Professors	...	...	...	...	...	£4,550
Maynooth College	...	...	...	...	...	£26,360
						£82,380

An annual charge on the state of £82,000 for really high education in England, in addition to the enormous endowments devoted to this object which are the accumulations of a thousand years, may perhaps be pleaded as some answer to those who talk of the lavish extravagance of educational expenditure in Bengal, and insist that here, "*as elsewhere*," the people who require it must pay the entire charge of high education out of their own private means.

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.—At the end of the year there were 986 students attending the Government colleges affiliated to the University in arts, against 923 in the year preceding. The increase is 63, being at the rate of 6·6 per cent.

The table below gives the distribution of the students among the several colleges for the last five years :—

Statement of Attendance in the Government Colleges for general education.

GOVERNMENT COL- LEGES.—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Rs. As. P.					
Presidency College	12 0 0	301	271	292	342	397
Sanskrit College	5 0 0	20	24	27	36	29
Hughli College	5 0 0	141	134	162	134	144
Dacca College	5 0 0	110	123	126	138	117
Krishnaghur College	5 0 0	74	71	83	106	127
Berhampur College	5 0 0	71	63	71	67	56
Patna College	5 0 0	20	32	45	66	65
Calcutta Madrasah	0 8 0		6	6	3	1
Gowhatti School	3 0 0			2	8	15
Cuttack School	3 0 0			6	16	22
Chittagong School	5 0 0				7	13
Total		740	724	820	923	986

The next table gives the expenditure in the colleges—

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Colleges for general education.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.—(GENERAL.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE IN 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	350	77,862	43,992	1,21,854	222	125	347
Sanskrit College ...	33	7,785	1,970	9,755	236	59	295
Hughli College ...	129	.....	37,157	37,457	...	290	290
Dacca College ...	119	27,044	7,626	34,670	227	64	291
Krishnagpur College ...	108	24,229	6,115	30,344	224	56	280
Berhampur College ...	58	28,298	3,503	31,801	488	60	548
Patna College ...	62	23,904	3,757	27,661	385	61	446
Calcutta Madrasah ...	2	3,586	14	3,600	1,793	7	1,800
Gowhatti School ...	9	4,796	315	5,138	532	38	570
Cuttack School ...	17	4,727	638	5,365	278	37	315
Chittagong School ...	9	2,206	620	2,826	245	69	314
Total ...	896	2,04,434	1,06,037	3,10,471	228	118	346

The total cost per head, which for 1868-69, was Rs. 358, is this year reduced to Rs. 346, and the charge to the State has fallen from Rs. 239 to Rs. 228.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—Compared with 1868-69, the attendance at the end of the year has increased by 55, the numbers being 342 in 1869 and 397 in 1870. On the other hand, the cost per head to the State is less by Rs. 25 than in 1868-69, the total cost per head having fallen from Rs. 368 to Rs. 347, and the cost to the State from Rs. 247 to Rs. 222.

Ten years ago, in 1859-60, the cost per head to the State was Rs. 457, and the total cost per head was Rs. 526. The State expenditure per head has thus been reduced in ten years by more than one-half,—a result which it may be thought should be considered satisfactory, even by those who are most averse to public expenditure on high education in India.

The following remarks by the Principal on the financial position of the college as a whole, in comparison with the aided colleges, are extracted from his annual report, as well worthy of consideration at the present time :—

“The fees collected during the year amount to Rs. 43,992, against Rs. 36,559 in 1868-69, and the expenditure has been Rs. 1,21,854, against Rs. 1,10,687 of the previous year, making the total monthly cost to Government of each student to be Rs. 18-8, which is 2 Rs. less than the corresponding cost of last year. Taking credit, however, for the sum of Rs. 8,497-5-2, which is the excess of receipts over disbursements in the law department, the cost to Government of each student is reduced to Rs. 198 per annum, or Rs. 16-8 per mensem. The receipts from fees during the current year are likely to exceed those for the year under report. The increased expenditure during the year has been caused by the higher pay of the professors, as they advance from the minimum to the maximum pay of their respective grades. There will, however, be no considerable addition to expenditure in future years from this cause. At page 32 of the general report for 1868-69, there is a statement of the expenditure in six aided colleges for general education in Calcutta and the Suburbs. The average number of students under instruction in these colleges was 397 at the date of the return, and as this represents the exact number on the rolls of the Presidency College on 31st March, I may be permitted to institute a comparison between the expenditure of the six aided colleges in 1868-69 and that of the Presidency College in 1869-70. In the receipts of this college from fees I shall include the surplus fees of the law department; and I am entitled, I think, to take credit also for the surplus fees in the Hindu and Hare schools in a comparison of this nature. Five out of the six aided colleges have schools attached to them, and most probably the excess of receipts over expenditure in the school departments is carried to the credit of the college funds for the payment of professors. Should this be the case, there can be no doubt of the propriety of including a similar source of income in the case of the Presidency College, as the Hare and Hindu schools stand really in the relation of collegiate schools to the college. The surplus fees of the year in the Hare school have been drawn for a distinct purpose, viz. the construction of a new school building; but the surplus fees of the Hindu school have been paid into the treasury to the credit of the

education fund, and may fairly be claimed in reduction of the total expenditure incurred by Government. The accounts stand thus :—

Expenditure in aided colleges.

			Rs.	As.	P.
From fees and private funds	...	..	87,103	0	0
From Government grant	...	...	25,720	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	1,12,823	0	0
			<hr/>		

Expenditure in Presidency College.

			Rs.	As.	P.
From fees of general department	...	...	43,992	0	0
From surplus law fees	...	...	8,497	0	0
From surplus Hindu school fees	...	...	5,948	0	0
From Government grant	...	...	63,417	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	1,21,854	0	0
			<hr/>		

This presents the college in a more favorable position financially than it is generally supposed to occupy."

In the mofussil colleges and schools the attendance has increased from 542 to 559. Hughli, Krishnaghur, Cuttack, Chittagong, and Gowhatti, shew an increase, and there is a falling off at Dacca, Berhampur, and Patna; the loss is only one at Patna, but at Berhampur the number has declined from 67 to 56, giving an average of no more than 14 to each of the four classes. This is not satisfactory. At Dacca the teaching power has been much weakened by the absence of one of the professors, whose place could not be satisfactorily supplied; and the falling off in attendance is believed to be due to this cause. The number has fallen from 138 to 117. The cost per head to the State is reduced from Rs. 255 to Rs. 227.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The seven foundation scholarships of the Presidency College, which are annually awarded to Bachelors of Arts intending to prosecute their studies for the

Honor Examination in Arts, were this year distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Girija Bhusan Mukhopadhyay, B.A., Burdwan scholar ...	50 a month.
Bipin Krishna Basu, B.A., Dwarkanath Tagore scholar...	50 "
Chandra Mohan Majumdar, B.A., Bird scholar ...	40 "
Debendranath Ghosh, B.A., Ryan scholar ...	40 "
Bama Charan Ráy, B.A., Hindu College Foundation scholar	30 "
Upendranath Basu, B.A., Hindu College Foundation scholar	30 "
Siris Chandra Chaudhuri, B.A., Hindu College Foundation scholar	30 "

In addition to the above, the following graduates of the Presidency College have been elected to three other endowed scholarships, as follows :—

	Rs.
Sarada Charan Mitra, Isan scholar ...	50 a month.
Girija Bhusan Mukhopadhyay, Vizianagram scholar ...	50
Avinas Chandra Mukhopadhyay, Durga Charan Laha scholar	40

AIDED COLLEGES.—The attendance in the six private colleges which receive State grants has fallen from 463 at the close of 1868-69 to 421 at the same date in the present year. The loss is 42, being at the rate of 9 per cent.

The following is the attendance table for the last five years :—

Statement of Attendance in the Aided Colleges for general education.

AIDED COLLEGES.—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Rs.					
Doverton College, Calcutta ...	12	23	30	25	17	8
St. Xavier's College, ditto ...	8	14	20	40	32	32
Free Church College, ditto ...	5	126	151	97	99	103
General Assembly's College, ditto ...	5	89	111	102	100	86
Cathedral Mission College, ditto ...	5	87	65	128	172	148
London Mission College, Bhowanipur	5	...	32	43	43	44
Total ...	...	339	409	435	463	421

It will be seen that the Cathedral Mission College has lost 24 students, and the General Assembly's College 14 students, as compared with the preceding year; while the Free Church College has an increase of 4, and the London Mission College of one. These four Missionary colleges together have 381 students, which is less by 16 than the number in the Presidency College, where there are 397. In the preceding year the Missionary colleges had 414 students, and the Presidency College 342.

The expenditure in the aided colleges is exhibited below:—

Statement of Expenditure in the Aided Colleges for general education.

AIDED COLLEGES.—GENERAL	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE IN 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doveton College ...	10	1,560	12,504	17,064	456	1,250	1,706
St. Xavier's College ...	28	3,600	14,172	17,772	128	506	634
Free Church College ...	74	5,440	16,855	22,295	73	228	301
General Assembly's College ...	81	4,200	16,327	20,527	52	201	253
Cathedral Mission College ...	126	8,200	25,331	33,531	65	201	266
London Mission College ...	37	3,600	12,777	16,377	97	345	442
Total ...	356	29,600	97,969	1,27,569	83	275	358

The average monthly attendance on which the cost of each student is calculated, shews an average decrease of 41 students as compared with the corresponding statement for the previous year. The amount drawn in public grants has at the same time risen by Rs. 3,880. The result is, that the cost of each student to the State has risen from Rs. 65 to Rs. 83 for the year. There is also an increase of Rs. 56 in the charge on

private funds. In the Doveton College, in consequence of diminished numbers, the charge per head to the State has risen to Rs. 456. This is excessive, and the grant will be reduced. In St. Xavier's College the corresponding charge per head is only Rs. 128.

In the four Missionary colleges, the average total cost of each student for the year is Rs. 291, and the cost to the State Rs. 67.

The corresponding figures last year were Rs. 223 and Rs. 50.

COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

LAW SCHOOLS.—The number of students attending the law classes was 670 on the 31st March 1870, against 588 on the same date last year. A law class was added to the Gowhatti school at the commencement of the present session in January last, and opened with an attendance of 18 students. The school was at the same time affiliated to the University in law.

The attendance table is given below :—

Statement of Attendance in the Government Law Schools.

LAW CLASSES.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
Presidency College	Rs. 5 & 10	346
Hughli College	5	62
Dacca College	5	61
Krishnaghur College	5	63
Berhampur College	5	41
Patna College	5	46
Cuttack School	5	11
Chittagong School	5	22
Gowhatti School	5	18
Total	.....	670

The following table gives the expenditure and receipts :—

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Law Schools.

LAW CLASSES.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS (MONTHLY AVERAGE).			EXPENDITURE IN 1899-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.			Surplus fees.
	B.L. and L.L. candidates.	Pleadership candidates.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College..	244	56	300	...	17,767	17,767	...	59	59	8,497
Hughli College ...	37	21	58	...	2,969	2,969	...	51	51	866
Dacca College ...	23	29	52	...	2,358	2,358	...	45	45	987
Krishnagpur College	35	11	46	...	2,400	2,400	...	52	52	393
Berhampur College	25	15	40	...	2,400	2,400	...	60	60	103
Patna College ...	17	23	40	...	2,400	2,400	...	60	60	150
Cuttack School ...	1	8	9	1,264	681	1,945	140	76	216	...
Chittagang School ..	1	22	23	91	1,334	1,425	4	58	62	...
Gowhatti School ...	2	15	17	379	170	549	22	10	32	...
Total ...	385	200	585	1,734	32,479	34,213	3	55	58	10,996

The surplus fee income in the six colleges being Rs. 10,996, and the deficiency in the three schools being Rs. 1,734, the net surplus is Rs. 9,262.

This table shews that the law departments taken together produce a considerable revenue to Government, amounting on the whole to Rs. 9,262 for the year. In the Presidency College alone the surplus income was Rs. 8,497, and there was a surplus in each of the five mofussil colleges varying from Rs. 150 to nearly Rs. 1,000. The total average cost of a law student was Rs. 58, and their average payments were Rs. 74.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—*English classes.*—In the English classes the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 193, against 141 in the preceding year.

The usual details are given in the following tables :—

Statement of Attendance.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Monthly fee.			Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
	Rs.	As.	P.	
Under-graduate class	5	0	0	193

Statement of Expenditure.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees.	Total.	From imprl. funds.	From fees.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under-graduate class .	179	1,03,772	11,059	1,14,831	579	62	641

On a comparison of this statement with the similar statement for 1868-69, it will be seen that in consequence of the increase of numbers, and a corresponding increase in the fee receipts, which have risen from Rs. 8,348 to Rs. 11,059, the cost of each student to the State has fallen from Rs. 815 to Rs. 579.

The results of the annual examinations which are conducted by the University have already been given.

Vernacular classes.—The attendance and expenditure in the Bengali and Hindustani classes are shown in the next table :—

Statement of Attendance.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.					Monthly fee	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
					Rs.	
Hindustani class ... ..					.....	63
Bengali class					1,2, and 3	263
Total ... ..					.....	326

Statement of Expenditure.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees.	Total.
Hindustani class ...	51.	Rs. 24,452	Rs. 170	Rs. 24,622	Rs. 479	Rs. 3	Rs. 482
Bengali class ...	225	21,210	6,110	27,350	94	27	121
Total ...	276	45,662	6,280	51,942	165	23	188

It will be observed that there is a decrease of 38 in the roll number of the Hindustani department. This reduction of numbers is a consequence of the rule laid down in 1868, which requires that pupils of this class must attend for two years at civil dispensaries or regimental hospitals before joining the college. Twenty-one students of this class passed their final examination in the course of the session.

The Bengali department has largely increased, the number on the rolls at the end of the year having risen from 181 to 263, and the average attendance from 152 to 225. In consequence of this increase, the total annual cost per head has decreased from Rs. 157 to Rs. 121.

At the final examination of the students of this class at the end of the session there were 91 candidates, of whom 28 passed, 20 were remanded for three months, 37 were rejected, and 6 were absent. Twenty-three of the successful candidates belonged to the licentiate class, and 5 to the apothecary class. Four of the remanded students of the previous year passed their final examination during the last session. Provision was made during the year for courses of lectures in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the vernacular departments of the college, with the special object of increasing the practical knowledge of native doctors in the interior of districts in

regard to the medico-legal questions that constantly arise in judicial investigations. The arrangements that have been made for this purpose are reported to have worked satisfactorily, and the best results are anticipated from them.

The Principal's report gives further details regarding the work of the college.

CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES.—The strength of the engineering classes, and the expenditure on them, are shown in the sub-joined tables:—

Statement of Attendance.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
	Rs. As. P.	
Civil Engineering Department ...	5 0 0	84

Statement of Expenditure.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees and fines.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and fines.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil engineering department ...	86	20,398	5,750	26,148	237	67	304

- On a comparison of this statement with the similar statement for 1868-69, it will be seen that the monthly attendance has

increased from 75 to 86, and the cost per head has decreased from Rs. 370 to Rs. 304, with a corresponding decrease of cost to the State from Rs. 302 to Rs. 237.

The engineering course extends over three years, and more than half of the students are now in the first year class. The applications for admission at the commencement of the session were so numerous, that it was determined to reject all candidates who had not passed the entrance examination in the 1st or 2nd divisions. Of the eight students of the final class who presented themselves at the University examination, one obtained the degree of B.C.E., and four passed for the license in engineering. Scholarships of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, have been awarded to these five candidates, as provided by the regulations, and they have been attached to works in progress in Calcutta and the suburbs to gain a practical knowledge of their profession. This arrangement does not at present work satisfactorily, from the absence of systematic supervision and training. Changes have been proposed to meet this want, and are now under consideration. Besides the five students who have passed for the grade of assistant engineer, the college has sent out during the year three sub-engineers and eight overseers. The Principal's report shews that the general state of this department of the college is quite satisfactory.

SCHOOL OF ART.—The usual statements for the school of art are as follow :—

Statement of Attendance.

Monthly fee.

Number on the rolls on the
31st March 1870.

R. A. P.

School of Art

1 0 0

48

Statement of Expenditure.

	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School of Art • ...	36	19,017	262	19,279	528	7	535

The number of students at the end of the year was 48, against 33 at the same date in the previous year. The total number of students who received instruction for longer or shorter periods during the year amounted to 80. The Principal reports that marked progress has been made in the several branches of instruction, and that the average quality of the work has risen considerably. This, he remarks, "is but little behind that of English students of the same standing, and could I but succeed in making them work as hard as an English student does, I am quite convinced that there would be no inferiority at all." In the course of the year the instrumentality of the school was employed to prepare for the home Government a series of photographs, drawings, and casts, from the ancient architectural remains at Bhubaneswar, in Orissa. This work was carried out with great success, and at a cost to the State which contrasts most favorably with the expenditure on similar undertakings in other parts of India. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed to the Principal, Mr. Locke, his "extreme satisfaction at the marked success which has attended the undertaking," and conveyed to him "his thanks for the important share in it, which is due to his exertions and supervision, as well as for the interesting report which has been submitted by him."

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.—The attendance and expenditure in the Government normal schools for the training of teachers are given in the next tables:—

Statement of attendance in the Government Normal Schools.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.				Number of institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
<i>Higher Class.</i>					
Calcutta, Vernacular	...	...	...	1	113
Hughli, ditto	...	...	...	1	128
Dacca, ditto	...	...	...	1	128
Patna, English	...	...	...	1	18
Ditto, Vernacular	...	...	...	1	49
Chittagong, ditto	...	...	...	1	16
Mymensingh, ditto	...	...	...	1	34
Pubna, ditto	...	...	...	1	51
Cuttack, Pandit Department	...	...	...	1	66
Total				9	603
<i>Lower Class.</i>					
Bhaugulpur	...	...	...	1	20
Gya	...	...	...	1	20
Purneah	...	...	...	1	22
Chuprah	...	...	...	1	17
Mozufferpur	...	...	...	1	18
Gowhatti	...	...	...	1	28
Nowgong	...	...	...	1	18
Secbsagur	...	...	...	1	13
Cherra Pünji, English	...	...	...	1	116*
Ranga Matya, ditto	...	...	...	1	41
Dacca, for mistresses	...	...	...	1	20
Burdwan	...	...	...	1	85
Berhampur	...	...	...	1	76
Jessore	...	...	...	1	85
Midnapur	...	...	...	1	75
Dinagepur	...	...	...	1	65
Rajshahi	...	...	...	1	67
Rungpur	...	...	...	1	85
Cuttack, Guru Department	...	...	...	1	60
Total				19	931
Grand total				28	1,534

* This includes the whole of the pupils, and not those only who are being trained teachers.

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Normal Schools.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From local funds.	Total.	From impe- rial funds.	From local funds.	Total.
<i>Higher Class.</i>							
Calcutta, Vernacular	90	Rs. 6,964	Rs. 133	Rs. 7,097	Rs. 77	*Rs. 1	Rs. 78
Hughli, ditto	109	9,894	1,052	10,946	91	9	100
Dacca, ditto	92	9,732	161	9,893	106	1	107
Patna, English	15	2,506		2,506	167		167
Ditto, Vernacular	46	8,018		8,018	174		174
Chittagong, ditto	19	1,925		1,925	101		101
Mymensingh, ditto	32	2,123		2,123	66		66
Pubna, ditto	50	2,537		2,537	50		50
Cuttack, Pundit Department.	56	8,055		8,055	143		143
Total	509	51,754	1,346	53,100	102		104
<i>Lower Class.</i>							
Bhaugulpur	18	2,965		2,965	161		161
Gya	21	3,064		3,064	146		146
Purneah	24	2,494		2,494	104		104
Chuprah	20	2,829		2,829	141		141
Mozufferpur	19	2,840		2,840	149		149
Gowhatti	26	1,494	54	1,548	57		59
Nowgon	17	1,058	1	1,059	62		62
Seeksagur	13	1,298		1,298	99		99
Cherra Pünji, English	121*	4,999	365	5,364	41		44
Ranga Matya, ditto	40	3,207		3,207	80		80
Dacca, for mistresses	18	1,216		1,216	67		67
Burdwan	68	6,148	369	6,517	90	5	95
Berhampur	68	6,492	527	7,019	95	8	103
Jessore	84	6,923	789	7,712	82	9	91
Midnapur	76	6,822		6,822	90		90
Dinagepur	68	6,792	1,059	7,851	100	15	115
Rajshahi	63	5,349	697	6,046	85	11	96
Rungpur	73	5,971	660	6,631	81	9	90
Cuttack, Guru Department.	54	8,275		8,275	153		153
Total	891	80,236	4,521	84,757	90		95
Grand total	1,400	1,31,990	5,867	1,37,857	94		98

* * This includes the whole of the pupils, and not those only who are being trained as teachers.

Compared with the returns of last year, these tables shew a decrease of nearly 50 in the average monthly attendance, and a corresponding increase in the annual cost of each student; the total cost having risen from Rs. 85 to Rs. 98, and the cost to Government from Rs. 79 to Rs. 94.

The returns shew that the number of teachers trained in the normal schools since their first establishment amounts to 2,601. The number contributed by each institution is shewn below :—

Statement of Teachers who have obtained Certificates from Normal Training Schools.

C	NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	When established.	Number of teachers trained.
	Calcutta	1855	224
	Hughli	1856	276
	Dacca	1857	291
	Patna	1863	118
	Chupra	1865	37
	Gya	1865	33
	Purneah	1865	7
	Bhaugulpur	1865	30
	Mozufferpur	1868	29
	Gowhatti	1866	18
	Pubna	1865	6
	Mymensingh	1865	15
	Chittagong	1869	1
	Burdwan	1863	289
	Krishnaghur and Berhampur	1863	275
	Jessore	1863	230
	Midnapur	1865	166
	Rajshahi	1865	174
	Dinajpur	1865	179
	Rungpur	1865	203
	Total		2,601

GOVERNMENT MADRASAHs.—In the course of the year a commission was appointed to investigate and report on the state of the Madrasahs at Calcutta and Hughli. Their inquiries have been very full, and complete, and their valuable report has suggested measures of reform which are now under consideration, and which, it is hoped, will improve the efficiency of these institutions. The attendance and expenditure for the last year are exhibited in the following tables :—

Statement of Attendance in the Government Madrasahs.

	Monthly Fee.			Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
	Rs.	As.	P.	
Calcutta Madrasah ...	0	8	0	98
Hughli Madrasah (Muhammad Mohsin's)	0	8	0	49
Total	1	0	0	147

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Madrasahs.

	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Madrasah ...	103	17,389	446	17,835	169	4	173
Hughli ditto ...	44	...	4,673	4,673	...	106	106
Total ...	147	17,389	5,119	22,508	118	35	153

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The attendance and expenditure in the Government schools of different classes are shewn in the two next tables :—

Statement of Attendance in Government Schools—General.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
For boys—		
Higher class, English...	53	10,450
Middle class, English...	8	851
Middle class, Vernacular...	206	11,854
Lower class, Vernacular...	38	1,161
Total	305	24,316
For girls—		
Natives	1	76
Grand total	306	24,392

Statement of Expenditure in Government Schools—General.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL.	Number	ls.	rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
				From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	To
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys—									
Higher Class English	35	9,564	2,25,056	2,17,411	4,42,467	23½	22½	46	
Middle Class English	8	793	7,152	10,635	17,787	9	13	22	
Middle Class Vernacular	206	10,608	58,357	28,751	85,108	5	3	8	
Lower Class Vernacular	38	1,093	4,842	695	5,537	4	1		
Total	305	22,058	2,95,407	2,55,492	5,50,899	13½	11½	25	
For girls—									
Natives	73	10,044	465	10,509	137	6	143		
Grand total	306	22,131	3,05,451	2,55,957	5,61,408	13½	11½	25	

The returns shew a total increase of 30 schools and 1,460 pupils in average monthly attendance as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year. The total average cost of each student has at the same time decreased from Rs. 26 to Rs. 25 per annum, the saving of one rupee a head being equally divided between the charge to the State and the charge against private sources. The number of English schools is greater by one than it was last year in consequence of the conversion of the mission school at Sylhet into a Government school of the higher class. Four English schools of the middle class have been raised to the higher class. Hence 53 English schools of the higher class, and 8 of the middle class, appear in the list against 48 and 12 schools respectively of the preceding year. The pupils in the higher class schools have increased from 9,020 to 9,564 in average monthly attendance, and those in the middle English schools have decreased from 919 to 793. There is thus a gain of 418 pupils in the English schools of both classes taken together. In the higher schools the average annual cost of each student has decreased from Rs. 47 in 1869 to Rs. 46 in 1870. There is a clear surplus income in some of them, and this is not brought into account in estimating the average cost per head as given in the table. In the middle English schools the average total cost of each student has decreased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 22, the whole of the saving being in favor of Government as the charge against private sources remains the same as in the preceding year. The average strength of a higher class school is 180, and that of a middle English school 99. Of the vernacular schools, those of the middle class have increased from 123 with 7,129 pupils to 206 with 10,608 pupils in average monthly attendance, while those of the lower class have diminished from 92 with 3,585 pupils to 38 with 1,093 pupils, the total increase in both classes being 29 schools and 987 pupils. In the middle vernacular schools, both the

private and State expenditure remain the same as they were last year, but in the lower schools there is an average saving to Government of Rs. 2 per head, the charge having fallen from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4.

The Government school for girls is still in a transition state, but the attendance has increased from 18 to 73, and there is a consequent reduction in the cost to the State per head from Rs. 346 to Rs. 137.

AIDED SCHOOLS—General.—The statistics of the private schools receiving aid from the State are summarized in the following tables:—

Statement of Attendance in Aided Schools—General.

AIDED SCHOOLS—GENERAL.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.
For boys—		
Higher Class English ...	82	9,511
Middle Class English ...	586	29,232
Middle Class Vernacular ...	749	34,764
Lower Class Vernacular ...	2,097	60,487
Total ...	3,514	133,994
For girls—		
Europeans and other foreign races.	14	959
Natives ...	284	6,569
Total ...	298	7,528
Grand total ...	3,812	141,522

Statement of Expenditure in Aided Schools—General.

AIDED-SCHOOLS GENERAL.	No. of schools.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE, 1869-70.			ANNUAL COST OF EACH STUDENT.		
			From imperial funds.	From fees and endow- ments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endow- ments.	Total.
For boys—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Higher Class								
English ...	82	9,086	51,824	1,38,890	1,90,714	5 11 3	15 4 7	20 15 10
Middle Class								
English ...	586	23,081	1,57,705	2,72,896	4,30,601	5 9 10	9 14 6	15 5 4
Middle Class								
Vernacular	749	33,631	1,02,641	1,89,883	2,42,524	3 1 7	4 3 8	7 5 3
Lower Class								
Vernacular	2,097	53,573	1,07,895	77,213	1,85,108	1 13 5	1 5 2	3 2 7
Total ...	3,514	128,821	4,20,065	6,28,882	10,48,947	3 4 2	4 14 3	8 2 5
For girls—								
Europeans and other foreign races ...	14	942	19,436	25,968	45,404	20 10 1	27 9 0	48 3 1
Natives ...	284	6,272	42,859	1,02,959	1,45,818	6 13 4	16 6 8	23 4 0
Total ...	298	7,214	62,295	1,28,927	1,91,222	8 10 1	17 13 11	26 8 0
Grand total	3,812	136,035	4,82,360	7,57,809	12,40,169	3 8 8	5 9 1	9 1 9

These tables include not only the schools which receive grants under the grant-in-aid rules, but also all schools which receive help in any way from the public funds, but which are not technically considered Government schools, inasmuch as the teachers employed in them are not Government servants eligible for pension. A large number of them are the elementary village schools, commonly known as pathshalas, which, with other schools of the same standard, but under different systems, in Assam, Behar, and some other parts of the country, correspond to the cess schools which in other provinces are classified as Government, and not as private schools.

On comparing the expenditure table with the corresponding table in the last report, it appears that the total cost to the State has increased by Rs. 39,261, and the average number of pupils by 7,295.

On the whole, the annual cost to the State has increased by 1 anna and 7 pie on each pupil, the cost being Rs. 3-8-8 this year, against Rs. 3-7-1 in 1868-69. The private expenditure per head has also increased from Rs. 5-3-3 to Rs. 5-9-1.

The higher schools have increased from 78 to 82, but the pupils in average monthly attendance have fallen from 9,587 to 9,086. It has already been noted that in the Government higher schools, which are 53 in number, the attendance has risen from 9,020 to 9,564. Thus, on the whole, the pupils in higher schools have only increased by 43, from 18,607 to 18,650. In the aided higher schools there is a small increase of 2 annas 2 pie in the cost per head to the State, the cost being this year Rs. 5-11-3, against Rs. 5-9-1 in 1868-69. The private outlay is also somewhat higher, having risen from Rs. 15-0-7 to Rs. 15-4-7.

The middle English schools have increased by 54, their number having risen from 532 to 586; and their pupils from 24,903 to 28,081, an increase of 3,178. The cost to the State per head in this class of schools has fallen from Rs. 5-14-5 to Rs. 5-9-10.

Taking the higher and middle aided English schools together, we find that their number has increased from 610 to 668, and their pupils from 34,490 to 37,167, a gain of 58 schools and 2,677 pupils; and if to this be added the increase in the Government schools of the same classes, it will be found that the English schools have on the whole increased by 59, and their pupils by 3,095.

The vernacular schools have increased by 99, 51 of the middle class and 48 of the lower; with an additional attendance of 3,967 pupils, of whom 3,590 are in middle schools and 377

in lower schools, the average strength of a middle school being 44, and of a lower school 27.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—The girls' schools have increased from 281 to 298, the gain being 17, all of them for natives. The pupils, at the same time, have increased from 6,563 to 7,214, or by 651. The total cost per head has risen from Rs. 23-1-3 to Rs. 26-8, but the cost to the State has risen from Rs. 8-8-1 to Rs. 8-10-1 only. In the schools for natives the cost to Government is 3 annas 9 pie more per head than last year, and the private expenditure is greater by Rs. 5-4-4. The average strength of a school for European girls is 61, and of a school for natives 22.

COMPARISON OF RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT AND AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.—At the entrance examination of December 1869, 56 aided schools of the higher class passed 221 candidates and carried off 20 junior scholarships, and 34 unaided schools, chiefly situated in and about Calcutta, passed 105 candidates, of whom 15 obtained scholarships. On the whole, 90 non-Government schools passed 326 candidates and gained 35 scholarships. At the same time, 50 Government schools passed 325 candidates and gained 125 scholarships. The results are shewn in the following table:—

Statement shewing the results obtained by the Schools of the Higher Class, Government, Aided, and Unaided, in 1869-70.

SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.	Number of schools sending candidates	Number of candidates who passed entrance examination.	Number of candidates who gained scholarships.
Government schools	50	325	125
Aided schools—			
Christian	2	2	0
Missionary	9	29	2
Native ...	45	190	18
Unaided schools—			
Christian	5	16	2
Missionary	7	71	6
Native	22	18	7
Total	140	651	160

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Beyond the fact already stated, that there has been an increase of 45 girls' schools, and that the attendance in girls' schools has risen from 6,563 to 7,471, there is nothing satisfactory to record regarding the state of female education.

The attempt that has been made to get together a class of adults to be trained as teachers in the Bethune School, has at present met with no appreciable success; and the normal school at Dacca, though maintaining the position it has held for several years past, has shown no marked improvement. The Rajshahi school is quite in its infancy, and its progress has been retarded by the difficulty of procuring a competent mistress. The ordinary girls' schools do not seem to improve in quality. Altogether, there is more that is disheartening than cheering in this branch of educational work.

BENEFACTIONS.—The following benefactions for the promotion of education have been reported during the year:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh presented the sum of Rs. 800 to the Medical College for the foundation of a prize in surgery, to be awarded annually to the best student of the English class.

The Maharajah Scindia presented Rs. 2,000 to the Presidency College to found a silver medal for the student who passes highest in the first examination in arts of the Calcutta University. In addition to this gift, His Highness made the following donations for general purposes:—

			Rs.
Presidency College.	...	...	500
Calcutta Madrasah	...	...	500
Free School	...	...	500
Benevolent Institution	...	...	500

Mir Muhammad Ali of Padamdi, in the sub-division of Kumarkhali, offered a prize of Rs. 100 for an English essay, to

be competed for by under-graduate students of the colleges at Hooghly, Krishnaghur, Berhampur, and Dacca. This prize was divided between Pramatha Nath Mitra of the Hooghly College and Rāmgopal Chakravarti of the Krishnaghur College, whose essays were reported by the examiners to be equal in merit.

The Kundu family at Bhagyakul, in Bikrampur, zillah Dacca, presented the sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the creation of a fund for the publication of rare Sanskrit works. This donation has been made over to the philological committee of the Asiatic Society for the promotion of the object for which it was given.

Babu Harballabh Narayan Sinha, zemindar of Sonabarsa, in zillah Bhagulpur, gave a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the foundation of a scholarship, to be awarded annually for two years to a student of the Bhagulpur school, being a native of Behar or the North-Western Provinces, who passes the entrance examination and fails to obtain a Government junior scholarship. The surplus of this fund, if any, is to be given in prizes to the students of the Patna College.

The Rani of Kassimpur, in Mursidabad, well known for her munificent liberality, has signified her intention of devoting Rs. 200 a month to the establishment and maintenance of two schools at Olipur, in zillah Rungpur; one an English school of the higher class, and the other a vernacular school of the middle class. In consequence of this offer, and in accordance with the Rani's wish, a grant of Rs. 32 a month, which had previously been allowed for a middle class English school at this place, has been withdrawn. The Rani has requested that the schools may be regularly inspected and treated by this department in all respects as if they were aided schools.

This is only one among many instances of the Rani's liberality, and of her hearty interest in promoting the welfare of her countrymen.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The State scholarships established by the Government of India in June 1868, as recorded in the last report, to encourage natives of India to resort to England to complete their education and qualify themselves for the learned professions, were abolished in the middle of the year under orders from the Secretary of State. Sayyid Sharif-ud-din, who was selected for the nomination scholarship early in 1869, died in India a few months after his appointment. A scholarship was subsequently conferred on Amir Ali, a M.A. and B.L. of the Hughly College. This gentleman proceeded to England in December last.

DURGA CHARAN LAHA'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—The scholarships on this foundation were awarded, as prescribed by the conditions of the benefaction, on the results of the several university examinations. The names of the scholars elected are given in the usual appendix.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.—The second examination for these scholarships was held simultaneously in January last at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, but the result has not yet been made public.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.—Under the orders of Government the following addition has been made to paragraph 3 of the senior scholarship rules :—

“With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction a senior scholarship may also be held at University College, London, or any similar institution in Europe; in which case the stipend will be paid after the end of each year, on the production of a satisfactory certificate of attendance and progress from the authorities of such institutions.”

In September last a senior scholarship-holder of the Dacca College, Krishna Govinda Gupta, proceeded to England and entered at University College, London.

GRANTS-IN-AID.—The schools and colleges receiving contributions from the State under the grant-in-aid rules have risen

from 1,615 on the 31st March 1869 to 1,689 at the same date in the present year; the increase is 74. Of the 1,689 schools, 232 are under missionary bodies, 26 are under other Christian bodies, and 1,431 are conducted by native managers. The number of pupils attending grant-in-aid schools has increased during the year from 75,214 to 79,582.

The total amount actually drawn in grants has at the same time risen from Rs. 3,61,737 to Rs. 3,90,830.

The new schools for which grants were sanctioned during the year number 231, and their aggregate grants are at the rate of Rs. 55,980 per annum.

Besides this, 85 institutions already aided obtained augmentation grants at the aggregate rate of Rs. 10,309 per annum. On the other hand, grants have for various reasons been withdrawn from 111 schools to the amount of Rs. 24,561 per annum, and 71 schools have had their grants reduced to the extent of Rs. 5,232 per annum.

Hence the net addition during the year to the number of institutions of all classes for which grants are sanctioned is 120, and the additional sanctioned charge for monthly grants is Rs. 36,496.

Casual grants for special purposes have also been sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 11,825, distributed amongst 110 schools.

Further details will be found in the subjoined tabular statements.

Statement shewing the Grants drawn during 1869-70 by Private Institutions in operation on the 31st March 1870.

GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institutions.	Number of students.	Amount of Government grants.	Cost to Government of each student per annum.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under missionary bodies ...	232	11,176	77,795 0 0	6 15 4
Under other Christian bodies ...	26	1,415	19,392 0 0	13 11 8
Under native managers ...	1,431	66,991	2,93,643 0 0	4 6 1
Total ..	1,689	79,582	3,90,830 0 0	4 12 11

Grants to Additional Institutions.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.					Number of institu- tions.	Amount of grants per mensem.
						Rs. As. P.
School for Boys	{	English ...	{ Higher Class	...	5	322 0 0
			{ Middle Class	...	92	2,328 0 0
		{ Vernacular	{ Middle Class	...	78	1,097 0 0
			{ Lower Class	...	28	328 8 0
Schools for Girls..	{	Higher Class	...	...	1	40 0 0
		Middle Class	...	...	13	353 0 0
		Lower Class	...	...	14	201 8 0
Total					231	4,665 0 0

Augmentation Grants.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.										Number of institutions.	Amounts of grants per mensem.
											Rs. As. P.
College	...	...	Higher Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80 0 0
English	...	...	Middle Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	209 0 0
			Lower Class	...	...	...	...	...	33	302 12 0	
Vernacular	...	...	Middle Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14 0 0
			Lower Class	...	...	...	...	...	32	161 6 0	
Schools for Girls	...	...	Middle Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59 0 0
			Lower Class	...	...	...	...	...	1	7 0 0	
										3	26 0 0
Total										85	859 2 0

Grants cancelled.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.					Number of institutions.	Amount of grants per mensem.
						Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys ...	{	English	...	...	38	1,190 0 0
		Vernacular	...	...	60	674 12 0
Schools for Girls ...		...	...	...	13	182 0 0
Total					111	2,046 12 0

Grants reduced.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.				Number of institu- tions.	Amount of grants per mensem.
					Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys ...	{ English	{ Higher Class	...	7	97 0 0
		{ Middle Class	...	26	178 0 0
		{ Middle Class	...	24	44 0 0
		{ Lower Class	...	1	3 0 0
Schools for Girls ...	{ Middle Class	...	8	44 8 0	
		{ Lower Class	...	5	67 8 0
Total				71	436 0 0

Special Grants sanctioned as Donations.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.				Number of institu- tions.	Amount of grants sanc- tioned.
					Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys ...	...	{ English	...	43	6,325 0 0
		{ Vernacular	...	55	4,785 0 0
Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	7	714 13 0
Total				110	11,824 13 0

THE WORKING OF THE GRANT-IN-AID SYSTEM.—Most of the inspectors have discussed the Bengal system of grants-in-aid with reference to the attacks that have been made on it in various quarters, and notably by Mr. Howell. Mr. Woodrow in particular has written at great length on the subject, pointing out the advantages of the present system, and shewing in detail that the Bombay system of payment by results for fixed standards, which has been recommended for imitation, would be totally unsuitable for Lower Bengal, as well on educational and administration grounds, as because it would involve an enormous increase in the charges upon the State.

The whole question must be considered separately, but extracts from the reports of four of the inspectors are subjoined, which sufficiently indicate their general opinions on the merits and defects of the present system.

Mr. Woodrow writes :—

The Bengal rules are, for all practical purposes, constructed on a system of payment by results. They are easy of application, unaccompanied by vexatious details, and, under their action, the success obtained in the extension of higher and middle class schools is unrivalled in India.* When a village requires

* See Howell *passim*.

a grant, it makes the application usually through the deputy inspector, who reports exactly how the village is situated, and what other schools of any kind there are within six miles. The application is accompanied by a register of information. This register, which the deputy inspector generally revises, shows the present state of the school if it has existed six months, and the proposed state when it shall have received Government aid, and the amount of aid required. The state of the school means the numbers on the roll, the schooling fees in the several classes, the subjects and books read in each class, the establishment, with details of the pay of each teacher, and of the sum required for library, prizes, servants, and contingencies, the resources of the school, and the names and social position of the committee of management and of their secretary. One of the first acts of the inspector is to consider the *cost per head* with reference to the locality. No assistance is given to rival schools, unless they are rivals to missionary schools; but the state of education in the immediate neighbourhood, and the general advancement of the district, determine the amount which may fairly be given per head, assuming that the school rises to the average of its class. If it is a bad school, the fact is duly reported by the deputy inspector, and after a fair trial, the grant, under clauses 9, 10, and 11 of the new rules, becomes liable to reduction or cancelment.

“The grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn if the school is unfavorably reported on as regards the attendance or proficiency of the scholars.

“The grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn if the managers employ ill-qualified masters, or if they keep their accounts in a negligent and untrustworthy manner, or if they send to the inspector incorrect accounts, or if they fail to transmit punctually the periodical returns required by the education department, or if the school-house is unfit for the purposes of the school, or is untidy or dirty.

“The grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn if the teachers keep untidy or untrustworthy registers, or if they are frequently absent from duty.”

Exactly the same course is gone through when a grant is revised after its course of five years.

In all these proceedings, the cost per head is always kept in view. The deputy inspector first warns the applicants that they will not get the maximum allowed by the rules, and perhaps persuades them to lower their requisition. The inspector almost always cuts down the application on the ground that the terms for aid are steadily rising, and that what was given five years ago is not allowed now. The Director frequently reduces the inspector's limit. Thus the requisition suffers three several prunings.

The secretary of a long-established institution could, if he had read 'Tom Brown's School Days,' complain with East of being tied to fellows who were always "raising the standard." This constant application of pressure has of course been disliked, but the steady increase of fees has prevented it from becoming intolerable, and under it the schools in the neighbourhood of Calcutta are fast becoming self-supporting. When we have all along acted with parsimony to English schools, and have notoriously given grants of only half the amount accorded in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, we are accused by Mr. Howell of lavish extravagance under the Bengal rules.

The managers of aided schools under the Bengal rules have the right of appointing the masters, and the inspector has the power of veto. This veto is not often directly exercised, for a word of advice usually has the required effect. If India is to receive the schools it requires, the co-operation of the people is essential; but co-operation involves responsibility, and responsibility power, and power is liable to abuse.

I have often described the abuses of aided schools, but I may briefly revert to them here. They are three:—

1st.—Delays of payment of teachers' salaries.

2nd.—Uncertainty of tenure.

3rd.—Fraud or oppression.

It may be declared, without fear of contradiction, that these three abuses of power injure a school, and that they exist wherever the co-operation of the people is accepted. Delay, caprice, and oppression, are as prevalent in Bombay as in Bengal. But the Bombay system ignores them altogether. Sir Alexander Grant in 1867 writes thus on aided schools.

"Private expenditure has been indeed altogether omitted from this years' general returns, simply on the ground that this department could not guarantee the correctness of the amounts reported to have been spent by private school managers. It is also in accordance with the spirit of a system which looks only to results to *ignore the expenditure* by which such results have been obtained."

But to ignore expenditure altogether seems to me to countenance rather than to discountenance abuses. The Government wants good schools, for they undoubtedly benefit the people, while bad schools do as much mischief as good. Now good schools are made such by good teachers far more than by good committees.

I have been a teacher myself, and I am a member of several school committees, but my experience tells me that a committee of management does most good when it interferes the least. The wisest exercise of its functions is to get good teachers, to treat them well, to pay them regularly, and to let the head-master know that so long as the school goes on satisfactorily the committee give him power and will support his authority. It is looking for an impossibility to expect good results if the teachers are in arrears of pay or are inefficient men. Lest ignorant or unjust managers should overlook these causes of failure, the Bengal system attempts to provide for punctuality of payment, and for the efficiency of teachers, as these are the *sine quâ non* of success. The Bombay system assumes that native managers will at once perceive their vital importance, and will act accordingly. It absolutely takes credit for indolently refraining from all inquiry on the grand points of pay and appointment. The Bengal system does concern itself with these fundamental elements of success, and the sole charge against it is that its efforts have not been entirely successful. But these very efforts have accomplished a result a hundred-fold beyond that obtained in Bombay.

An examination of the sixty-three aided schools mentioned in the Bombay report of 1868-69, pages 27 and 28, shews that, with five exceptions, every school is under missionary or Christian management. The five exceptions are the two Dinshaw Dosabhai vernacular schools at Surat, and the three Roychand Deepchand vernacular for girls. These five schools first received aid in 1869, and the total amount of the grants was Rs. 542-2.

Government asks for the co-operation of native millions, not of a few foreigners. Even Mr. Horvell must acknowledge that this

experience of native management in five aided schools under two managers is a very slender basis on which to found his praise of Bombay and his condemnation of Bengal. My own division gives me experience of native management a hundred-fold beyond that enjoyed by Mr. Peile.

* * * * *

I have more than 500 schools under native management for the five under the Bombay Director, and far more than 100 times the amount of aid to control. As the amount contributed by Messrs. Dosabhai and Deepchand, the two managers of natives' aided schools in Bombay, is not recorded, I cannot compare their contributions with the Rs. 2,60,826 raised last year by native managers in Bengal. These two instances of Messrs. Dosabhai and Deepchand appear to constitute the sole grounds that enabled Mr. Howell to speak so confidently on aids to schools under native management, that Mr. Peile hesitates not to say that "the plan of payment by results will probably be universal as the Bengal system is disapproved."

The Bengal system tries to obtain for the teachers punctuality of payment, protection from caprice, and security from fraud. But the things that should be for our good have become unto us an occasion for falling.

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Delays of payment will, I believe, always exist more or less in such a country as India. But the Bengal rules have provisions to meet the evil. The complaints that reach the office are much less frequent than they used to be, and I take it as a sign that delay in payment is abating.

The second defect of uncertainty of tenure greatly reduces the value of an appointment. Some native managers are capricious, and form without due cause a dislike to a teacher, and he is obliged to leave. In many villages there are factions, and a teacher can scarcely avoid joining one or other party, and then he becomes involved in an interminable feud, and will run the risk of dismissal if by the death or removal of some of his party the management of the school falls into the hands of the opposite party.

If we are to have the co-operation of the people,—and this co-operation is really essential—we must take them as they are, and endeavour with gentleness to correct their failings when dishonesty is not the fault in question. Now among a large number, some managers will be found wayward and capricious. The very fact that the teachers

can ultimately look to the inspector for some little assistance, renders such dispositions more sensitive to any supposed slight. This tendency to take offence requires tact and delicate handling, but is not an insuperable difficulty.

The third defect is oppression or fraud, but I am of opinion that its extent is vastly over-rated. People seem to think that the accounts of aided schools are generally incorrect, that the teachers are paid less than they give receipts for, and that non-voluntary subscriptions on the part of teachers cover up deficits in the finances. Native secretaries of aided schools are represented as Bengali personifications of the unjust steward, who diversify the transaction by saying to their employés, 'Take your bills and write double your due,' but who pocket the difference themselves. I may say, once-for all, that I do not believe in the existence of fraud on a large scale. Such fraud as occurs takes place thus: The grants-in-aid allow perhaps Rs. 3 a month for a servant to sweep the school and to keep it clean. The secretary finds that he cannot get a person for so small a salary, there being no food given, so he directs one of his own servants to do the work, and in consideration of giving up part of the servant's time, takes the Rs. 3 as his own compensation. The servant perhaps gets a small present now and then, but complains that he is not paid for his extra work, and shirks it whenever he can. The teachers notice the fact that the secretary charges in the bill for a school servant, and that no such servant is kept. This is mentioned to some friends, and is told again with additions, till at last, as rumours acquire strength by going, a general belief arises that cheating in the accounts is carried on in such a school, and that half the establishment is non-existent. When it comes to the ears of the inspector, he investigates the case and finds the rumour unfounded. The secretary explains his part of the transaction, and alleges that he believed that the servant did his work regularly—at least he frequently neglected his house work, and invariably pleaded the school as his excuse; that the secretary thought that the work was done, and that with every respect for the Government authorities, and every desire to keep the grant-in-aid rules, he had too much private business on hand to allow of his personally superintending the sweeping of the school every day: the head master should look to such details. The plea is accepted, and for a week or two after the investigation the school is scrupulously swept and garnished, but after a while the old state of things returns. The proper remedy is to give sufficient wages to keep

a servant solely for school work, or to give so small a sum for sweeping the school that the margin for cheating is indefinitely small.

Cheating the masters by paying them less than their stipulated salaries occurs in such cases as these. An inferior man holds a place of higher pay than he is properly entitled to, and from hopelessness of getting so good a place as his present appointment, he will stand some squeezing. The secretary cannot resist the temptation, and squeezes him accordingly. 'To be weak is miserable.' Again, the teacher may belong to the village, and if the secretary is the zemindar, he dare not complain of cheating, on account of the ill that may befall both himself and his friends. Sometimes the teacher's wife and family may live in the village, and he will stand some oppression rather than seek service at a distance. Or again, the teacher may be a poor relation of the secretary and may live at his house. If he complains of non-payment, a quarrel will necessarily arise, and, being a family quarrel, will become the bitterest of all. If the secretary sees that matters are coming to extremities, and that he may fall under the penalties of clause 415 of the Penal Code, he mixes up private accounts with school accounts, and pleads a set-off for the teacher's board and lodging. This plea will usually prevent the case from going to court, as board and lodging are certainly worth something, and are difficult to appraise. Yet, after all, cases such as these seldom occur.

Instead of constant changes of system, the remedy for these exceptional cases is to carry out fully the powers the department already possesses, and, if necessary, to have them increased. The true remedy is the appointment of the best teachers available. Good men will not readily stand squeezing, and robbing a clever man is dangerous.

Mr. Martin has the following remarks :—

In that portion of my division which forms a part of Bengal proper, the grant-in-aid system works very well. I do not think that there are many schools in which frauds are practised. It is almost impossible that public money should be expended throughout a large tract of country without some cheating, but I do believe that quite as little takes place with respect to the income of grant-in-aid schools as can be well expected. If a teacher be worth the salary that he is supposed to draw, he will not rest satisfied with less; and whenever I find a teacher overpaid, I invariably give notice that I shall recommend the withdrawal of the Government grant unless the services of a better

man be secured. It sometimes happens that the principal supporter of a school dies, and that the people try to keep on the school without the means of doing so; in such cases irregularities of the worst kind occur, but there are not more than a couple of such cases each year, and, owing to the vigilance of the inspecting officers, and to the fact that underpaid masters will not continue to serve, the end soon comes. I should like to see it distinctly and authoritatively ruled that managers must report to the inspector every new nomination to a teachership for his confirmation. The market value of a teacher is very well known by the inspecting officers, and no man will be confirmed who does not seem to be worth his pay. It is true that a man worth Rs 20 a month elsewhere will be ready to serve in his own village for Rs. 15; but I see no objection to a teacher subscribing Rs. 5 a month towards the local income of a school in which he is interested, *provided he does so openly.*

The power the managers have of dismissing a teacher without reason is certainly one that should be taken away. The masters in grant-in-aid schools never feel secure, since the slightest whim of a rich man in the village in which he serves will send him adrift. It will be easy to enact that managers may not dismiss a teacher from a school aided by Government without *previously* obtaining the consent of the inspector. This need not prevent their suspending from duty a master guilty of an offence which calls for *immediate* punishment.

Tardiness of payment is the most difficult point we have to deal with. I quite agree with all that Mr. Woodrow said on the subject last year, and I am certain the summary cancellation of a grant for delay in payment would act well in the more advanced portions of Bengal. I do not think we can as yet apply the rule strictly everywhere. There are many schools which are partly supported by gentlemen connected with the village, who live for the greater portion of the year away from home. When their holidays allow them to visit their native villages, they pay their contribution; but month by month the local income cannot be collected, and, as a consequence, the Government grant cannot be drawn regularly. The school must be closed, or the teachers' salaries must fall into arrear. Again, there is another case: Mr. Woodrow refers to the inconvenient consequences of an over-zealous sub-divisional officer trying to open schools everywhere throughout his district. I do not refer to this, but it is a fact that nearly every school at a sub-divisional station is to a great extent supported by the subscriptions of the

zemindars holding lands within the district. They can hardly be said to subscribe voluntarily: they do so because they do not like to refuse* when they are asked by their magistrate. Collections are made from time to time at irregular intervals, and, as a rule, the schools are good. The teachers know they will get their pay in the end; for no magistrate will allow a school kept up for years by his predecessors to come to an end during his incumbency. In many cases there is always a good balance in hand; but where this is not the case, whenever the inspector writes to say that the Government grant must be withdrawn unless the arrears of subscriptions are collected, a public meeting is called by the sub-divisional officer, and enough, at all events, to pay the masters up to date is obtained. • • •

In both cases that I have referred to, a strict attention to the letter of the rule would operate injuriously. Still when a rule exists it ought to be enforced, and I should be disposed to require quarterly collections of local income and quarterly payment of the Government grant, on the ground that it would be easier to require correct accounts if four times in the year were substituted for twelve. I am not sure whether the school masters would consider themselves better off. • • •

As a matter of fact, there is less fraud, less tardiness of payment, and less irregularity of every kind in these districts, where education has far advanced than elsewhere; and I have no doubt that this greater security from evil will extend hand-in-hand with progress. The judgment passed by two of the best deputy inspectors in Bengal the other day was that "fraud had died out" where they were working (parts of Burdwan and Birbhúm). They meant that it had existed, but had ceased to exist. • • •

If but slight alterations be made in the rules, I think the system will work better than any other that I can imagine in Bengal. It does not lead to the opening of many schools in Orissa, because the people are not ready to pay their quota; but if a relaxation of the rules was allowed in Behar, in Assam, and in Orissa, I believe the system would work well even in those provinces.

Mr. H. Clark, c.s., observes:—

There does not seem to be such unanimity among the deputy inspectors this year in condemning the grant-in-aid system.

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* In this way many useful institutions are kept up in all parts of the civilized world. •

The only deputy inspectors who hold that the grant-in-aid system is radically a wrong one are the deputy inspectors of the three sub-divisions of the Dacca district (Dacca, Manikganj, and Bikrampur).

* * * * *

I am not prepared to agree with the deputy inspectors of Dacca in their condemnation of the working of the system in that district, far less to hold that it is theoretically as well as practically bad. During the year under review only four secretaries, out of a total number of eighty-two, were reported against by these three deputy inspectors, so that the cases of the year in which they had any right to presume fraud would appear, according to their own showing, to stand at a percentage of five only. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the deputy inspectors are not supposed to abstain from reporting in such cases because full legal evidence is not forthcoming. The existence of a well-grounded suspicion of fraud, although supported by evidence insufficient to establish the charge in a criminal court, would justify my insisting on a change of secretary, or going up to you for the cancellation of the grant.

It appears to me that to say that the cases of fraud that occur in grant-in-aid schools are radical defects in the system is tantamount to saying that the upper and middle classes of native society, which are fairly represented by the secretaries to grant-in-aid schools, are so utterly corrupt that co-operation with them on the part of Government is impracticable. The statement, too, that the system "saps the foundation of morals," appears to amount to the assertion that the morality of these classes exists only when unopposed to the temptations incident to positions of responsibility and trust. Such theories are contrary to my Indian experience. I believe that the co-operation evoked by the system has a very appreciable value, and that therefore the substitution of purely Government schools for aided ones would involve a serious loss.

* * *

Babu Bhudev Mukhurji writes :—

That the principle is the one the best adapted to the circumstances of this country, it is now unnecessary to argue upon grounds of abstract justice or policy. It is enough that it has been steadily worked upon for these fourteen years and upwards in this part of the country, and that it has established itself in the minds of the people at large. Roads, embankments, municipal improvements, hospitals, dispensaries and,

school-houses, are now being made in Bengal on the grant-in-aid system, which was first introduced in connection with our schools. It is not, however, necessary to be blind to the abuses found in the grant-in-aid schools in order to prize the system at its real worth.

Without entering into details, it will be sufficient for my present purpose to remark that the system is good for comparatively large schools, having intelligent men placed over them as managers. It is not adapted, with all its technicalities, to deal with small village schools. This distinction is not often made by those who needlessly rail against the grant-in-aid system and scatter abuse right and left, unconscious of the evil they do, and the undeserved pain they inflict. Are all the grant-in-aid schools to be abused because some of them have been ill-managed? Are there not aided schools where the students are better taught than in some of the Government Mullah schools? Are not the payments made at some of the aided schools as secure and as regular as payments from Government treasuries? Are there not managers who come of their own free will to request the inspector to select for appointments under them? Are there not managers who have attached to themselves the teachers of their schools, treating them more as their personal friends than as paid subordinates? I know that there are many such schools and school managers, and they tie my tongue against indiscriminate abuse.

In fact, the superior grant-in-aid schools are almost all of them quite free from financial abuses. Indeed, the outside public have been led to form very exaggerated ideas of the faults of the grant-in-aid schools. I am very doubtful if those who have spoken so harshly, and in such exaggerated language of these faults, have ever attempted to take a correct measure of their extent.

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Happily, the remedies for financial abuses in aided schools are such as are calculated to improve the instructive efficiency of those schools (1) If competent teachers are appointed to schools they will not only complain when insufficiently or irregularly paid, but likewise teach the children better. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the abuses in grant-in-aid schools will disappear if we can once secure the appointment of competent teachers. To do this, however, is not so easy as may appear. I see that in some of the districts which constitute this division the power of appointment had been fully assumed by the inspector, but the teachers are not better as a body than those appointed in other districts.

by the managers of schools. The real difficulty lies in the paucity of good teachers in the interior of districts, and this difficulty will not be entirely removed until higher class schools have gone on working for some time yet. My action during the year under review has been to induce the managers of schools—for which I recommended aid—to advertise every appointment in the *Education Gazette*, and as all such advertisements are published gratis by that paper, I met with no opposition. I have likewise enforced the rule in all my new schools that no appointments made in them are to be valid until approved from this office.

The principal remedies for the defects that exist in grant-in-aid schools are to be applied, as may be easily seen, through the deputy inspectors of schools. It is absolutely necessary therefore that these officers should be able and willing, and that they should clearly understand their duties. I have seen it stated in some of the printed reports of the department that the deputy inspectors of schools are the least responsible of all officers, because, it is argued, responsibility implies power, and deputy inspectors are possessed of no power. I am unable to endorse this one-sided statement. Power is of two kinds; (1) power to order authoritatively the doing or not doing of a thing, and (2) power to advise a course of action, and to withhold or cause to be withheld some good in case the course advised be not followed. Deputy inspectors of schools do not possess much or any power of the first kind, but they possess every power of the second kind over the schools under their inspection. They are, on the one hand, the professional advisers of the managers of schools, and, on the other hand, the inspector's representatives. If a manager from simple ignorance, or a desire to provide for some relative or *umedwar*, wants to appoint an incompetent master or pundit, the deputy inspector can advise him not to do so, and should the manager persist, the deputy inspector can cause the inspector's sanction to the appointment to be withheld. If a teacher is not fully or punctually paid, the deputy inspector can remonstrate with the manager, and should his remonstrance fail to have effect, the deputy inspector can get the aid-bills stopped. If a master is neglectful of his duties, and waste the time and labor of his pupils by pursuing a wrong course of instruction, the deputy inspector can notice it to the manager, who is bound to take the steps necessary under such circumstances.

I am unable to perceive that the deputy inspector is really in want of any power the exercise of which would be conducive to the good of hi

schools. The possession of direct authority is not only flattering to our vanity, but likewise saves the time and trouble required in using persuasion or remonstrance. But authority of the kind now possessed by the deputy inspectors does not prevent them from being as useful as it may be in them to be. It is such authority as does not deprive others of power, but is calculated to teach others how to use power rightly. The deputy inspector can rule the manager if he will but forego the wish to shew that he rules him.

It will not perhaps be quite out of place for me to add here that the system of payment for results cannot be yet introduced in its full form in this country. However dissatisfied we may feel at the abuses which crop out now and then in our schools, and however depressed we may be at the results not coming up to our expectations, we shall in vain look for a remedy in merely changing from one system to another. It will not do to be irritated. A comparison of the present with the past yields very strong grounds for hope.

In the opinion of those best able to judge of the operation of the Bengal rules, there is no cause for introducing radical changes. The system has been charged with extravagance, and with encouraging and concealing dishonesty and fraud in the managers of schools to an extent that is publicly demoralizing. In regard to the first of these charges, it can easily be shewn beyond the possibility of contradiction that the present system as actually administered in Bengal is far more economical to the State than any corresponding system in any other part of India, and, as regards the second, while it is freely admitted that irregularities still occur such as have frequently been reported in former years, there is every reason to believe that they are far less numerous, and less serious, than is commonly supposed. That they should exist at all is much to be deplored; but the rules, if properly enforced, are far from powerless to check them, and it is held that but slight, if any, changes are required to make them completely effective. It is admittedly of the utmost importance to secure the cordial co-operation of the people in the establishment and maintenance of schools, but this is impossible if all power is withdrawn

from them. If the power they now possess is occasionally abused, there can be little doubt that on the whole it is exercised beneficially. Further checks can, however, be imposed under the existing system whenever they may be found absolutely necessary; but it seems certain that if the deputy inspectors will honestly discharge the duties entrusted to them under the control of the inspectors, it is quite within their power to put a stop to the evils complained of; and their failure to do so must rather be regarded as evidence of their own neglect or incompetency than as a proof that the system itself is defective or unsound. It would be utopian to expect that any system can be devised under which irregularities would be impossible. Abuses and frauds occur in all countries in the disbursement of public money, and even in England they are far from uncommon in school administration, under a strict system of payment by results, as may be seen from the reports of the Education Department, in which the worst cases are detailed at length as a public warning. Three such cases are given in the report for 1868, and they may be studied with advantage by those who condemn the Bengal system as irremediably bad because it does not exclude irregularities of a like kind in India.

THE URIYA LANGUAGE IN ORISSA.—There has been much discussion during the year regarding the extent to which the Uriya language should be employed in the schools in Orissa. The question is important, and has given rise to some difference of opinion, as will be seen from the following extracts from official papers, which sufficiently indicate the points at issue.

Extract from a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 3405, dated the 1st August 1869.)

“The question discussed in the papers before me is a very difficult one, and after long consideration I am disposed to think that in the main it must be left to settle itself, and the policy of Government should be to

wait. Diversity of speech is a great evil; it obstructs intercourse and offers a serious obstacle to the advance of civilization. Whenever possible, it must clearly be desirable to remove this barrier between neighbouring populations; and till it is proved that the barrier is of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure which the progress of enlightenment may naturally bring to bear upon it, the expediency would seem at least doubtful of adopting any measures that would make it less easy of removal hereafter, and tend to give permanence to the mischievous separation which it causes. The immediate difficulty is to decide whether it is hopeless to look for the removal of this separating barrier between Bengal and Orissa.

“Now the language of Orissa is very intimately connected with the language of Bengal. They have identically the same alphabet and the letters have the same powers, with the exception of one vowel, which is pronounced differently in Uriya and Bengali. The written characters are indeed at first sight different, but on examination it is easily seen that they are radically the same. They have simply assumed a rounded form in the Uriya. The vocabularies, again, are identical, and so is the grammar, with the exception of the inflections of the nouns and verbs. This is certainly an important exception; but still the languages are so closely akin, that Uriyas and Bengalis of ordinary intelligence can understand one another without any difficulty. Indeed, I have no doubt that spoken Bengali is more intelligible to inhabitants of Orissa than the spoken dialect of Yorkshire is to the inhabitants of Kent; and in corroboration of this statement I may mention that I have been assured by Mr. Seton-Karr, an excellent Bengali scholar, but knowing nothing of Uriya, that when sitting as a judge on appeal cases from Orissa, he never found any difficulty in understanding Uriya documents that were read aloud in court.

“It is argued by those who would maintain the Uriya form of speech and give it permanence as a cultivated language, that Orissa has already an extensive literature in this tongue, which must and ought to maintain itself against all encroachments from Bengal. But the fact so alleged is only true in a very restricted sense. Owing to the early decay of Sanskrit learning in Orissa, the religious ritual of the brahmins, which in Bengal and Upper India is almost exclusively in Sanskrit, has here been used for ages in the language of the people. Concurrently with this usage there sprung up a considerable body of such literature as is comprised in translations and abstracts from the Puranas and other similar

works, written upon palm leaves ; and in this kind of literature it is probable that Uriya is a richer language than Bengali. Its riches are, however, exclusively confined, I believe, to this particular vein, and however interesting and even valuable in some respects, they are absolutely worthless for all educational purposes, and will certainly not assist our efforts to promote the advance of modern civilization.

“I cannot but think that instead of attempting to develop a new literature and a new education in an old provincial dress, it would be very much to the advantage of the people if their intelligent leaders would endeavour to assimilate by degrees the current fashion to the different but kindred fashion of their more advanced Bengali neighbours, and thus facilitate their own progress by the vast economy of time and labour and money which would be so secured. I believe the process would be found much easier than might be at first anticipated, if only provincial jealousy can be persuaded to allow the attempt.

“If this view be adopted, Bengali should continue to be taught as now in all but elementary village schools, and even in these it would be well to teach the Bengali form of the alphabet concurrently with the Uriya. In this case also no changes should be made in the course of examination for vernacular scholarships. In this course Bengali is a subject of examination as a language, and the candidates are allowed to give their answers in all the other subjects of examination either in Bengali or Uriya at their own option. I see no reason for altering this arrangement. It follows, too, from what I have said that I am not disposed to take any decisive steps for creating an improved body of Uriya literature for educational purposes. There is already a tolerable supply of school books adapted to the use of the lower class of vernacular schools. Whatever more is wanted for these schools should be supplied ; but I am disposed to leave it to the people themselves to develop a higher literature in Uriya if they really desire it. I would not discourage it, but neither would I at present set on foot any special machinery, or make any special grants of money, for the purpose of promoting it. I would advocate at the same time the formation of such a committee as has been suggested for supervising the preparation of any Uriya school books that are really required. The actual publication and distribution, however, would probably be best managed by the agency of the School Book Society in Orissa, as elsewhere.

“As regards the appointment of Uriyas in preference to Bengalis as school masters and deputy inspectors, I agree generally in the opinion

of the commissioner, except that, as a matter of fact, I have hitherto, for the most part, found it impossible to obtain Uriyas for such appointments with the requisite qualifications. In a few years it may be hoped this difficulty will be overcome by means of the high school and normal schools now established at Cuttack. The gain in this respect will undoubtedly be great."

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 3686, dated 8th November 1869.)

"The views* of the commissioner of the Orissa division are exclusively

* Communicated to you with endorsement No. 3505, dated 16th July 1868.

in favor of establishing Uriya as the recognized language of all schools in Orissa, and leaving Bengali as an extra language if preferred, to be taken up in addition to Uriya, but not in supersession of it. To secure this object, he thinks it necessary in the first place that an inspector of schools for the Orissa districts only should be appointed, and that, as opportunity offers, preference should be given to natives of Orissa in all educational appointments in the province. In the second place, he desires that direct Government aid should be given to secure approved translations in Uriya of useful original works and compilations for the use of the schools. A petition of the natives of Cuttack, which the commissioner forwarded with his letter, is cordially in favor of this proposition, and contains a great deal to recommend it to favorable consideration, specially having regard to the fact that the tendency of the Bengali teachers and the educated amla now employed in the province is to neglect and put aside more and more the language of the people. It is, however, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, beyond dispute, from the position which Bengali has already secured in the province, and especially from the scarcity of Uriya works adapted to educational purposes, that it would not be possible immediately to do all that the commissioner wants.

"On your part you reiterate in your letter under reply your former opinion that it is mere waste of time and profitless to attempt to do more than is now being done with the teaching of Uriya, and you advise Government to allow the present system to continue, and to wait the development of any higher literature among the people themselves. It is clear from what has before been stated, that the course which you recommend would defeat the object aimed at, if that object is the

progress and advancement of purely Uriya education ; for it is only too evident from what has been reported that the tendency among those who have any influence in matters of education is, and has been, to encourage Bengali learning to the almost entire exclusion of the native language. Your proposal, therefore, to continue the study of Uriya simply in the elementary schools, and not beyond, is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, not only against the wishes of the natives of Orissa, but is opposed to the policy which he considers the Government is bound on every consideration to follow, viz. that our chief care should be to give to the Uriyas an opportunity of learning their own language, and that the means for this end should be extensively supplied.

"In this view it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Martin, the inspector of schools, (and which, it may be noted, have been considerably modified in the direction of the commissioner's recommendations by a longer experience in these districts) are the most reasonable under present circumstances. He proposes the adoption of the following system :—

(1) "In the Cuttack high school, and in the two zillah schools in the Orissa province, to leave it to the option of the students to learn either Bengali or Uriya, or, the Lieutenant-Governor would add, both. (2) In the middle class anglo-vernacular schools to teach all subjects in Uriya—the literature of Orissa being taught as far as it extends : English would of course be taught, and Bengali optional. (3) In the middle class vernacular schools, until the Uriya language has a fair literature, that Bengali should be taught as a language ; and (4) in the lower vernacular schools to teach Uriya only.

"The difficulties which have to be met in establishing definitely such a course of study in the schools under notice are admitted on all sides to consist in the want of educational text books, and it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor impossible to lay down any precise and final rules on the subject until further information is furnished as to the text books in Uriya available for the purpose. Generally, however, the Lieutenant-Governor would accept the principle that in all schools in the province of Orissa up to the zillah schools (of which there are only two) the Uriya language should be the medium of instruction, and that in the zillah schools, and in the high school at Cuttack, it should be optional with all students to continue their studies in the Uriya language if they wish it. I am therefore to request that, in communication with the commissioner and the educational authorities in the Orissa division, you will be prepared

to give as early effect as circumstances will permit to the arrangement which the Government would wish to see adopted.

With reference to the only desideratum which affects the immediate adoption of the proposed course of study, I am to remind you that a committee, for the purpose of considering and reporting on original works and translations in the Uriya language, with a view to assist the committee of the School Book Society in deciding on the applications made to them for the publication of Uriya school books, has recently been appointed, as intimated to you in my letter No. 3489, dated the 9th ultimo. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that it should be an instruction to this committee to consider the whole question with reference to the rule which Government would wish to enforce for the introduction of Uriya as the recognized language of all schools of a lower grade than the zillah schools in the province, and for optional study by students in the higher schools.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—There is a steady increase in the demand for books, maps, and other school apparatus. The accounts furnished by the School Book Society show that during the year ending December 1869 the number of books issued from the depository was 261,358 against 259,161 in 1868, and that the receipts from sales have risen from Rs. 1,09,721 to Rs. 1,19,175. In the following abstract the books issued during the last three years are classified according to the languages in which they are written :—

Books.	NUMBER OF COPIES ISSUED IN		
	1867.	1868.	1869.
English	78,963	101,284	101,484
Sanskrit	1,797	2,773	2,499
Bengali	120,150	121,820	124,685
Hindi	10,576	6,996	7,854
Uriya	21,435	14,459	10,138
Santhali	2		3
Khasiya	905		4
Arabic			
Persian	174	34	20
Urdu	1,517	2,975	3,672
Anglo-Asiatic	10,250	8,815	10,999
Total	245,769	259,161	261,358

SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.—The discussions that have been in progress for several years past, as to the classes of the community that are availing themselves of the opportunity for education, led me in the course of last year to appoint a committee, consisting of Mr. Woodrow (president), Rev. J. Long, Mr. Blochmann, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji, and Babur Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari, to prepare forms of returns for obtaining accurate social statistics regarding the pupils in our schools. The forms prepared by this committee, which were drawn up in great detail, were issued towards the close of the year to all inspecting officers, with instructions to have them carefully filled in for every school in the country, and to compile a general return from the information so obtained, to be submitted with their annual reports at the end of the year. Under these orders a very valuable mass of information has been obtained from nearly every district in the country; and though the returns are not complete, in consequence of misunderstandings arising out of the novelty of the inquiries set on foot, there can be no doubt that they supply sufficient data for ascertaining correct averages for schools of all classes throughout the whole of Bengal. In future years, as the forms come to be well understood, the returns will no doubt be more accurately correct; but there is no reason to suppose that they will yield results materially different from those deduced from the present figures.

The discussion of the returns that have been received was undertaken at my request by Mr. Woodrow, and I here give at length his valuable and interesting report.

Analysis of the returns of the social position of the parents and guardians of the pupils in schools and colleges.

THE reports of public instruction have for many years contained a table showing the social position of the pupils in colleges.

The classification has been made in six heads—

1. Zemindars, talukdars, and persons of independent income.
 2. Merchants, bankers, banians, and brokers.
 3. Professional persons.
 4. Government servants and pensioners.
 5. Shop-keepers.
 6. Others.
- Total.

This classification was introduced into the report in order to show from what classes of society college students were drawn.

As early as 1858 Dr. Duff had written in the following terms concerning the pupils of the Presidency College :—

“ A large proportion of its pupils are the sons of the wealthiest native inhabitants of Calcutta. The fee is disproportionately small, causing a cost to Government of Rs. 40 or upwards per month for each pupil. In this way the Government is simply putting Rs. 40 per month for each of their sons into the pockets of the richest citizens of the metropolis. The public considers this to be a case of real, though it may be unintentional, injustice which calls loudly for a remedy.”

From his general knowledge of Calcutta, Dr. Duff knew that the richest citizens of the metropolis sent their sons to the Hindu School. He had read in the reports of public instruction that each student of the Presidency College cost Government Rs. 40 a month. He then, it seems, combined his information and proclaimed to the public the above startling statement. But had he looked deeper he would have seen that the 500 students of the Hindu school cost Government nothing. Their fees not only paid all the expenses of their education, but left a handsome profit. Hence the Government, so far from putting Rs. 40 a month into the pockets of the richest citizens of the metropolis, took out from the same pockets not only all the cost of education, but some more money besides. The students who cost Government Rs. 40 each were the 176 under-graduates of the Presidency College who were not the sons of rich parents. If it be thought a trifling error to combine the Hindu School with the Presidency College, because they are both held in the same building, and the two once formed the old Hindu College, then the receipts and disbursements of the two institutions should have been added together, and the cost to Government of each student would have been found to be not Rs. 40, but Rs. 4 a month. This error on the part of Dr. Duff has widely influenced popular opinion. Many people, even those in high official position, still think that our colleges are filled with the sons of the wealthiest men of Bengal. The *Friend of India* even this very year wrote articles on “ The cost of a Babu ” and “ Fattening a Babu,” assuming as a fact beyond all contradiction that the under-graduate Babus were well able to

pay the whole cost of their education. The members of the educational department, and those few who took the trouble to investigate the question, were aware of the general poverty of the parents of the college students, but popular opinion was widely different. It was therefore desirable to have the point fully investigated and statistics obtained that should settle the question.

The classification of social position in your report was too general to give the information required. The first four columns included rich as well as poor, the column headed "others" gave only negative information, and the number in the column for "shop-keepers" was always small, and seemed to favor the opinion that college students were from a richer class than shop-keepers. In the report for last year Mr. Sutcliffe shows that in the Presidency College not five per cent, of the parents of pupils had incomes of Rs. 2,000 a month or upwards; that 49 per cent. had incomes less than Rs. 100 a month; and that of the sixty wealthiest families of Calcutta and its suburbs, only five sent pupils to the college. It also was shown that the holders of scholarships were almost entirely the sons of poor men. Thus, as regards colleges, two diametrically opposite views of the social position of the students were advanced. As regards other schools the Rev. J. Long was earnest in his advocacy of the right of the "masses" to education, and many others wished to know what provision, if any, was made by Government for the instruction of the lower classes.

Under these circumstances you appointed in 1869 a committee to draw up a scheme of statistics which should show clearly the social positions of the pupils in our schools. The committee consisted of the Rev. J. Long, Mr. H. Blochmann, Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay, Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadthikari, and myself. The discussions about education, and particularly the education of the "masses," were then attracting much attention, and it was desirable to see "how far downward education had filtered."

The strong objections of Hindu parents to tell their incomes, the certainty that boys could not have correct information, the inexpediency of even asking them the question, and the suspicions that might arise that schools were to be used as an intelligence department for income tax assessors, led us to avoid all mention of rupees except in the case of salaries of Government servants, which are periodically published for general information, and are known by all men. We were therefore obliged to enter into great detail concerning occupations in order to obtain the information you required. • •

We were met on the onset with the question who are the "masses," and though it is easy to speak of the masses as persons in the lower ranks of life, yet it is far from easy to say where the lower ranks terminate and the middle ranks begin.

Choose what definition a man will, there are always some persons of whom it is difficult to say whether they are in the middle classes or in the lower classes. These questions are difficulties every where, but in India they are increased by the institution of caste; for example, I did not know how to classify Brahman cooks. A Brahman cook will have a pedigree extending back a thousand years. By the sanctions of the Hindu religion a Brahman is a god, and has a rank

above princes. The Sudra Raja, who should presume to sit down on the same seat with a Brahmin, ought, according to the Puran, to have the "offending member sliced off." Even in this age of disrespect I have seen in remote districts rich landowners prostrate themselves on the ground before a poor Brahman and reverently place his foot on their heads. As diet is the chief overt matter of a Hindu's religion, the work of a Brahman cook is elevated above the level of menial service; still it is not an artistic profession, as in Paris. These and similar caste difficulties the committee removed by drawing out a separate table of caste, and ignoring caste distinctions altogether in the table of occupations.

Another difficulty was with "beggars." There are Brahman beggars whose ancestors for countless generations have been beggars, and there are rich and noble people who, from deep religious feeling, throw up all they possess and subsist on what is given them in casual charity. The Brahman beggar is like an aristocratic sponge. Still we confined beggars to the lower classes, as a higher class beggar could probably be sheltered in the middle classes, under some religious designation. Again, "poor relations" are met with in all countries of the world, but in India claims of consanguinity are extended far beyond the limits of even Scotch cousinhood; and in the absence of any system of parochial relief, poor dependants cluster round some fortunate member of their house, and eat the bread of idleness. It is hard to say how these *quasi-paupers* should be classified, but we supposed that they have, or once had, some nominal calling, and that they would be entered under that head. Then again some persons object to consider all teachers as in the middle class of society; but there is not a single grade of the educational service so low that it does not contain men who are, by the usages of native society, gentlemen. It is right also that the office of a teacher of the young should be considered honorable without reference to reward. Hence teachers on only six pounds a year without food are entered as belonging to the middle classes.

Though it was difficult to divide the masses from the middle classes, it was found more difficult to draw the line between the upper and middle classes of society, so as to divide off men of the higher ranks from those of the middle. Men may be classed among the "upper ten thousand" owing to various causes; to their titles of rank or distinguished ancestry, to their wide estates or great wealth, to high official position or to professional eminence. Again, if a man cannot claim to belong to the upper ranks of society in any of these branches, yet he may base a claim to distinction from his high position in two or more of them. These considerations opened out such a vista of difficulties, that we gave up the attempt to draw the line between the upper and middle classes of society.

The first class of the table of the occupation of parents of pupils is restricted to men whose titles of rank are recognized by the British Government, and who are considered to be in the higher ranks of society. We left out the old titles of Khan and Chaudhuri, Mastafi and Majumdar, designations which have now become family names, but we took in the recently-instituted title of Rai Bahadur. The Rai Bahadurs rank some where between a knight and a member of the Legion of Honor. The next six classes in the table contain such of the higher

and middle classes of society as have no titles, and are not connected with Government. They are grouped under three general heads, according as their chief claim to consideration is derived from land, or profession, or commerce, with a higher and lower section in each group. Thus, the second and third classes are for gentlemen, with larger or smaller incomes, living on the proceeds of landed estates and other property, such as landholders, fundholders, and incumbents of devattar or glebe lands. The fourth and fifth classes are for gentlemen living by professions, of which professions fourteen are in the higher section and twenty-four in the lower. The sixth and seventh classes are for gentlemen living by trade or commerce; twelve occupations are included in the higher section and two in the lower. The higher sections of these six classes contain some men who usually are numbered among the upper ranks of society; while the lower sections contain teachers and clerks of all sorts, apothecaries, printers, press readers, native shopkeepers, &c., many of whom verge towards the masses, and may be considered as forming the lower stratum of the great middle classes.

Gentlemen connected with art form the eighth class.

The next four classes contain the uncovenanted servants of Government, a service ranging from judges on £3,000 a year, to native sailors on £24. Government servants even on salaries or pension of less than £24 are included, if they are native officers, teachers, pandits, post-masters, or clerks.

Objections have been urged to this division on the ground that the middle class is carried too low, and that several persons are reckoned in it who really belong to the lower class. This may be conceded; but as it was desirable on general grounds to keep the division of the lower classes strictly to those who form "the masses," it was less disadvantageous to place some of the lower ranks in the middle class than to place men of the middle ranks in the lower class.

The "masses," or the lower classes of society, have been grouped into ten heads. The first two heads are for servants on less than £24 a year. Thirty-five different employments are mentioned in order to show the scope of the heading, and these persons are further distinguished as they are in the service of Government or of private individuals. The third head contains agriculturists, such as small tenants of two or three acres, agricultural laborers, gardeners, &c. The fourth head comprises petty shopkeepers, small dealers, hucksters, pedlars, &c., fifteen employments are mentioned to show the scope of the heading. The fifth and sixth classes contain artisans and skilled workmen distributed under ten different sections according to the nature of their work. Thirty-nine different employments are mentioned. The seventh class contains laborers for daily hire, or laborers on their own account. The eighth and ninth classes are for persons in the equivocal occupations of musicians at natches, singers, dancers, and for the recipients of charity, as beggars, bairagis, &c. The tenth class is formed of disreputable characters, such as bludgeon men, thieves, prisoners, prostitutes.

I think that it will be allowed from this description that persons enrolled among the lower classes do strictly belong to "the masses." About seventy different callings are mentioned as belonging to the upper and middle classes of society, and more than a hundred in the table of the masses. We entered into this excessive detail in order that the 5,000 or 6,000 different teachers, who

should compile the returns should be prevented, if possible, from incorrectly estimating the social status of their pupils. The other reason for our adopting this full detail was, as I have already stated, that the tables of the social position of college students formerly given in your reports were too brief, and have consequently led to incorrect estimates of the social position of college students and of their wealth. Still in avoiding one difficulty it is possible to run into another, and many teachers have found the task of tabulating their scholars, difficult on account of the minuteness of detail.

The returns of the social position of 155,842 pupils in 3,545 colleges and schools were arranged in large tables for the colleges, the collegiate schools, and the numerous classes of schools under the inspectors. These tables being too large for publication in the report, I have substituted a shorter table,* made by summing up the entries for the different inspectorships and by suppressing the distinction between Government, aided and unaided schools. For facility of reference, and to show the scope of the table I give here two summaries,—one to show the number of pupils from each occupation, and the other to show how the pupils are distributed among the different kinds of schools.

UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.	Number of pupils.		Percentage on the total number.	
1. TITLED ARISTOCRACY.—Princes, Nababs, Rajas, Rai Bahadurs, and holders of titles of rank recognized by the British Government	141	141	.....	0.09
GENTLEMEN NOT CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT. <i>Living on the income derived from land and other property, profession, trade, or art—</i>				
LAND, &C.				
2. Landholders of large estates	2,655	.....	1.70	
3. Landholders of small estates	16,448	19,103	10.56	12.26
PROFESSIONS.				
4. Higher professional men, such as— Barristers, surgeons, engineers, pleaders, clergymen, priests, mullas, kazis, maulavies, professors, high pandits, superintendents or english teachers, university degree-holders, editors	11,153	.....	7.16	
5. Lower professional men, such as— Muktars, amlas, writers, moharirs, sarkars, gomastas, surveyors, overseers, native doctors, kabirajes, apothecaries, english teachers, pandits, munshis, gurus, printers, engine drivers, press proprietors, press readers, catechists, ghataks	26,468	37,621	17.00	24.19
Carried over ... ..	.....	56,865	.....	36.54

UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

Number of
pupils.Percentage on
the total
number.

Brought forward

56,865

33.54

TRADE, COMMERCE, &C.

6. Higher class, such as—

Bankers, brokers, kyalas, gold merchants, money-changers, merchants, mahajans, large traders, contractors, manufacturers of sugar, and saltpetre distillers

8,221

5.28

7. Lower class, such as—

Large Shopkeepers, arat lars

4,180

12,403

2.68

7.96

ART.

8. Higher musicians, portrait painters, engravers, photographers, coachbuilders

507

507

.....

0.32

9. GENTLEMEN CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT

9. Officers on salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards

1,316

.....

0.84

10. Officers on salaries of Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 200 ..

2,696

.....

1.73

11. Officers on salaries of Rs. 20 and less than Rs. 50 ...

3,114

.....

2.00

12. Officers on salaries of less than Rs. 20, such as—

Military Officers, Teachers, Pandits, Post-masters, Aulas

2,106

9,232

1.35

5.92

Total of Upper and Middle classes

79,005

50.74

LOWER CLASSES OF SOCIETY, OR THE MASSES.

Number of
pupils.Percentage on
the total
number.

1. SERVANTS ON REGULAR WAGES.

Government servants on less than Rs. 20 a month, such as—compounders, soldiers, constables, chowkidars, peons, paiks, barkandazes, chaprasis, durwans, guards, messengers, bhandaries, nagdies, boatmen, gunners, laskars, seamen, cooks, tailors, palki-bearers, bearers, farashes, punka-pullers, coachmen, syces, elephant-drivers, grass-cutters, shokaris, duffries, bhistics, khansamas, khitmutgars, ayas, washermen, nichters and other servants on regular pay

4,461

2.86

2. SERVANTS EMPLOYED BY OTHERS THAN GOVERNMENT, such as those named above

5,449

3.49

3. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—Gardeners, small ryots

31,914

20.49

LOWER CLASSES OF SOCIETY, OR THE MASSES.	Number of pupils.	Percentage on the total number.
4. PETTY SHOP-KEEPERS AND SMALL DEALERS AND SELLERS, such as—		
Pedlars, kolu, chunari, mudis, sweetmeat-sellers, sellers of tari, betel, milk, spices, biscuits, opium, stamps, punkhas, fire-wood, baskets	14,694	9.43
5. ARTIZANS, such as—		
A.—Printers, compositors, pressmen, book-binders ...	832	5.4
B.—Workers in gold and silver, ornament makers ...	916	0.58
C.—Potters, stone-cutters, masons, idol-makers, brick-makers, brick-layers	1,157	0.74
D.—Firemen, stokers, lower engine-drivers	198	0.12
E.—Painters of houses, of common pictures, picture-frame-makers	129	0.08
F.—Blacksmiths, tinmen, braziers	707	0.45
G.—Carpenters, coopers, wheel-wrights, palki-makers ...	719	0.46
H.—Weavers, blanket-makers	901	0.57
I.—Harness-makers, shoe-makers, hat-makers	310	0.19
unclassified	1,682	1.09
6. SKILLED LABOURERS FOR HIRE, such as—		
Tailors, barbers, gharamis, farriers, horse-breakers, shikaris, midwives, bird-catchers	2,227	1.43
7. LABOURERS FOR DAILY HIRE or for themselves, as—		
Palki-bearers, gariwans, syces, coolies, cowherds, shepherds, fishermen, pig-keepers	268	1.15
8. ITINERANT PERFORMERS, such as—		
Musicians at natches, songsters, male dancers	547	0.35
9. VAGRANTS, such as—		
Beggars, fakirs, bairagis	1,524	0.97
10. DISREPUTABLE CLASSES, such as—		
Latials, badmashes, dacoits, thieves, prisoners, prostitutes	325	0.20
Total of the lower classes,	70,960	45.49
Total of the upper and middle classes	79,005	50.74
Total number classified	1,49,965	96.23
Pupils unclassified	5,877	3.77
Grand total of the pupils in 3,545 schools ...	1,55,842	100.00

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.	Average number of pupils in each institution.	Institutions.	Number of pupils in the upper and middle ranks.	Number of pupils in the lower ranks.	Number not known.	Total number of pupils.	IN EVERY 1,000 PUPILS THERE ARE			
							From the upper and middle ranks.	From the lower ranks.	Not known.	Total
15	92	Colleges—								
8	109	General	1,370	16	.....	1,386	.....	.....	.....	...
1	84	Law	649	3	.....	652	.....	.....	.....	...
2	74	Engineering	84	0	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	...
		Madrassas	137	11	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	...
26	87		2,240	30	.....	2,270	14	.....	.....	14
28	56	Normal schools—								
2	14	For masters	779	664	137	2,580	.....	.....	.....	...
		For mistresses	5	15	8	28	.....	.....	.....	...
30	53		784	679	145	1,608	5	4	1	10
		Schools for boys—								
		English.								
142	154	Higher class	18,652	3,271	9	21,932	120	21	.....	141
605	50	Middle class	19,994	9,635	1,050	30,669	128	62	7	197
747	70		38,546	12,896	1,059	52,601	248	83	7	338
		Vernacular.								
884	48	Middle class	22,656	18,778	323	41,757	145	121	2	268
1,620	30	Lower class (excepting unaided schools)	10,808	35,743	2,636	49,187	70	229	17	316
2,454	33		33,464	54,521	2,959	90,944	215	350	19	584
288	29	Schools for girls—								
		European and Native	3,871	2,834	1,714	8,419	25	18	11	54
3,545	44	Total	79,005	70,960	5,877	1,55,842	507	455	38	1,000

COLLEGES.—In showing from the tables the social position of the pupils of colleges affiliated to the university, I will consider first the general colleges and then the colleges for special instruction in law and engineering. No returns have been received from the Medical College.

With regard to the general colleges I will first discuss the statistics of those in Calcutta, by comparing the position of students in the Presidency College with that of the students of the four aided missionary colleges supported by the Church Missionary Society, the General Assembly, the Free Church of Scotland, and the London Society. I will then consider all the colleges together. There are 397 students in the general department of the Presidency College, and a total number of 377 students in the four aided missionary colleges of Calcutta. Thus there is but little difference in the number of students, and we shall also find but little difference in the classes from which pupils are drawn. At the Presidency College it was considered that an income of £600 a year from land was the least sum at which a person would be considered a large landholder. I am not aware what limits of income the missionary colleges assigned for this class, but I think they were less than this sum. There were only three such students in the Presidency College to five in the missionary colleges. The sons of titled families numbered four in the former and one in the latter, so that of these two classes, which constitute almost the whole aristocracy of the country, there were seven in the one to six in the other, which is practically an equality, since in either case the members of the aristocracy are less than two per cent. of the number of students. The four missionary colleges have on their rolls only two students from the "masses," and the Presidency College has none; so that in this respect also there is almost equality. The students therefore of the Calcutta colleges with these trifling exceptions belong to the middle classes.

The Presidency College has a decided preponderance of professional men of the higher order, having 53 to the 33 in missionary colleges. The proportion is reversed with the lower order of professional men, the members being 80 and 119. The sons of Government officers in receipt of salaries of £240 a year and upwards are 33 in the Presidency College to 8 in the missionary colleges, while the sons of officers on salaries between £60 and £240 a year are 41 in the former and 43 in the latter; the totals of the four classes of Government servants being 106 and 77 in the different institutions. The sons of those in the higher grades of commerce are nearly equal in number, being 50 and 46 respectively. A numerous class of students in missionary colleges are the sons of small landholders and fundholders. They number 85, and constitute nearly a quarter of the whole number of students, while the 58 small landholders in the Presidency College are but one-seventh of the whole. The comparison of the numbers in each occupation shews that the students of the Presidency College and missionary colleges are drawn from the middle classes of society, and that the difference of rank in the different colleges is but slight. The richer persons in each occupation attend the Government college, and the poorer the missionary colleges. The Government college attracts the sons of Government servants and of the higher professional men, while the missionary colleges are attended largely by the sons of the poorer

class of professional men, and by sons of persons with small incomes derived from land, or from the funds, or from glebe lands. The figures point to the probability that a majority of the people in the possession of *devattar* lands, or lands for Hindu religious endowments, send their sons to missionary rather than to Government colleges. The circumstance is singular, and would be well worth further investigation. The Rev. J. Long once said that Mammon was the idol worshipped by students in missionary colleges; he might perhaps have added that comparatively the most numerous class of worshippers came from Hindu manses and glebe lands.

Beyond Calcutta there are five large and three small Government colleges, and the total number of under-graduate students in all the Government colleges of Bengal is 985. This total includes the Presidency College students, the 29 students of the Sanskrit College, and the one solitary undergraduate of the Calcutta Madrasah. The Hughli Madrasah has ~~no~~ under-graduate student. Out of these 985 students four only are the sons of persons with titles, and twelve only are from families having incomes of above £600 a year from land and other realized property. Thus 16 in the thousand belong to the upper classes of society. Only 14 in the thousand belong to the masses. Of these 14, Hughli supplies eight petty-shopkeepers and one beggar. Of musicians at natches, Dacca has three and Krishnaghur one. Cuttack has one menial servant. No sons of artizans or of agriculturists, whether working on their own or on others' land, are found in the Government colleges. It seems from this that the hereditary divorce between letters and labour, mind and matter, deter working men from seeking admission to colleges. Adding together the 377 students in the four missionary colleges, and the 40 students in the Doveton College and St. Xavier's College, and the 985 under-graduates in Government colleges, we have 1,402 under-graduate students in the whole of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. If the under-graduates in the three unaided colleges, Bishop's College, the Serampur College, and the Martiniere, were added, the number would be in all about 30 more. Of the above 1,402 students, 5 belong to titled families and 18 to the class of large landholders and fundholders. Thus 23 out of 1,402, or 1·6 per cent., belong to the aristocracy. There are from the lower classes 16 students, so that the upper and lower classes together give only 39 students, or 2·7 per cent. With this trifling exception, the whole of the under-graduates are drawn from the middle classes of society. In the eight mofussil colleges, large and small, there is not one scion of a titled family, and only nine sons of large landowners. This fact convincingly shows that in rural Bengal there is no royal road to learning, and that rajahs of ancient descent, and zemindars of wide possessions, are too much devoted to pleasure to spare the time necessary to gain even admission to a college.

In the general colleges the sons of professional men far exceed any other class, and amount to 520, or to 37 per cent. of the total number. The lower section in the professional class is three times as numerous as the higher section. Next in number are the sons of Government servants, who amount to 351, or to 25 per cent. of the total number. After these come the students of the landed class; they number 301, of whom 283 are small landowners. These small landowners

are sixteen times more numerous than their richer brethren. Both in town and country the colleges, whether under Government or missionary management, are pre-eminently the institutions of the middle classes of society.

The Sanskrit College has been included in the general list of colleges, and I simply notice here that only three out of its 29 students are the sons of Government servants. The sons of pandits form a large portion of the 18 students from the professional classes. Five are small landholders, perhaps holders of glebe lands.

Of the two madrasahs, the Hughli Madrasah has 49 students, of whom 30 are connected with land, 8 with professions, and 11 are petty shopkeepers. No other class sends pupils to the madrasah.

The Calcutta Madrasah has 99 students, but among them not one is the son of a Government servant, nor of a man in the lower ranks of society: neither do titled families nor rich landowners send their sons to the madrasah. The case is very different with the Anglo-Persian school, which is held in the same building with the Arabic Madrasah. The school contains seven sons of titled families, and eight sons of rich landholders, and 48 sons of Government servants.

Attached to the Government colleges are nine law colleges. They contain 670 students. The Presidency Law College has four sons of titled families, and four sons of large landholders; the eight mofussil law colleges have not one student belonging to a titled family, and only six students from among large landholders. Thus the titled families and large landholders send to law colleges only 14 students, or two per cent. of the total number.

The sons of Government servants amount to 314, or to 47·1 per cent. In the small law colleges of Cuttack, Chittagong, and Gauhatti, they form a decided majority, numbering 43 in 51 students.

This increase in the number of Government officers is compensated by a diminution in other classes, as for example from 37·4 per cent. to 23·9 per cent. in the professions, and from 13·7 per cent. to 5·3 per cent. in commerce. It certainly took me by surprise to find that the profession where law is in high esteem,—commerce, in which legal knowledge is of great value,—sent only 29 per cent. of the students of the law classes, while they sent 51 per cent. of the students of the general colleges.

Petty shopkeepers send three sons to the law classes at Hughli, and these are the only constituents to the law colleges from the "masses." No ryot, or servant, or artisan, or labourer, has a son studying law; at least studying it in the prescribed manner.

The Engineering College of 84 students has only 16 who are sons of Government servants, but 46 are connected with professional men. This fact is strongly in contrast to the attendance at the law classes. No students in engineering are sent by commercial people, nor by the lower classes. One large landholder and two small ones, and two connected with art, complete the attendance at this college.

A review of the above results shows that colleges are so sparsely attended by the higher and by the lower classes of society, that these two classes may be

omitted from consideration in estimating the attendance. Colleges are the institutions of the middle classes, and from the large preponderance of the numbers in the lower sections of the groups representing land and professions, it is evident that the under-graduates are drawn from the poorer branches of the middle classes rather than from the richer branches. Like Oxford and Cambridge in the middle ages, they are attended chiefly by poor students. This is a fact that can stand the test of the most rigid investigation, and it deserves to be strongly insisted on, for the contrary opinion has been put forth by authorities worthy of all respect.

SCHOOLS.—In the absence of statistics from the inspector of the north-eastern division, it will be necessary to leave out of consideration the schools in Assam and in the north-eastern portion of Bengal. The omission of this increase to the 3,545 schools and 155,842 pupils, tabulated for the rest of Bengal, will not materially alter the averages. In order, however, that the comparison may be fairly taken over the rest of Bengal, it will be necessary to omit from the tables the 15 students in the small college of Gauhatti, and the 18 students of its law class. This will reduce the number of students in the general department of the colleges to 1,387, and in the law department to 652. In the tables the one undergraduate of the Calcutta Madrasah is counted in the madrasah, and not in the colleges, and hence the tabulated number is 1,386. With the total thus reduced a comparison can now be made of the numbers attending each kind of institution, and the general manner in which an average thousand of the pupils is dispersed among the schools. It is necessary in this comparison to take into consideration those pupils that have not been classified, as, if they were omitted, the results would be slightly erroneous. For example, owing to the unwillingness of zenana ladies to mention any thing about their husbands, more than a thousand female pupils are unclassified. If these were omitted, there would appear only 44 female pupils out of every average 1,000 pupils, whereas the real average is 54.

In 3,545 institutions there are 155,842 pupils, or, on the average, 44 pupils to each school; and of the total number 79,005 belong to the upper and middle classes of society, and 70,960 to the lower classes, and 5,877 have not given their parentage. In every 1,000 pupils there are consequently 507 from the upper and middle ranks, 455 from the lower ranks, and 45 are unclassified. The attendance at school is divided between the two great classes of society nearly in the proportion of 8 to 7. The omissions in classification arise from three causes: either the pupils of the school were not tabulated, which happens when the teachers sent up imperfect returns; or the parentage was not known, as in the case of orphanages; or the pupils objected to give the professions of their parents or guardians, as was the case with zenana ladies and with some children unfortunate in their parentage. The omissions were so general in the summaries of the unaided vernacular schools, that I was obliged to omit this head altogether from the list, and was glad to do so, for the statistics of these small unaided schools are frequently untrustworthy. The official order, to consider only such unaided schools as have more than 20 pupils, gives definiteness to the inspector's search for schools, and a possibility, with the present small machinery of the department, of obtaining an

tolerably complete list of such schools; but it removes from observation the pupils in innumerable small schools of 10 or 12 boys receiving a kind of private instruction, so that probably not more than half the number of pupils receiving elementary vernacular instruction were known, and it is obviously undesirable to classify only a fraction of the pupils of a particular class of schools.

The schools of the several educational divisions, and the social position of their pupils, are shown in the following summary:—

SCHOOL.	Educational division.	Higher and middle classes.	Lower classes.	Not known.	Total.
1,019	Central ...	26,524	21,650	2,463	50,637
867	North-central ...	12,278	17,869	...	30,147
767	South-western ...	13,185	20,341	...	33,526
249	North-western ...	5,982	2,309	3,403	9,694
604	South-eastern ...	17,260	8,519	2	25,781
.....	North-eastern (<i>no returns</i>) ...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	73,229	70,688	5,868	149,785
8	Mofussil collegiate schools ...	1,909	146	0	2,055
5	Calcutta collegiate schools	1,627	98	9	1,732
26	Colleges—general, special, and madrasahs ...	2,240	30	0	2,270
	Total ..	79,005	70,960	5,877	1,55,842

Omitting from consideration the colleges and collegiate schools, we see that the lower classes of society are least numerous in the schools of the south-eastern or Dacca division, where they form only one-third of the number on the rolls. They are a minority also in the central and north-western divisions, but a majority in the north central and south-western divisions. In these divisions the village school system has received the greatest development, which accounts for the fact. These village schools are more completely Government institutions than even zillah schools, for in them the Government Inspector has more power than in zillah schools; and Government gives a fixed assignment to each school independent of local efforts; but by an impolitic partiality for the term "aided," they are officially designated aided schools, and Government is saddled with all the expensive institutions and credited with none of the cheap ones. This classification of the village schools has led the missionaries to draw such erroneous conclusions as those of their petition, "each pupil of a Government school costs the state nearly seven times as much as if he belonged to an aided school." The missionaries would instantly admit the application of the text, "his servants ye are to whom ye obey," and when Government has all the power and all the expense (fees of course excepted), it seems to me to be wrong to call such institutions "aided." Every Government college and zillah school ought to be classified as aided, since fees partly support all, and many are cheaper to Government than the

regularly aided institutions. I must, however, obey your orders of classification. From these so-called aided schools, the north-central and the south-western inspectors chiefly drew the pupils that cause the predominance of the masses.

They tabulated as pupils of these schools 6,542 pupils from the upper and middle classes, and 24,179 from the lower classes. In other parts of their returns there is a general resemblance to the results of other divisions.

In every average thousand of the 155,842 pupils there are—

	Students.
In superior institutions, such as colleges general and special	14
In Normal schools for male and female teachers ...	10
In English schools, higher	141
In English schools, middle	47
	— 338
In Vernacular schools, higher	268
In Vernacular schools, middle	316
	— 584
In schools for girls	54
	— 1,000

The Normal schools for male teachers are 28 in number. They contain 1,580 pupils, of whom 779 are in the upper and middle classes, 664 in the lower classes, and 137 are unclassified. The 22 Government Normal schools have 774, or seven-twelfths of their 1,313 pupils in the middle classes, but the six aided Normal schools have only five in the middle classes to 125 in the lower classes. There are, however, 137 pupils of their pupils unclassified.

The social position of the students in the Normal schools whose course is three years is somewhat higher than it is in the schools whose course is one year. Out of every 1,000 pupils, there are on the average ten in Normal schools, of whom five belong to the middle classes, four to the lower, and one is unclassified.

The eight female pupil teachers in the aided Normal school of Cornwallis Square are all unclassified. This institution has the distinction of being absolutely, for each pupil, the most expensive institution in the lower provinces. Each pupil, in the year under review, cost Rs. 1,071, of which sum Government paid Rs. 251, or less than a quarter. The cost to Government in the Presidency College was only Rs. 222. The numbers in this Normal school could be doubled with little increase of the expense, and then the cost of each pupil would be greatly reduced. To prevent misapprehension it is right for me to add that the school is managed with rigid economy, and that the high cost of each pupil is solely due to the small number, eight, among whom the total cost is divided. I shall have to show further on the great influence of numbers on the cost of each pupil. The other Normal school for female teachers is at Dacca, and of its 20 pupils 5 are entered as of the middle classes and 15 of the lower classes.

The pupils studying English are 52,601, or in every thousand 338 pupils learn that language. Thus we have a trifle over one-third of the pupils at school learning English. Of these 338 pupils, 248 are from the upper and middle class, 83 from the lower, and seven are unclassified. In every four pupils learning English, one is from the masses. This shows that the study of English is believed by the masses to be advantageous.

Again, of the 52,601 pupils studying English, 21,932 are in higher class schools, or schools reading up to the university entrance standard, and 30,669 in middle class English schools, or schools two years below that standard. Thus in every 1,000 average pupils, of whom 338 study English, 141 attend higher class schools and 197 middle class schools. In order to prevent the repetition of the word class, I shall in future omit the word class before school, and shall call the higher class schools higher schools, the middle class schools middle schools, and the lower class schools lower schools. The word class, as applied to schools, has reference only to the standard of instruction, and not social position. Of the 141 pupils of the higher English schools, 120 are from the upper and middle ranks, and 21 from the masses; whereas of the 197 in the middle English schools, 128 are from the higher classes, and 62 from the lower, and 7 are unclassified. Thus, while the upper and middle ranks attend in about equal number the higher and middle English schools, the lower ranks are three times more numerous in the middle English schools than in the higher. This is due to the lower fee of the middle schools, and perhaps also to their locality.

There are 90,944 boys taught in the vernacular only, of whom 33,664 belong to the upper and middle ranks, 54,521 to the lower ranks, and 2,959 are unclassified. There are 41,757 in the middle vernacular schools and 49,187 in the lower schools. Hence among every 1,000 average pupils there are 584 learning the vernacular only, and of these 215 are from the upper and middle classes and 350 from the lower, and 19 are unclassified. Thus the middle classes contributed three-tenths, and the lower classes seven-tenths, to vernacular schools. Again, out of these 584 pupils 268 are in middle schools and 316 in lower schools.

The number in the latter would be vastly increased if all unaided lower schools now omitted were included in the tables. The higher classes are to the masses as 7 to 6 in middle vernacular schools, but only as 7 to 23 in the lower schools. As the average number on the rolls in the lower school is 30 only, we see from the above reasoning that the zemindars and his friends send to the village school seven pupils, while his servants, ryots, and shopkeepers send 23 pupils. The middle classes of society predominate somewhat in the middle vernacular school, while in the lower vernacular school they amount to less than one-third of the number of the scholars from the lower classes.

There are 8,419 girls and ladies under instruction, of whom 3,871 belong to the upper ranks, 2,834 to the lower, and 1,714 are unclassified. Thus in every 1,000 pupils there are 54 girls or ladies, of whom 25 belong to the higher classes, 18 to the lower, and 11 are unclassified. The number of girls under instruction ought to be equal to the number of boys, if college education had attained its due influence in Bengal. It is but six per cent. only. Small and unsatisfactory as is his proportion, it greatly exceeds that which obtained five years ago.

The table also shows that in 26 colleges and madrasahs there are 2,270 students, or, on the average, 87 in each institution. In 30 Normal schools there are 1,608 pupil teachers, or, on the average, 53 in each school. In 747 English schools there are 52,601 pupils, or, on the average, 70 in a school. We find, however, an attendance of 154 in the higher schools and of 50 only in the middle. In 2,454 Government and aided vernacular schools (for in the table unaided vernacular schools are omitted) there are 90,944 pupils, or 33 in each school. The vernacular middle school has, however, a roll of 48 pupils, while the lower school only attracts 30 pupils. In 288 schools for girls and ladies there are 8,419 pupils, or 29 to a school.

The higher the school standard the larger the fee, is a rule of general application, and its bearing on these averages of attendance is so important as to merit special attention. It explains the mystery why the English higher school, with a large and expensive staff of teachers, is frequently cheaper to Government than the English middle school with its small and poorly-paid staff. If the higher school, with its average of 154, exacts a fee of Re. 1-8, it receives in fees Rs. 231 a month, while the middle school, with its average of 50 only, and a fee of 12 annas, would only receive Rs. 37-8. Hence with three-fold the pupils there are six-fold the fees.

When the same considerations are extended to a comparison between English schools and vernacular schools, the results are more striking. English schools, higher and middle, have an average attendance of 70 boys and a fee of Re. 1-2, so that the income from fees is Rs. 78-12. But the vernacular schools, middle and lower, have an average attendance of 33 pupils and a fee of 1½ annas. The income from fees is therefore only Rs. 3-1-6, or not four per cent. of the fees in the English school. The higher English school raises a hundred rupees from fees, where the lower vernacular school raises one rupee.

The people exert themselves for the English school and pay the fee readily. They are apathetic about the vernacular school, and grudge every farthing paid to it. It is no exaggeration to say that an inspector can get ten shillings for the higher school as quickly as a penny for the lower. Hence the vernacular school lies like a dead weight on the hands of Government, and if vernacular education is to be widely spread, it must be paid for by compulsory taxation either local or imperial.

The above observations on schools consider the school attendance as divided between the two great social heads of "the masses" and those above the masses. The detailed table of occupations enables me to carry out the discussion to much greater detail. I have from this table deduced two other tables, one for the schools showing how a thousand pupils in each kind of school are contributed by the different occupations, and the other for the occupations, showing how a thousand children of each occupation are distributed among the various kinds of schools. These two tables are widely different. For example, out of every 1,000 pupils in general colleges, 374 are connected with professions; but out of every 1,000 pupils sent by professional people to educational institutions, only 26 attend general colleges.

Instead of quoting the number in every thousand, I shall generally use the number per cent. The table of school percentages is not one of immediate value, for in any year the numbers themselves show what occupations chiefly attend each kind of school. Its great use is to compare different years. For example, the number of children of officers in the Government service in 1853 was 222 out of 654 pupils, in 1861 it was 1,820 out of 10,630, and in 1870 it was 9,232 out of 155,842. Some people have the gift to see readily from these figures that in proportion to other occupations the number of Government servants have declined vastly; but many will apprehend the fact more distinctly when they are told that from these figures the proportion of Government servants to the total number of the pupils was 35 per cent. in 1853, 17 per cent. in 1861, and 6 per cent. in 1870.

The mind grasps the fact that a descent from 35 to 17 in 8 years, and from 17 to 6 in the next 8 years, is a great reduction. When the casual reader sees that the 6 per cent. represent nine thousand pupils, he appreciates the fact that when Government officers have gained their thousands, others must have gained their tens of thousands.

There will not, however, be time for me to discuss fully this table, so I shall omit a regular consideration of it, and only quote it incidentally when examining the percentage table of occupations. If such a table had been made in 1853 for all English and vernacular institutions worthy to be called schools, the comparison with the present table would yield most interesting information. Neither shall I have time to trace the variations that appear in the attendance of different occupations in different districts, or in schools under different management, Government, aided, or unaided.

The tables of total numbers and their percentages will admit of far more extensive discussion than I can now give them. The peasantry, which ought to be but is not yet, Bengal's pride, are the most numerous body in our schools. These labouring farmers and gardeners number 31,914, and form 20·5 per cent. of the total number of pupils. The census of the north-western provinces shows that this body is the most numerous of the whole population, and as the same fact is doubtless true in Bengal, it is satisfactory to find that they are already the most numerous body in our schools. Only one single representative of these 30,000 pupils has advanced in his studies beyond the university entrance, and he is in the Calcutta Free Church Institution.

In Normal schools the sons of the peasantry number 335, which is nearly a quarter of the attendance.

In the Higher English schools they form 3·1 per cent., in the middle English schools 11·8, and in the 52,601 English-learning students in both classes of schools they number 4,291, or just 8·1 per cent.

Out of every seven of the peasantry at school, one is learning English. The peasantry sent one-sixth part of the 8,419 girls under instruction, and they supply 25,946 boys out of the 90,944 in vernacular schools, or two out of every seven of the whole number studying only the vernacular. It is to be observed that they form 16·7 per cent. of the number in the higher vernacular, and 38·6 per cent. in the lower vernacular schools.

After the single student in the college they gradually rise in importance from the 3·1 per cent. in the higher English schools to the 38 per cent. of the vernacular schools, or, if we take an average hundred of the peasantry, we find them thus distributed :—

In Normal schools	...	...	...	1
In English higher schools	...	...	...	2
In English middle schools	...	...	...	11
In Vernacular middle schools	...	...	...	22
In Vernacular lower schools	...	...	...	60
In 'Girls' Vernacular schools	...	...	...	4
Total				100

The next most numerous class in our schools is the lower section of professional men, or what would be called in Calcutta the *kerani* or writer class. The heading indeed includes native doctors, native lawyers, apothecaries, engine drivers, press compositors, &c., but these are few in comparison with the prodigious number of writers under the heads of *amlas*, *mohurirs*, *sarkars*, *gomastas*, &c. They send 20,864 pupils to school, who are thus distributed :—

	Students.	Percentage.
In Colleges—general and special, and in madrasahs	557	2
In Normal schools	264	1
In English higher schools for boys	6,507	25
In English middle schools	6,718	25
In Vernacular middle schools	318	28
In Vernacular lower schools	3,637	14
In Girls' schools	1,117	5
Total	26,468	100

One per cent. only of these lower professional men attend Normal schools, two per cent. are in colleges, and five per cent. in girls' schools. Fifty per cent., or half the number, learn English. The lower class vernacular schools are not so favored by their presence as the middle class vernacular schools, which I suppose is due to the fact that this body of men is more numerous in towns than in the country. In towns, moreover, the better kinds of schools drive out some of the lower vernacular schools. This body of men has the distinction of sending to our schools the greatest number of girls. They send 1,417 pupils, while the next chief supporters of girls' schools, the peasantry, send 1,341 girls. Lower professional men supply 17 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending all the schools.

The higher professional men give 7 per cent. of the same total, and they patronize middle vernacular schools especially, for they send there 37 in every 100 of their children at school. I was much surprised to find that they send only 16 in every hundred of the children to higher English schools, and 21 to middle English schools. Hence only 37 per cent. of their boys learn English, while with their less favored professional brethren the number is 50 per cent. The result is so entirely

contrary to general belief that it deserves to be carefully watched in future investigations. They send to colleges and to girls' schools nearly the same percentage of their number as is shown above for lower professional men.

The next two classes which send the greatest numbers to our schools are the families supported by small estates, and the lower class of petty dealers and shopkeepers; the former supplying 16,448, or 11 per cent., and the latter 14,694, or 10 per cent. The small landholders send in every 100 of their children three to college and one to a Normal school, and four to a girls' school. Those who learn English are 51 per cent., and those who learn the vernacular only 41 per cent. It is remarkable that these small landholders, like the lower professional men, have half of their children learning English.

The large landholders contribute 2,655 pupils, or 17 in every thousand. They send but one per cent. of their children to college, a trifle over 3 per cent. to lower village schools and to girls' schools severally, 53 per cent. to the higher and middle English schools, and 42 per cent. to vernacular schools. More than half their children at school learn English, and of the remainder more than three-fourths are in middle vernacular schools. They neglect the lower vernacular schools. I have previously noticed the small proportion of the sons of these rich landowners at college; it is only one per cent. The large landowners and the higher professional men send 29 in every 1,000 to college, while their poorer brethren send 54. It is noteworthy that 53 per cent. of the large landowners learn English, while only 37 per cent. of the higher professional men learn that language.

Few children are sent to school by the titled families, even though this designation includes Rai Bahadurs. Not one in a thousand of the pupils belongs to a titled family. English is considered by them very important, for 89 out of their 111 children, or 63 per cent., learn English, and two-thirds of them are in higher English schools. Two in a hundred of their children are girls at school, or taught in a zenana.

Families connected with trade and commerce send 12,401 children to our schools. Of these two-thirds are in the upper section, and one-third on the lower. The two sorts attend schools much in the same proportion, so that a percentage for the one need not to be repeated for the other. The higher section connected with trade have in every 100 children two at college, one at a Normal school, 44 at the English schools, higher and middle, 46 at vernacular schools, middle and lower, and 5 at girls' schools.

Government uncovenanted servants send to school 9,232 children, which are thus arranged—

	Students.	Percentage.
In institutions for superior instruction	655	7
In Normal schools	51	1
In English higher schools	3,626	39
In English middle schools	1,909	21
In Vernacular middle schools	2,101	22
In Vernacular lower schools	351	4
In Girls' schools	532	6
Total	9,232	100

The higher class of uncovenanted officers, that is, those on salaries of above £240 a year, have one son at college in every nine under instruction; the second class, on salaries above £60 a year, have one at college in every ten; and the third class, passing rich on twenty-four pound a year, have one at college in thirteen; and even the lowest class, consisting of teachers and clerks on salaries of less than £24 a year, have two in a hundred of their sons at college, or double the number of the rich landowners. Hence uncovenanted servants of Government are beyond all other classes the chief supporters of institutions for superior education. Normal schools are regarded by them with contempt. The whole service gives six in a thousand to Normal schools. The uncovenanted servants of Government, perhaps the best educated of any class of the community, evidently consider the profession of a vernacular teacher in the same light as Sir Alexander Grant describes the service generally: "A very poor, precarious, and, in fact, miserable sphere, into which one can hardly dare to advise any young man of ability and cultivation to enter." We find that sixty per cent. of their children study English, but it is remarkable that here, as in the case of professional men, the richest and highest officers have not the largest proportion studying English, nor do they attend the best schools so generally.

The tables show that while 54 in a hundred of the highest class of Government officers study English, the classes below them contribute 62, 63, and 56 in a hundred.

Among the masses generally we find that the number learning English is 18 per cent. The average is reduced, because only 13 in every 100 of the thirty thousand agriculturists learn English. The class that sends the smallest number to English schools is that which includes fishermen, syces, cowherds, shepherds, pig-keepers, &c. Yet twelve in every hundred even among them learn English. The artizan class have for their average a trifle over 25 per cent., or one-fourth part of the number are in English schools. The English-studying sons of menial servants of Government and of private individuals are 29 and 28 per cent. respectively. From itinerant performers they are 26 per cent. From the class of skilled labourers and of beggars they are 23 and 20 per cent. Hence six out of the ten classes into which we have divided the masses have between 20 and 30 per cent. of their children studying English. In these large sections of the labouring community, we find that if they send their children to regular schools at all, they set two or three in every ten to learn English. I regret, however, to notice that the study of English is most popular among the least respectable portion of the masses. Of the 155,000 pupils in the tables, 325 are stated to be children of prisoners or prostitutes. The number is small, because such parentage would not be declared if the fact were not notorious. It may be thought strange that 144 of them, or 38 per cent., learn English. Just one-fourth part of their number attend higher schools, a proportion attained by no other section of the community except Government officers and titled families. Perhaps this peculiarity arises because jails and large schools are both found in large towns, and perhaps the relatives of some of the prisoners settle in the towns in the hope of ministering to the comfort of their friends by a judicious application of "bukshish."

Except for pecuniary advantage, it may be assumed that no parent from among the masses sends his son to school; and as English in or near large towns is pecuniarily more advantageous than Bengali, we should doubtless see a large influx into English schools if the high fee did not act as a bar.

The artizan children at school number 7,551. The most numerous class appeared to be that of printers and book-binders, who form but a very inconsiderable section of the community. In examining how it happened that this section was so numerous among the pupils, I found that one of the inspectors had entered all the artizans in the first column, and therefore as printers. I have deducted his numbers altogether in considering the manner in which artizans attend our schools.

The following is the order in which the different sections of the artizan class attend our schools —

	Total number of pupils.	Number learning English.
Masons, bricklayers, potters, &c.	1,157	198
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, &c.	916	360
Weavers...	901	258
Printers, book-binders, &c.	832	179
Carpenters, wheel-wrights, &c.	719	141
Blacksmiths, tin-men, &c.	707	178
Shoemakers, harness-makers, &c.	310	32
Engine-men, stokers, &c.	198	13
Painters, picture-frame-makers, &c.	129	34
Unclassed	1,682	432
Total	7,551	1,825

In this country, where coarse earthen vessels are used instead of metal vessels by the millions, it is not surprizing to find that potters and workers in earth are comparatively numerous. The next most numerous class is the goldsmith, for in this country of scant apparel the ornament-maker is the lady's chief milliner. Weavers and printers come next in order, and after them the great classes of carpenters and blacksmiths which are each feebly represented by about seven hundred children. The prospect of a speedy advance in technical instruction is but slight when the two great classes supplying tools and implements are so indifferent to education. If a scheme of technical education was established among the Burmese, who can read and write to a man, it would probably appear that other things besides elementary education are essential in the development of technical education. There must be a demand for the appliances accompanying civilization, which will not quickly arise among an imperfectly civilized people. No one can read Mr. Scott Russell's book on "systematic technical education" without being convinced that such instruction is most conducive to general prosperity; but his arguments apply to European nations, and not to oriental. The English language is studied more by the ornament-makers than by any other class of artizans. It is most neglected by fishermen and by the workers in leather.

Downward spread of Education.—Several writers, with Mr. Howell at their head, have thrown contempt on the theory of the downward filtering of education. Yet the theory is true, as those know full well who travel most among the schools of the country. It can also bear the test of such statistics as have been collected. Not only are thousands of every class at school now where tens were a generation since, but the increase is found to be greatest among the lower classes of the community, which proves the fact that education has filtered downwards.

Lord Dalhousie in 1853 sent out commissioners to report on the several districts in the lower provinces. Mr. Currie visited, East Bengal, where I was subsequently inspector, and extracts from his returns are given in the report of Public Instruction for 1854. Mr. Currie gives statistics of the occupations of the parents and guardians of the pupils in the zillah schools at Rajshahi, Dacca, Tipperah, and Chittagong. The statistics of Rajshahi are too general to admit of accurate comparison with those now under discussion, and are therefore neglected, but those for the other schools may be examined.

The schools visited by Mr. Currie were the only schools where English was then taught in the eastern portion of Bengal, and the fees in all were low. Mr. Currie gave no return for the school at Sylhet. The Government zillah schools at Mymensingh, Burisal, Faridpur, and Noakhali, were not opened till November 1853.

It will be fair therefore to compare Mr. Currie's three schools with the English schools now existing in the south-eastern division.

OCCUPATIONS.	1853.		1870.	
	Number.	Percentage of total.	Number.	Percentage of total.
<i>Upper and middle classes.</i>				
Zemindars and talukdars ...	170	28.5	3,100	23.8
Under-tenants ...	11			
Professional men ...	114			
Traders ...	80	12.6	4,446	31.2
Artists ...	0	0	1,207	9.3
Government servants ...	222	35.0	19	.1
			1,138	8.6
Total ...	597	94.7	9,910	76.0
<i>Lower Classes.</i>				
Servants ...	4	0.7	781	6.0
Under-tenants and cultivators ...	11	1.8	831	6.4
Shopkeepers ...	17	2.6	575	4.4
Artizans ...	4	0.7	788	6.1
Musicians ...	1	0.2	71	0.6
Others ...	0	0	72	0.5
Total ...	37	6.0	1,324	24.0
	634	100.0	13,034	100.0

I draw from the above table of percentages the conclusion that in English schools in East Bengal the lower classes of society in 1853 formed only 6 per cent. of the total attendance. They now form 24 per cent., or the relative size with reference to other classes of the community has been quadrupled. Shopkeepers have increased two-fold, and cultivators four-fold; servants and artisans eight-fold.

It must be borne carefully in mind that these figures denote relative increase with reference to other classes of the community. The actual increase is by hundred-folds. In 1853 one anna of the total attendance (to use a useful native mode of comparison) represented the masses, and fifteen annas the upper and middle classes; now four annas represent the masses and twelve annas the other classes.

In East Bengal the lower classes in 1853 were one-sixteenth part of the whole number learning English; they now are one-fourth part. This proves the fact that, so far as English is concerned, education has filtered downward in East Bengal. But the general tables under discussion show that in the lower provinces 38,646 pupils of the upper and middle classes, and 12,896 of the lower classes, learn English in higher and middle schools, and 1,059 are unclassified. The ratio of 12,896 to the 52,601 English-studying students is exactly 24 per cent., so that English schools in Eastern Bengal represent faithfully the character of schools in other parts so far as regards the social position of their pupils.

A caviller, in the search for objections rather than for truth, might argue that though English education has filtered downwards in Eastern Bengal since 1853, and though as regards the social position of the pupils, that division is now like other divisions, yet there is no proof that such was the case formerly, and if Eastern Bengal was in 1853 more aristocratic than the rest of Bengal, then the process of filtering downward might exist there without being predicable of other parts.

In 1855 I myself went through the schools of Eastern Bengal, and in 1854, as Secretary of the Council of Education, I had seen several zillah schools in other districts, and I must say that there was nothing to lead to the supposition that the pupils in Eastern Bengal were then more aristocratic than the pupils elsewhere.

Since in 1853 the pupils in Eastern Bengal were in social position like the pupils in other districts, it follows from the tables that the downward filtering of English education, which is proved to exist there, exists also in other districts.

If the contention concerning English be relinquished, our opponents may yet argue that, though the lower orders increasingly evince an unwholesome desire for an education above their station in life, and in a foreign language, this is no proof that education in their own mother tongue has filtered downwards. The tables at a glance show this position also to be utterly untenable. In 1854 there were 1,141 pupils in improved vernacular schools. There are now 90,944, and of these 54,521 belong to the lower ranks. In 1861 I received orders from the Director of Public Instruction to classify the pupils attending schools. The word *zemin-dar* was then understood to apply only to really large landholders, and was used

with grèater exclusiveness than the term large landowners in the present tables. The small landowners were counted under the general head of "others belonging to the middle classes." As Government officers are carefully distinguished, these small landowners fell into the great division of the middle classes, which included all except zemindars and Government officers. The classification given in my report for 1861 was based on the registers of 8 zillah schools, 36 aided English schools, 72 vernacular schools, and 99 village schools. These formed the schools of my district, and were a fair average of the state of the country.

The following table gives a comparison of the returns of 1861 and 1870:—

OCCUPATIONS.	1861.		1870.	
	No. of pupils.	Percentage on total.	No. of pupils.	Percentage on total.
<i>Upper and middle classes.</i>				
Titles and large landed estates ...	412	4.0	2,796	1.8
Small estates, professions, trade, and art ...	5,487	51.0	66,977	43.0
Government service ...	1,820	17.0	9,232	5.9
	7,719	72.0	79,005	50.7
<i>Lower classes.</i>				
Agriculture	412	3.9	9,910	6.4
Shops	783	7.4	31,914	20.5
Manual art	1,132	10.6	14,694	9.4
Skilled labour	239	2.2	7,551	4.8
Begging	820	3.0	4,495	2.9
Others	25	0.2	1,524	1.0
	0	0.0	872	0.5
	2,911	27.3	70,960	45.6
Total	10,630	99.3	149,965	96.2
Unknown	75	0.7	5,877	3.8
	10,705	100.0	155,842	100.0

We here notice an increase in the school attendance of the lower classes from 27 per cent. in 1861 to 45 in 1870. I would especially point out that the cultivators are nearly three-fold in their relative strength, and servants nearly two-fold.

Government officers, who nine years ago formed 17 in every hundred, now form not quite six.

Watching as I have done the steady increase of schools since the date of the great educational despatch of 1854, it seems to me inexplicable how people can deny that education has spread widely, and especially downward towards the masses. Still, if we reflect on the forty millions of Bengal, what are one hundred and fifty thousand among such a multitude? We have just scraped the surface, not penetrated to the soil.

These investigations are a very important contribution to the discussions upon the educational question in Bengal. It is not desirable to swell this report by adding extended comments upon them here; but among the many interesting results brought out, one of the most striking is the broad fact that our colleges are almost exclusively resorted to by the middle classes of society, and much more largely by the poorer than by the richer sections of those classes.

It is also noteworthy that the lower orders at the present time contribute nearly one-half of the total number of students in schools of all descriptions, and further that they supply about one in four of all the students who are learning English.

In the face of these results it will be impossible to deny that the downward filtering of education has progressed steadily, if not rapidly, under the voluntary system established in Bengal. That it has not progressed with much greater rapidity is simply due to the parsimony of the State in withholding the necessary funds. When these are supplied to meet the growing demand, the rate of progress will advance enormously with a rapidly accelerating force.

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS,

CENTRAL DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. H. WOODROW, M.A.

* * * * *

In April 1869 a new Inspectorship, under the name of the North Central Division, was formed from parts of four other divisions, and was placed under the charge of Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay. The district of Mursidabad was taken from me and placed in the new Inspectorship. I received in return the village schools in Naddea and the few in Hugli and Barasat that had been under the care of Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay. I also received from Mr. Martin the schools of the wild and jungle regions of the South-Western Frontier. The Central Division, as at present constituted, contains two distinct parts, widely different in race, language, climate, and geological formation. One part consists of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and extends from the metropolis about 100 miles northward, sixty miles eastward, thirty miles westward, and southward to the sea, or rather to the Sunderbuns, a distance varying from fifteen to sixty miles. This district having for about a hundred years been the chief seat of the British Government in India,

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and the centre of commerce for Bengal and its dependencies, is necessarily more advanced than other parts of the country. It contains for its size more persons of wealth and intelligence than are found in other parts of India, and schools for instruction in English are greatly in demand.

The other portion of the division is the territory of Chota-Nagpur, which approaches in its nearest point to within 150 miles of Calcutta. It is a wild, mountainous region, and was forty years ago almost unknown to the rest of India. Its inhabitants are chiefly aboriginal tribes—Mundaris, Oraons, and Hos; all called by the generic name of Kols, but speaking different languages, or dialects so diverse, as to be practically different languages. A few, however, in every tribe speak Hindi, and this language has been adopted by Government and by the Berlin Missionaries as the medium of communication. The Hindi language was partially known for many generations, because the chiefs of the Kols became Hindus, and invited Brahmans and Khetris from the Up-country to visit them and settle among them. The Kols as a race, throughout the whole time of the Delhi emperors, and probably long before their invasion, held themselves aloof from civilization. In the secluded depths of the jungle they still remain in a comparative state of innocence; they speak the truth and wear no clothes. They have several curious legends and customs, some of which have already been described in the Asiatic Society's Journals by Colonel Dalton, the Commissioner of the province. He is now engaged, at the request of the Government, in the preparation of a full account of this interesting people. General Hannington, formerly a Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur, gave a brief account of the country and its people in Mr. Wylie's book on "Bengal as a field of mission." The Berlin Missionaries, who first entered on their work in 1844, have in their reports described some of the habits of the Kols. There is a refreshing feeling of relief in

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dealing with a truthful people, after the distressing experience acquired in Bengal of neither believing nor disbelieving anything, but allowing the mind to remain in a constant state of suspense. It may be owing to this, and to the fact of there being no caste restrictions, that the intercourse of Europeans with Kols is so much more friendly than with Hindus. After service at the Ranchi church, I was surprised and pleased to see hundreds of the Christian Kols come to the clergyman and Europeans present to shake hands with us and to say—"God be with you." The Christian Kols now number above 10,000 persons; but one of the younger German Missionaries seemed to doubt whether their conversion was due to a belief in Christianity or to a "national aspiration after elevation, or rather emancipation." Urged by a fear "of coming annihilation," as the Hindu zemindars seize the jungle clearances, the Kols turn as a last resource to the gods of their European rulers to deliver them from the oppression of their Hindu landholders. They have a morbid dread of evil spirits, and some of their most horrible crimes have taken place when a family in the village has been suspected of dealings with spirits (bongos), and the whole village has risen up and exterminated the offenders. It is a saying among them:—

"From bongos and badiffs who shall deliver us?"

The Missionaries announced the glad tidings that the God whom the Christians worshipped was above all gods and spirits, and would protect his people by night and by day that no evil should come nigh them. Many Kols so far believe the tidings, as to be glad when one of their family becomes a Christian, for then when he is at home the spirits dare not enter the house. They do not see the advantage in more than one of a family becoming a Christian, for there is no use in over many guardians from evil. The Christian, little as he knows, is the man of education among them, and when they have to go to the courts

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in any case, if possible, they send the Christian member to say what the family knows. This acquaintance with our courts of justice exercises a bad effect on the Christians.

The Missionaries are far from singular in their belief that the courts of law are powerful judicial machines that propagate perjury. The rules of evidence and procedure in the courts are so adverse to the customs of the people, that as evidence of a certain kind and in a certain form is required before justice can be had, and as neither the kind nor form commends itself to the eastern mind, evidence is fabricated to suit the judicial machine. It has often been noted that perjury increases in India exactly in proportion to the length of time that regular courts of law have been opened. There is much danger that the Kols, when civilization comes among them, will deteriorate in truthfulness.

Till the next census and the publication of the survey of Hugli, the size and population of the present division is supposed to be as follows :—

	Number of square miles.	Population.
Calcutta ...	8	3,61,269
24 Parganas and Barasat	2,277	12,00,731
Hugli, inclusive of Jehanabad	335	10,11,620
Krishnaghur ...	578	5,89,343
Total from old division	7,228	31,63,063
CHOTA-NAGPUR.		
Lohardugga ...	11,404	{ 8,81,955 82,336 38,70,604 7,72,340 4,23,839
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	
Manbhum ...	5,552	
Singhbhum ...	4,503	
Total	28,480	30,31,074
Tributary States	15,242	10,00,000
Total of new division	43,722	40,31,074

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The areas of the Chota-Nagpur Division are correct, being determined by survey; and the population of Lohardugga and Singhbhum is approximately correct, the figures being obtained by multiplying the number of houses by 6.34, the average found by a careful enumeration of the inhabitants of 128 houses of various kinds. (See Captain Depree's report of the Geographical Survey of Chota-Nagpur.) The rest of the population is little better than an estimate. Captain Depree remarks that the area of the Chota-Nagpur Division is nearly equal to nine-tenths of that of England, and the Lohardugga District is a country larger than Wales by more than 3,000 square miles. The actual areas are of England 50,153 and Wales 8,167 square miles.

If the children of a school-going age are one-sixth part of the population, as is assumed in England, and if the boys and girls be nearly equal in numbers, the boys who ought to be in school would amount in the old portion of my division to one-twelfth part, or nearly 2,63,588. We have in the schools from which returns are received, or with which we are acquainted, 69,864 boys. This would shew that one boy out of every four was at school. I do not, however, place much dependence on these statistics; for the school-going age in England is roughly estimated from four to twelve, and these limits are found to involve one-sixth of the population, and we accordingly assume the same duration of life and the same school-going age in India as in England. But it is probable that life is shorter in India than in England, and that the school-going age is longer, and both these reasons combine in raising the proportion from one-twelfth to some greater quantity. In our list of schools a very large proportion of the pupils are above the age of twelve years, so that our school-going age has wider limits than at home, and boys of that age constitute more than one-twelfth part of the community. Again, the population of the older portion of the division, I believe, is greatly in

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excess of $3\frac{1}{5}$ millions. These causes influence the above conclusion, and I am confident that we have not at school one boy in four, and I am sure that not more than half of those in lower class schools can read and understand simple sentences. Still the discussion whether one boy in eight can read and write, is a wonderful change from the state of things when Mr. Adams estimated the number at two in a hundred of the population. There is no reason to suppose that thirty years ago boys were better educated than men, and since all girls were then uneducated two children in a hundred was the same thing as one in every twenty-five boys.

When we turn from the old division to the regions of Chota-Nagpur, we find fifty-five schools with 2,590 pupils to 43,721 square miles of country and a population of four millions;—one school to every 795 square miles, and one pupil to every 1,600 of the inhabitants. The wealthy Hindu merchants of Lohardugga think that this is quite enough, and will not subscribe to build a shed for a school even though Government give the teachers and pay the incidental expenses. Mr. Howell says in his educational note for 1866-67, page 11 :—"It can be no time to propose to limit the action of the state when in Bengal there is only one institution, Government or aided, to every seventy-four square miles, and in Madras only one pupil to every 578 of the population." Chota-Nagpur is so indefinitely behind the average, either of Bengal or Madras, that I sincerely trust the action of the State for its good may not be limited by financial or other difficulties. Probably some progress will be made among the Kols. It has, however, been said by the Deputy Inspector that the people there regard instruction like physic; and, however close you may bring it, they will not take it unless they are forced. When Mr. Henry Ricketts, not twenty years ago, was sent as a Commissioner to these parts, he said that it was a disgrace to human nature that a tribe with habits and superstitions like the

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Kols should exist on the face of the earth. In less than a generation opinion has entirely changed, and the Kol is now welcomed as a man and a brother.

INSPECTION.—In the Central Division the work of inspection is now carried on by fourteen Deputy Inspectors. Two are assigned to Chota-Nagpur, and twelve to the schools of the districts near Calcutta.

Deputy Inspectors in the Central Division for 1869-70.

Date of appointment.	Name.	Deputy Inspectorship.	Number of schools under inspection.	Number of schools visited during the year.	Number of miles travelled.
29th June 1855 ...	1st Grade on Rs. 200. Babu Jagat Chandra Bandyopadhyay ...	Depy. Inspr. of 24-Pargs.	87	327	2,621½
7th May 1855 ...	2nd Grade on Rs. 150. Pandit Madhav Chandra ...	Depy. Inspr. of Howra ...	62	138	1,227
1st March 1859 ...	Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay ...	" Inspr. of Calcutta ...	75	215	1,496
15th Novr. 1858 ...	" Sripati Mukhopadhyay ...	" Inspr. of Nuddea ...	57	177	1,698½
19th Jany. 1862 ...	" Mahendra Nath Ray ...	" Inspr. of Santipur ...	76	212	1,773
23rd June 1865 ...	3rd Grade on Rs. 100. Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharya ...	Depy. Inspr. of Barasat ...	87	169	1,953
22nd Jany. 1867 ...	" Nilmani Mukhopadhyay, M.A. ...	" Inspr. of Rajpur ...	91	182	1,741
22nd Jany. 1867 ...	" Hara Chandra Chattopadhyay ...	" Inspr. of Hugli ...	58	242	2,463½
9th July 1869 ...	" Ambika Charan Basu, offg. ...	" Inspr. of Hazaribagh ...	25	87	2,750
1st May 1869 }	" Bireswar Chakravarti ...	" and Lohardugga ...			
1st May 1869 }	" Hara Chandra Chattopadhyay, offg. ...				
24th April 1865 ...	4th Grade on Rs. 75. Babu Gauri Sankar Ghosal ...	Depy. Inspr. of Chudanga ...	55	147	2,858
6th Aug. 1869 }	" Hari Taran Bhattacharya ...	" Inspr. of Muragacha ...	74	198	1,288
10th Dec. 1864 ...	" Nilmadhuo Mukhopadhyay ...	" Inspr. of Bongong ...	72	214	2,474
19th Feby. 1861 ...	" Kalinarayan Raba ...	" Inspr. of Baidyabati ...	70	377	3,374
17th July 1869 ...	" Navagojal Mukhopadhyay ...	" Inspr. of Manbhum ...	33	75	1,627
	" Srinath Datta ...	" and Singhbhum ...			
	Total		922	2,770	28,854

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Nine hundred and twenty-two schools are regularly visited by the Deputy Inspectors. The remaining 108 schools are visited by the Inspector, or are not visited at all, as is the case with zenanas. Of the Deputy Inspectors Babu Jagat Chandra Bandyopadhyay is still remarkable, for his great activity, and for the accuracy of all his work. He compiles the classification of schools, and his tables are a valuable check on the statistical returns sent to your office. Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay, the Deputy Inspector of Calcutta, is a highly intelligent officer. He superintends the printing of the examination papers for the vernacular and minor scholarships for the normal schools, and for admission to the Medical College, and has more office duty than any other Deputy Inspector. Pandit Madhav Chandra Tarkasiddhanta is a Sanskrit scholar of great repute. I regret that he has suffered severely from the fever prevalent in his district, and that his work in consequence has been much hindered. It is very unpleasant when a worthy public officer is disabled from ill-health for the satisfactory performance of his duty, and yet is too poor to afford to take the sick leave which the rules allow. The other Sanskrit scholars among the Deputy Inspectors are Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharya, Babu Nil Mani Mukhopadhyay, and Pandit Nava Gopal Tarkalankar. The Deputy Inspector of Chuadanga, Babu Gauri Sankar Ghosal, was three years at the Medical College, and I hope to be able to utilize his scientific knowledge. We have commenced lectures on physical science in the Calcutta Normal School, but as yet our apparatus are few and small, and our laboratory is not properly equipped.

The current work of inspection is almost entirely in the hands of the Deputy Inspectors. The Inspector goes where difficulties arise, which require the exercise of more authority than the Deputy Inspectors enjoy. I already find that more office work is accumulating about them than is consistent with their

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principal duty of continual inspection; but this work must be kept down even at the risk of telling Secretaries of schools not to write to them except on urgent occasions.

I take this opportunity of speaking a word in favor of my office clerks. I must acknowledge that no official could possess more willing or obliging assistants. Their pay is far below their merits. Babu Brajanath Lahiri, my head clerk, is most active and efficient. He commenced his duties as head clerk under Dr. Roer in 1857, and has always given satisfaction. Babu Joy Gopal Ray, the bill clerk, is a model of accuracy. If any thing goes wrong, and accidents will happen in the best regulated families, I must say that the fault is seldom, if ever, with my clerks.

In order to estimate the progress of education in my division during the year, by a comparison with the numbers which would have been in the division last year, if its extent were the same as at present, it is necessary to deduct from last year's statement the eighty-seven schools and 3,362 pupils in Mursidabad, and to add the village schools and their pupils received from Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay, and the schools and pupils in Chota-Nagpur received from Mr. Martin. When these modifications have been made, the result gives 1,030 schools and 50,914 pupils. This is an increase of twenty-eight schools and of 3,667 pupils on the numbers of last year. I regret that I am compelled to spoil my accurate statistics by admitting into the account the useless statements of unaided schools. If these statements were given regularly every year they would be valuable; but they are given one year and withheld the next, and thus are simply effective in causing confusion and in vitiating the averages. Among the 50,914 pupils there are 1,851 pupils from non-aided schools, which sometimes put in an appearance and at other times decline to do so. The total number of aided and Government schools for which a rigid comparison can be made, has

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increased during the year from 957 to 995, and the pupils on their rolls from 45,237 to 49,063. There is, therefore, an increase of thirty-eight schools and of 3,826 pupils, and the proportion of increase was four per cent. for schools and nine per cent. for pupils. This shews, notwithstanding the new schools, the old schools are generally better attended than before. Not to encumber the report with too many tables, I have relegated to the appendix the comparative table of increase and decrease for the last two official years.

The Government schools of every class shew an increase of pupils, and there are in addition twelve new Government vernacular schools in the Chota-Nagpur division. One Government model vernacular school has been superseded by an English aided school, and its assignment divided into halves, and two vernacular model schools established in the place of one. This is our constant experience. A vernacular school first creates the want of instruction, and this want gradually causes the character of the school to rise, till at last the needful funds are found to change the vernacular school into an aided English school. The aided normal school of the Vernacular Christian Education Society was closed during the year, and so was the class of pupil teachers in Miss Brittan's American Zenana Agency. The higher class school of the S. P. C. at Taliganj was closed, but was subsequently taken up by native managers as a middle class English school. Other missionary operations shew an increase of two schools and of 307 pupils. Schools under native managers exhibit an increase of twenty-five schools and 2,703 pupils. Of this increase of twenty-five schools, twenty-three are for English. It is curious to notice the diversity of the Englishman and the Bengali. The Englishman, whether missionary or official, tries hard to encourage Bengali schools, and the Bengali gentleman pays down his money liberally for English schools. Each seems to think that instruction in the mother

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tongue of the other is especially useful. As to vernacular girls' schools, seventeen have been closed and only three opened. The increase, however, of zenanas not only compensates for this loss, but shews on the whole an increase of 232 females under instruction.

The list does not include the collegiate schools attached to the Government colleges, in which there would be above 2,000 pupils, nor the Serampur College, nor the numerous unaided schools of Calcutta, nor some unaided village schools containing 17,784 boys. As the unaided schools in Calcutta and its neighbourhood are of great educational interest, I give a list of the more important institutions among them, shewing the number of pupils on the rolls, the number of masters, and the number of successful Entrance candidates from higher class schools. My best thanks are due to the managers for kindly affording me this information.

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Unaided Schools in and near Calcutta on the 31st March 1870

Names of Schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils passed at last Entrance Examination.
HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.			
<i>Under Missionary Bodies.</i>			
Bhovanipur, L.M.S.	528	15	11
Free Church Institution	102	19	16
General Assembly's Institution	928	22	22
Intali B.M. Institution	311	11	6
	2,572	67	
<i>Under other Christian Bodies.</i>			
Bengal Academy	125	10	2
Doxeton College	272	7	1
La Martinere for boys	144	4	5
St. Xavier's College, S.J.	402	11	7
	893	32	
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>			
Metropolitan Institution	575	17	20
Oriental Seminary	224	11	6
Seal's Free College	360	12	7
Calcutta Training Academy	408	14	4
Calcutta Training Institution	151	7	6
Svambazar Preparatory School	160	8	0
Bhovanipur Union Academy	160	8	4
Brahma School	80	3	1
Kidderpur School	80	3	0
	1,962	72	
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.			
Amherst Street	120	5	
Armenian Philanthropic Academy	39	2	
Cathedral Mission School	140	4	
Male Orphanage, P.	153	4	
Cathedral, S.T.	191	5	
St. Xavier's Male School	191	5	
Total of Boys	643	20	
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.			
<i>European and Foreign Races.</i>			
Baitakkhana Girls'	23	2	
Intali Loretto, S.J.	198	19	
Bhovanipur Xn. Girls'	28	5	
Intali Baptist Mission Xn. Girls' School	48	2	
Murgihata Xn. Brothers' Orphanage	165	4	
Murgihata Loretto	60	2	
La Martinere for Girls	118	6	
Calcutta Young Ladies' Institution	57	4	
Kidderpur Upper Orphan Girls' School	10	2	
Loretto House, S.J.	45	5	
	752	51	
<i>Native Races.</i>			
Scotch Orphanage	48	3	
Intali Boarding Native Xn. Girls'	47	2	
Kidderpur Girls' School	30	2	
Total of Girls	125	7	

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The Vernacular Unaided Village Schools containing twenty pupils and upwards in the Central Division, and the number of pupils attending therein on the 31st March 1870, are shewn in the following table:—

Districts.		No. of path- salas.	No. of pupils.
1	Calcutta	13	665
2	24-Parganas	225	6,432
3	Nuddea	103	2,722
4	Hugli	71	2,118
5	Howrah	148	5,129
6	Hazaribagh	26	622
7	Lohardugga	4	96
Total		590	17,784

When grants-in-aid were few, it was usual to mention the schools which obtained them, and to give some notice of their locality, circumstances, and principal supporters. Afterwards when grants increased in number the special notice of individual schools was omitted, and information about them given in tables. Now the tables themselves are too long, and have to be banished to an appendix, and a short notice of their totals is considered sufficient. Fifty-six new grants were sanctioned, twenty old grants were cancelled, thirty-one special grants were given, and ninety-five grants were revised. Grants are given for only five years, and after that period they must be renewed. The renewal

• *Reports of Inspectors of Schools.*

is generally accompanied by revision, which is one of the merits of our Bengal grant-in-aid rules. It is like the periodical repairs of a building, when all points requiring change are considered. It also enables the department or the managers to alter the grant with the altered circumstances of the neighbourhood, while it avoids the violent fluctuations incident on payments by annual examination. Thirty-three schools had their grants increased, exactly the same number had their grants reduced, and twenty-nine remained as before. But though the grant from Government might remain the same in amount, the local contribution to meet it was in the great majority of instances increased. Of monthly grants the greatest increase was from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 at the C. M. S. school at Agarpara, and the greatest reduction was from Rs. 200 to Rs. 160 at the female normal school at Cornwallis' Square. The different kinds of schools for which grants were sanctioned or cancelled are shewn in the following table:—

	New grants sanctioned.	Grants cancelled.
Schools for boys—		
Higher Class, English .	1	1
Middle Class, English .	24	3
Middle Class, Vernacular	18	9
Lower Class, Vernacular	2	2
Schools for girls . . .	11	5
	56	20

An issue of 56 new grants and a cancelment of 20 old grants are together equivalent to an increase of 36 grants. The table of increase and decrease shews an increase of 38 schools. The

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tables of grants and of schools are not necessarily identical in their totals, for a school may be closed in one official year and its grant cancelled in the next, or a new grant may be given in one year and the school opened in the next, or new zenana schools may be opened without any fresh grant.

A zenana agency is too large to be considered one school, and the two or three pupils of each house are too few for a school, so that the convention has been adopted of considering the pupils of each paid teacher as a school. Hence the zenana agencies are represented as having as many schools as they have paid agents.

With your permission I will discuss at some length several questions concerning the 50,000 pupils of our schools. Who they are,—what is the instruction given,—what is its cost,—and what is the best system for making the schools good and cheap so as to provide the greatest good to the greatest number.* I will first consider the social position of the pupils.

The two following tables give the social classification of the pupils in great detail, as arranged in the new form presented for the first time in the year under review.

* This portion of the discussion has been printed separately, with other papers which have formed the subject of a special communication to Government.—W. S. A.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Table of the social position of the pupils in 1,030 inspected schools of the Central Division for the year ending 31st March 1870, according to the profession, trade, or occupation of their parents or guardians.

UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.	Number of pupils.		Percentage on the total number.	
1. TITLED ARISTOCRACY.—Princes, Nabâbs, Râjâs, Râi Bâhâdurs, and holders of titles of rank recognized by the British Government...	.....	60	1	1
GENTLEMEN NOT CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.				
<i>Living on the income derived from land and other property, profession, trade, or art—</i>				
LAND, &c.				
2. Landholders of large estates.	536		1.1	
3. Landholders of small estates	4,252	4,798	8.8	9.9
PROFESSIONS.				
4. <i>Higher Professional men, such as—</i>				
Barristers, Surgeons, Engineers, Pleaders, Clergymen, Priests, Mullâs, Kâzis, Maulavis, Professors, High Pandits Superintendents or English Teachers, University Degree Holders, Editors.	4,388		9.0	
5. <i>Lower Professional men, such as—</i>				
Muktârs Amlâs, Writers, Moharirs, Sarkars, Gomastâs, Surveyors, Overseers, Native Doctors, Kâbirâjes, Apothecaries, English Teachers, Pandits, Munshis, Gurus, Printers, Engine Drivers, Press Proprietors, Press Readers, Catechists, Ghataks ...	9,811	14,199	20.3	20.3

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UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.	Number of pupils.		Percentage on the total number.	
TRADE, COMMERCE, &C.				
6. <i>Higher Class, such as—</i>				
Bankers, Brokers, Kyals, Gold merchants, Money-changers, Mer- chants, Mahâjans, Large Traders, Contractors, Manufacturers of Sugar, and Saltpetre-Distillers ...	3,008		6.2	
7. <i>Lower Class, such as—</i>				
Large Shop-keepers, Aratdârs.	1,358.	4,366	2.8	9.0
ART.				
8. Higher Musicians, Portrait Painters, Engravers, Photogra- phers, Coachbuilders ...	98		.2	.2
GENTLEMEN CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.				
9. Officers on salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards ...	336		.7	
10. Officers on salaries of Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 200 ...	1,062		2.2	
11. Officers on salaries of Rs. 20 and less than Rs. 50 ...	1,063		2.2	
12. Officers on salaries of less than Rs. 20, such as—				
Military Officers, Teachers, Pan- dits, Post-masters, Amlas ...	623	3,084	1.3	6.4
Total of Upper and Middle classes	.....	26,595		54.9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

LOWER CLASSES OF SOCIETY, OR THE MASSES.	Number of pupils.		Percentage of the total number
I. SERVANTS ON REGULAR WAGES.			
Government servants on less than Rs. 20 a month, such as Compounders, Soldiers, Constables, Chowkidars, Peons, Paiks, Barkandazes, Chaprasis, Durwans, Guards, Messengers, Bhandaries, Nagdies, Boatmen, Gunners, Laskars, Seamen, Cooks, Tailors, Palki-bearers, Bearers, Farashes, Pukka-pullers, Coachmen, Syces, Elephant-drivers, Grasscutters, Shikaris, Duffries, Bhistics, Khansamas, Khitmutgars, Ayas, Washermen, Mehters, and other servants on regular pay ... ..	...	1,192	2.5
SERVANTS EMPLOYED BY OTHERS THAN GOVERNMENT, such as those named above ... ..	...	1,201	2.5
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS—Gardeners, small Ryots ... ..	...	8,772	18.1
PETTY SHOP-KEEPERS AND SMALL DEALERS AND SELLERS such as— Pedlars, Kolu, Chunari, Mudis, Sweetmeat-sellers, Sellers of Tari, Betel, Milk, Spices, Biscuits, Opium, Stamps, Punkhas, Firewood, Baskets ... ..	...	5,083	10.4
ARTIZANS, such as—			
A. Printers, Compositors, Pressmen, Book-binders	260		
B. Workers in Gold and Silver, Ornament makers	319		
C. Potters, Stone-cutters, Masons, Idol-makers, Brick-makers, Bricklayers	497		
D. Firemen, Stokers, Lower Engine-drivers	82		
E. Painters of houses, of common Pictures, Picture frame-makers	71		
F. Blacksmiths, Tinnmen, Braziers ..	423		

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LOWER CLASSES OF SOCIETY, OR THE MASSES.—(Continued.)	Number of pupils.		Percentage on the total number.
G. Carpenters, Coopers, Wheel-wrights, palki-makers	417		
H. Weavers, Blanket-makers ...	382		
I. Harness-makers, Shoe-makers, Hat- makers	167	2,648	5.5
6. SKILLED LABORERS FOR HIRE, such as—			
Tailors, Barbers, Gharamis, Farriers, Horse-breakers, Shikaris, Midwives, Bird- catchers ... ..	...	961	2.0
7. LABORERS FOR DAILY HIRE or for themselves.			
Palki-bearers, Garwans, Syces, Coolies, Cowherds, Shepherds, Fishermen, Pig- keepers ... ..	...	1,029	2.1
8. ITINERANT PERFORMERS, such as—			
Musicians at Nautches, Songsters, Male Dancers ... ..	...	222	.5
9. VAGRANTS, such as—			
Beggars, Fakirs, Bairagis ... ..	...	628	1.3
10. DISREPUTABLE CLASSES, such as—			
Latials, Badmashes, Dacoits, Thieves, Prisoners, Prostitutes ... ..	...	120	.2
Total of the Lower classes ...	...	21,856	45.1
Total of the Upper and Middle classes	...	26,595	54.9
Total number classified ... ..	...	48,451	100
Pupils unclassified ... ..	...	2,463	...
Grand total of the pupils in 1,030 schools..	...	50,914	...

*Reports of Inspectors of Schools.**Table of the social position of the pupils in the schools in the according to the profession, trade, or*

	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March 1870.	Upper & Middle Classes.												Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
NORMAL.															
Government ...	2	241	...	3	4	76	67	6	12	...	1	1	...	...	170
Aided { Masters ...	1	28	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mistresses.	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	277	...	3	4	76	72	6	12	...	1	1	...	...	175
				7		118		18			2				
HIGHER CLASS															
ENGLISH.															
Government ...	7	1151	1	20	109	81	278	91	41	...	50	147	133	50	1094
Aided ...	47	6258	6	89	924	451	2368	400	236	3	57	181	273	118	5106
Unaided ...	3	501	...	5	50	61	169	41	35	...	...	19	51	6	113
	57	7910	7	114	1083	596	2815	532	315	3	107	347	460	174	6553
				1197		3411		847			1088				
MIDDLE CLASS															
ENGLISH.															
Government ...	3	579	...	13	45	53	127	98	29	...	31	36	32	25	491
Aided ...	116	7355	10	90	928	569	1962	534	268	5	30	215	120	161	4892
Unaided ...	11	614	...	4	39	60	184	43	26	4	2	15	9	...	396
	130	8548	10	107	1022	681	2273	675	323	9	63	266	161	186	5779
				1129		2957		998			676				
MIDDLE CLASS															
VERNACULAR.															
Government ...	31	2561	1	46	181	245	460	221	58	12	20	49	65	50	1408
Aided ...	206	12651	28	215	1092	1672	2385	560	435	29	92	269	267	89	7033
Unaided ...	6	309	...	...	8	37	41	21	12	23	...	...	4	2	136
	243	15521	29	261	1281	1854	2874	802	505	64	112	318	336	141	8577
				1512		4728		1347			907				
LOWER CLASS															
VERNACULAR.															
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	403	13497	...	...	653	829	808	777	134	...	2	19	28	34	3303
Unaided ...	11	277	1	...	21	27	14	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	71
	414	13774	1	10	674	856	822	780	137	9	2	20	28	35	3374
				684		1678		917			85				
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.															
Government ...	1	76	2	2	9	14	28	3	7	...	6	5	...	...	76
Aided ...	90	3331	1	31	157	260	813	156	46	6	25	89	72	85	1741
Unaided ...	4	150	...	...	10	21	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	80
	95	3557	3	33	176	295	892	164	53	6	31	91	72	87	1906
				209		1187		217			284				
ZENANA															
Government ...	87	1327	...	8	22	27	63	49	13	7	20	16	6	...	231
Grand total	1030	50914	50	536	1262	4388	9811	3008	1358	95	336	1062	1063	623	26595
				4798		14199		4366			3084				

*Central Division for the year ending on the 31st March 1870,
occupation of their parents or guardians.*

Lower Classes of Society.																				Total.	Not Known.
1	2	3	4	5									6	7	8	9	10				
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I									
4	4	49	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	71	...
...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
4	4	72	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	94	...
2																					
32	33	12	45	...	6	...	...	1	2	4	1	2	4	...	...	4	...	47	...
87	96	198	399	...	41	27	1	1	34	22	34	...	53	20	2	72	7	1152	...		
5	3	28	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	58	...
124	132	238	451	63	49	27	1	2	36	26	37	2	60	23	2	76	8	1357	...		
213																					
10	9	19	35	...	4	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	88	...
141	250	873	378	43	54	31	6	3	33	16	43	11	74	77	8	59	10	2141	322		
19	16	76	63	1	5	1	...	...	1	1	4	...	10	4	...	17	...	218	...
170	275	968	474	41	63	35	6	3	37	50	49	11	87	81	8	76	10	2447	322		
298																					
25	95	366	184	...	2	15	11	...	3	...	...	...	21	21	3	15	9	831	322
331	312	1790	1695	63	103	181	17	20	150	102	192	46	193	209	40	155	19	5618	...		
7	...	78	70	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	172	1
363	407	2234	1949	65	120	193	20	20	165	113	214	61	220	233	43	170	28	6621	323		
974																					
393	253	4890	1896	...	43	97	224	29	38	157	184	161	513	649	51	216	62	9865	329		
6	2	136	21	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	7	13	13	...	6	...	206	...
399	255	4030	1917	43	97	228	29	38	160	185	168	69	556	662	51	222	62	10071	329		
1017																					
132	105	293	273	...	45	19	14	...	6	22	42	12	36	30	18	81	12	1187	403		
...	23	35	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
132	128	328	273	45	19	14	26	8	22	43	12	21	36	30	15	81	12	1248	403		
210																					
...	...	2	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	18	1079
1192	1201	8772	5043	260	319	497	82	71	423	417	432	167	961	1029	222	628	120	21856	2463		
2648																					

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

About five per cent. of the pupils are, for certain reasons, unclassified. I regret to say that the summaries forwarded by the Officiating Deputy Inspector of Hazaribagh and Ranchi in Chota-Nagpur were so manifestly incorrect that I had to call for the original returns; and as he had taken no care to preserve them, and they could not be found, I was obliged to cancel his summary. For this culpable neglect he has been duly punished. Twenty-two schools of these districts, numbering 619 pupils, are consequently omitted. Fortunately the returns of the two zilla schools and of two others were forwarded to my office. The parentage of the children in the Calcutta Foundling Asylum was unknown. There are, moreover, but few returns from zenanas owing to an alleged unwillingness on the part of the ladies receiving instruction to speak of the occupations of their husbands. From these three causes 2,463 pupils are unclassified. The larger half of them belong to zenanas, and would chiefly count in the upper and middle ranks of society. The famine foundlings and the pupils of the country schools of Chota-Nagpur would be chiefly from the masses.

It is also necessary to state that the table of professions does not include the students of the higher class schools of Calcutta, nor of the collegiate schools of Serānpur, Hugli, and Krishnaghur, nor of the numerous village schools scattered over the country and still uninspected, for collegiate schools report directly to your office, and uninspected schools do not send in returns.*

I shall now briefly consider what is taught in the several classes of schools. The higher class read up to the standard of the Calcutta University Entrance. This standard has been

* Mr. Woodrow's report contains an interesting discussion of these tables. It is here omitted, because his complete analysis of the aggregate returns from the whole of Bengal, prepared at my request, has been given in the body of the general report.—W. S. A.

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printed so often in University reports that I need not give it here. Out of 7,910 boys in the higher class schools enumerated above, only 138 passed the Entrance, so that there was one pass to 57 students. The middle class English schools read up to a standard about two years below the Entrance standard. Some of them correspond to the junior classes of the higher class schools, and some are vernacular schools in which a little instruction is given in the English language, preparatory to the higher class schools, and if their pupils were included we should find one University Entrance pass to every 119 pupils learning English.

One hundred minor scholarships for middle class English schools are given annually in the Lower Provinces. The course for this scholarship in the present year is as follows:—

	Marks.
<i>English Literature and Grammar</i> (2 papers)— Robinson Crusoe up to the escape from the Island, Gay's Fables, Pitambar's English and Bengali Grammar. (The papers to include translation from Bengali into English, and <i>vice versa</i>) ...	100
<i>Sanskrit</i> —Upakramanika ...	50
<i>History</i> —History of India (Tarini Charan's and Krishna Chunder Roy's) ...	50
<i>Geography</i> —General Geography of the World; Physical Geography; Geography of India with a particular knowledge of Bengal (2 papers) ...	100
<i>Arithmetic</i> —(2 papers, $\frac{1}{4}$ marks to be allotted to Zemindari and Mahajani accounts) ...	100
<i>Geometry</i> —Euclid, Book I ...	50
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> —(Akhy Kumar's) ...	50
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Money matters. Preservation of health ...	50
Total ...	550

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With the exception of the papers in English Literature and Grammar the whole of the examination is conducted in the vernacular.

The course for middle class vernacular schools is the same as that for middle class English schools, with the exception that in the place of English and Sanskrit the following subjects in Bengali are taken :—

Bengali Literature and Grammar (2 papers)—

		Marks.
Sitarbanabas, Charupatha, 3rd part	...	100
Poetry—Padyapatha, 3rd part	...	
<i>Bengali Composition</i>	...	50

The standard of the lower class Bengali schools is simply reading, writing, and arithmetic; the latter chiefly according to the native plan.

The cost and proficiency of the several classes of schools according to management are shewn in the accompanying tables :—

The yearly expense of each pupil in each class of school, Government and Aided, in 1869-70.

No. of pupils
on which
the average
is taken.

Class of School.

ANNUAL FOR EACH PUPIL.

		Cost to Govt.			Total cost.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
7,409	Higher Class Schools for Boys	6	2	5	21	2	3
7,934	Middle Class English Schools for Boys.	6	3	11	18	6	5
15,212	Middle Class Ver. Schools for Boys..	2	11	8	6	14	6
13,497	Lower Class Schools for Boys	1	11	5	3	7	1
843	European and Eurasian Girls' Schools	20	11	2	49	5	7
2,564	Native Girls' Schools	10	15	6	18	3	5
1,327	Zenana Instruction	9	10	3	51	9	11
277	Normal Schools	72	15	10	104	10	8

*Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.**Table shewing the yearly cost of pupils in each class of schools.*

GOVERNMENT AND AIDED SCHOOLS.	No. of pupils on the rolls, monthly.	EXPENDITURE.				ANNUALLY FOR EACH PUPIL.									
		Imperial.		Total.		Government.		To							
						Cost									
		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.						
Schools for Boys.															
Higher Class—English.															
Government (Old Central Division)	781	6,191	10	1	25,820	5	1	7	14	10	33	1	0		
Missionary { Chota-Nagpur	270	8,475	10	7	10,719	8	1	30	4	0	39	11	3		
Missionary	1393	9,327	1	0	38,023	9	9	6	11	27	4	0	0		
Other Christian bodies	88	407	13	0	1,779	15	3	1	10	2	20	3	8		
Native	37	3321	21,179	5	0	80,271	0	4	6	7	6	24	2	9	
Total		5853	15,581	8	5	1,56,617	6	6	7	12	26	12	2		
Middle Class—English.															
Government (Old Central Division)	2	481	0	0	8,543	8	9	0	0	0	17	12	2		
Missionary { Chota-Nagpur	1	64	2,568	1	2,781	4	9	40	2	0	43	7	4		
Missionary	4	516	2,013	5	6,953	11	6	3	11	0	12	11	9		
Other Christian bodies	6	626	13,202	10	37,933	8	5	21	1	5	60	9	7		
Native	106	5809	31,944	3	7	89,788	2	1	5	8	0	15	7	2	
Total		119	7520	49,728	5	4	1,46,000	3	6	6	9	10	19	6	8
Middle Class—Vernacular.															
Government	31	2310	9,745	7	8	18,902	7	11	4	3	6	8	2	11	
Missionary	13	691	2,412	6	0	5,789	2	2	3	7	10	8	5	4	
Other Christian bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Native	193	1317	29,372	8	8	81,341	12	9	2	9	6	7	3	0	
Total		237	14318	41,530	6	4	1,06,033	6	10	2	14	7	6	6	
Lower Class—Vernacular.															
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missionary	86	3392	5,872	7	7	14,721	15	8	1	11	8	4	5	5	
Other Christian bodies	2	119	479	0	0	1,125	0	0	4	0	5	9	7	3	
Native	315	9480	16,791	15	11	31,230	11	0	1	12	4	3	4	9	
Total		403	12991	23,143	7	6	47,077	10	8	1	12	6	3	11	3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Table shewing the yearly cost of pupils in each class of schools.

GOVERNMENT AND AIDED SCHOOLS.	ON THE 31ST MARCH 1870.		EXPENDITURE.		ANNUALLY FOR EACH PUPIL.	
	No. of schools on 31st March.	No. of pupils on the rolls, month- ly average.	Imperial.	Total.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Total cost.
AIDED.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
European and Foreign Races ...	10	823	17,450 3 4	41,599 6 11	21 3 3	50 8 9
Native Races ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Missionary.</i>						
English ...	1	54	900 0 0	2,700 0 0	16 10 8	50 0 0
Vernacular ...	25	680	5,364 0 1	14,417 8 7	7 14 2	21 3 3
<i>Other Christian Bodies.</i>						
English ...	1	53	600 0 0	1,668 0 0	11 5 2	31 7 7
Vernacular ...	9	373	2,445 11 6	5,406 4 6	6 8 11	14 7 11
<i>Native.</i>						
Vernacular ...	44	1255	6,062 11 0	1,2708 9 10	4 13 4	10 2 0
Total ...	90	3238	32,822 9 11	78,499 13 10	10 2 2	24 3 11
Zenana Instruction ...	87	1174	12,793 4 6	68,499 12 3	10 14 4	58 4 2
NORMAL SCHOOLS.						
<i>For Masters.</i>						
Government Vernacular ...	2	199	16,857 14 1	18,043 6 11	84 11 5	90 10 9
Aided English ...	1	28	1,600 13 10	3,440 2 9	57 2 9	123 2 11
<i>For Mistresses.</i>						
Aided English ...	1	7	1,760 0 0	7,500 0 0	251 6 10	1,071 6 10
Total ...	4	234	20,218 11 2	28,992 9 8	86 6 6	123 11 4
UNAIDED SCHOOLS.						
Schools for Boys						
<i>Higher Class.</i>						
Native ...	3	424	0 0 0	6,948 1 6	0 0 0	16 6 1
<i>Middle English.</i>						
Missionary ...	1	95	0 0 0	229 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 7
Native ...	10	506	0 0 0	5,652 8 6	0 0 0	11 2 6
Total ...	11	601	0 0 0	5,881 8 6	0 0 0	9 12 7
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>						
Native ...	6	281	0 0 0	1,247 12 0	0 0 0	4 7 1
<i>Lower Class—Vernacular.</i>						
Native ...	11	280	0 0 0	424 13 0	0 0 0	1 8 3
Schools for Girls.						
Missionary ...	1	20	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0	7 3 2
Native ...	3	116	0 0 0	964 0 0	0 0 0	8 5 0
Total ...	4	136	0 0 0	1,108 0 0	0 0 0	8 2 4

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Table of efficiency.

	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Unclassed.	Total.
Schools for Boys.								
<i>Higher Class.</i>								
Government ...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	7
Missionary ...	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	9
Other Christians ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Native ...	2	13	13	12	...	...	...	40
Total ...	6	22	16	13	...	...	...	57
<i>Middle Class—English.</i>								
Government ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Missionary ...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	5
Other Christians ...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6
Native ...	...	11	34	54	13	3	1	116
Total ...	...	15	39	59	13	3	1	130
<i>Middle Class—Vernacular.</i>								
Government ...	1	8	9	6	6	1	...	31
Missionary ...	...	5	5	2	1	...	...	13
Other Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native ...	4	46	60	71	16	...	2	199
Total ...	6	62	70	79	23	1	2	243
<i>Lower Class—Vernacular.</i>								
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missionary ...	...	3	6	31	26	12	5	86
Other Christians ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Native ...	...	50	39	131	75	28	3	326
Total ...	...	54	45	168	101	40	8	414
Schools for Girls.								
European and Foreign Races	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	10
Native Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Missionary ...	...	2	11	4	2	5	3	27
Other Christians ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5	10
Native ...	...	3	8	22	11	1	2	47
Total ...	...	5	23	30	13	6	18	95
Zenana Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87
NORMAL SCHOOLS.								
For Masters, Government	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto, Aided	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
For Mistresses, Ditto	1	1
Total	2	2	4
Grand total	12	160	195	347	150	50	116	1,030

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Abstract Return of Expenditure in the Central Division Schools.

Source of charge.	From Imperial Funds.		From Local Funds.		Total.	Per-centage of total cost.	Imperial Funds.		Local Funds.		REMARKS
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.			Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	
INSPECTOR—											
Salary	
Travelling charges	
Office charges (including rent, salaries, and contingencies)	
DEPUTY INSPECTORS—											
Salaries	
Travelling charges	
Peons and contingencies	
Instruction (including all charges entered in Return No. 24)	
Special Grants for furniture, maps, &c., not included in the above	
Rewards (not included under the head "Instruction")	
Instruction for schools abolished and temporarily closed during the year	
SCHOLARSHIPS—											
Minor	
Vernacular	
Girls' Scholarships (Hitakari Shora)	
Remuneration of Examiners (not included under the head "Instruction")	
Miscellaneous	
Total	

* Rs. 4,500 were drawn in England when on leave and are not here included.

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These tables are very valuable, and will well repay careful consideration. In the Government schools near Calcutta the cost to Government of each pupil annually was Rs. 7-14-0, while in Chota-Nagpur it was Rs. 30-4-6. In the former case the people contributed Rs. 25, in the latter only Rs. 9-6-9. Hence, near Calcutta, Rs. 100 from Government called forth Rs. 316 from the people, while in Chota-Nagpur it was met by only Rs. 31, or the people gave ten times more near Calcutta than in Chota-Nagpur. Those who do not know the localities would recommend at once to remedy the disproportion, and either to abolish the Chota-Nagpur schools or to reduce their expenditure. I like my old schools very much, and should be sorry to see their allowances altered; yet if I were driven to reduce expenditure, I am convinced that I should do less harm by reducing the assignments of the old schools than by interfering with the new schools. In fact, if no money beyond the present allowance could be had on any account for English education, I should reluctantly recommend to cut down Howrah my best school, and increase the allowance of the schools in Chota-Nagpur, which have yet to win their reputation. Education, like cinchona, cannot be permanently rooted in a district without great expenditure at first. In four higher class Government schools near Calcutta people gave Rs. 19,629 to meet Rs. 6,191 from Government, while for thirty-seven schools under native managers they gave Rs. 58,795 to meet Rs. 21,479. Their contribution in the first case was at the rate of 76 per cent. on the total expenditure; in the second case at 73 per cent. The people proportionally give more to a Government school than to a native school. One great reason for this is that the Government school is the better of the two, and the people know it to be so, and will pay accordingly. Something is due to locality, but three of these four Government schools have to compete with higher class schools in the immediate neighbourhood.

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If by aided schools we mean those to which the people pay the most, then schools managed by Government are *par excellence* "aided." The two Government middle class English schools at Calcutta and Hugli have always been self-supporting. The people have paid the whole cost and something more, which in Calcutta goes to defray normal school instruction in physical science. The middle class school at Chaibasa costs Government Rs. 33-12-8 a head, while the average per head in such schools generally is Rs. 6-9-10. One pupil at Chaibasa costs Government more than the cost of 1,000 Hindu pupils studying English in the great schools of Calcutta, the Sanskrit College excepted.

I also notice the fact that under every system of management, Government or Native, middle class schools are more expensive per head to Government than higher class schools, and the cause is that they are smaller. The average on the rolls of 54 higher class schools is 138, while in 119 middle class English schools it is 66 only, or not quite half.

In middle class vernacular schools each pupil costs Government on the average Rs. 2-14-5, and in the lower schools Rs. 1-12-6. Seven boys in a lower class school cost Government as much as two in a higher class school; that is, the cost per head to Government of education in higher class schools is not four times its cost in lower class schools, and the quality of the former instruction is infinitely better than that of the latter.

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FEMALE EDUCATION.—There has been slow increase in the number of girls and ladies under instruction. The numbers on the 31st March 1870 stood thus :—

In Government schools (the Bethune School)	76
In aided schools	.. .. 2,488
In unaided schools	.. .. 150
In zenāna agencies	.. .. 1,327
In schools for boys	.. .. 499
	<hr/>
Total	.. 4,540

I was absent on leave for nearly nine months in the year, and therefore did not visit many girls' schools. The Bethune School shews an increase from forty-two to seventy-six. I regret, however, to report that but little progress, if any, has been made with the Normal School. Mrs. Brietzeke, the Lady Superintendent, writes thus in her report: "I am sorry I cannot report as favorably of the Normal as of the Bethune School; in fact, as yet we can scarcely say we have made a beginning. Only three widows have entered, one for one day only, the second entered on the 8th November and came regularly till the 15th of December, when her mother was taken seriously ill and insisted on going to her native village, and taking her daughter with her: I hear from the lady who sent her, she is sure to return to us. The third widow is most anxious to learn, but her relatives will not give her leave, and they try to thwart her in attending. We have promises of some ten or twelve widows, and I hope in the course of this year we shall have a class of widows in regular attendance. They will not agree to board either in the school buildings or in my house, even though they are promised every attention would be paid that no caste prejudice would be interfered with."

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If the people in Calcutta will not send pupils to a normal school which is ready to receive them, the school must be closed or removed to some town in the country where there is more progress and less talk than in Calcutta. The union of the Normal and Bethune schools admits of the superintendence over the schools by a lady of great experience and sound judgment; but if the Normal School cannot in Calcutta attract pupils, it must be removed, and the Bethune School carried on with a reduced establishment. The rules for the admission of adult normal students are abundantly liberal. They are these—

1. The stipend to students to be Rs. 12 a month while they reside on the premises.

2. The stipend to out-students to be Rs. 6 a month, and they are to be brought to the school and taken to their homes at the expense of the school.

3. Widows will be allowed to bring with them their children if under ten years of age.

4. A moderate travelling allowance will be granted to students once in the year to enable them to visit their friends.

5. Students must be of respectable parentage,—Brahmans, Baidyas, or Kayasthas.

6. Students must be placed in the institution with the assent of parents or guardians, who will state in writing the persons who may be allowed to visit the student, and what relatives, if any, the student may visit.

The Deputy Inspectors of Schools do not take a very hopeful view of the progress of female instruction. The most sanguine among them, Babu Mahendranath Ray, Deputy Inspector of Santipur, after lamenting that the knowledge of our girls in school never goes beyond the reading of a few pages of Bodhodaya or Kathámálá (two easy primers), dwells on the intelligence of Hindü women, and the time “when India gave to the world a Milavati and a Khana,” and repeats his usual recommendation,

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“ Relaxation of the grant-in-aid rules, appointment of female teachers, founding some scholarships, inspection by Inspectresses, are all that we need to impart an efficient and healthy tone to our schools for female education.” Not quite all—for the Deputy Inspector alludes to early marriage, social customs, and indifference on the part of parents, as some of the obstacles to female instruction, and adds—“ In respect of progress and attainments as made in schools, girls in general are worse off than boys. The reason of this marked inferiority is, that *money being the sole motive* of acquiring the little knowledge that exists, that inducement is no way strong with respect “ to females.”

The Deputy Inspector of the north-west portion of Krishna-ghur describes the girls in his aided schools as very backward, and sums up his account in these words: “ Such being the state of the four girls’ schools in my district, the cause of female education in this part of the country may be said to have made no progress at all.” The Deputy Inspector of Rajpur says: “ The difficulties which beset female education cannot be obviated unless Government take the initiative. The history of the Medical College and Sanskrit College will clearly prove that such difficulties cannot stand in the face of earnest and ample efforts. How *loath* did not the student feel to enter a dissecting room or learn his sacred sastras in a public institution; and what has not been the success of these seminaries, in spite of high rates of schooling fees being levied. If a certain number of Government schools were opened for girls, with a system of scholarships for their encouragement, female education would assume a new aspect.”

Pandit Madhav Chandra Tarkasiddhanta, a scholar who retains the habits of the old schools of pandits, repeats his former recommendation.

“ On the question of the education of Hindu females having been agitated and discussed since the time of the late Hon’ble J. D. W. Bethune, on

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“ its having been proved as well by several Sanskrit erudite scholars as by
 “ men of learning and experience, that the custom of educating females
 “ prevailed in ancient India, and specially on its having been observed that
 “ although female schools are being set up here and there, and girls who
 “ have not attained the age of puberty are being taught in them, yet their
 “ parents and guardians are not excommunicated from Hindu society ; many
 “ have indeed ceased to entertain hostile feelings against female education.
 “ But, nevertheless, a few only are impressed with the conviction that female
 “ education is of the utmost importance to society ; that it is one of the duties
 “ of the father to undergo expense for the education of his daughters as
 “ well as of his sons ; and that the non-fulfilment of that duty is a moral
 “ deviation. Hence the majority are not willing to subject themselves to
 “ the expense of purchasing books, and to the payment of schooling fees
 “ for the education of their daughters. In particular, from the very
 “ antiquity of India, its students, far from being accustomed to pay for
 “ education, were in the habit of receiving it gratis from their teachers.
 “ It is only in recent times that the people of India are learning to
 “ subject themselves to the expense of giving English education to their
 “ sons ; but this is mainly from the hope of securing good employment to
 “ their sons. There is no such hope with respect to their daughters. Besides,
 “ the circumstances of natives placed in the intermediate station of life
 “ are such that it is only with great difficulty that an individual can
 “ afford to maintain his family, consisting of numerous members, if he has
 “ at the same time to educate properly one boy, not to speak of more.
 “ Consequently to spend money for the education of their daughters, after
 “ having to pay for the education of their sons, is a matter of insuperable
 “ difficulty.

“ Such being the condition of the country, if in the greater number of
 “ cases free girls' schools be established and maintained by Government
 “ solely at its own expense ; and if in certain cases only where it is practi-
 “ cable managers be required to pay only a small part of the charges
 “ necessary to maintain a female school, Government paying the rest,
 “ then within a short time a far greater number of female schools would
 “ spring up into existence than there are at present. Boys pay schooling
 “ fees, which, together with the subscriptions given by the managers,
 “ being considered as local resources, a proportionate amount of aid is
 “ given by Government. In this manner the managers of a flourishing
 “ vernacular boys' school can obtain from Government a grant of Rs. 25

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“a month on paying only a fifth of that sum as subscription. For this reason it is that the number of vernacular schools for boys is increasing day by day. On the other hand it being impossible to realize fees from girls, the managers of a female school cannot obtain a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 without paying an equal sum as subscription. The payment of subscription again falls on the shoulders of a few individuals devoted to the cause of female education. Fearing if the schooling fee system be introduced, female schools would either at once be abolished, or the number of girls on the rolls would be greatly reduced; these devoted managers are with great difficulty bearing the burden of paying subscriptions. I know from personal experience that several girls' schools failing to obtain aid (beyond half the total expense of the school) have been abolished after they had been established and had been in existence for some time. Unfortunately the average number of educated men in a village through whose exertions ~~some~~ female schools have been and can be established is very small, and very few of them again are in a condition to bear the burden of maintaining female schools. It is very hard for a small number of poor men to spend a large sum. Hence female education is but very slowly spreading.”

“On these grounds it appears to me that should the grant-in-aid rules be relaxed in favor of girls' schools; should free girls' schools, like the Halliday model schools, be established solely at the expense of the Government; and should scholarships be awarded to girls after the example of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, and even monthly stipends be awarded to them over and above the rewards and prizes distributed to them at regular intervals, it would greatly promote and extend female education in Bengal. After the girls have left public schools the same system of awarding scholarship to them may be continued in the Zenana Department with great advantage.” ..

The other Deputy Inspectors write in the same strain, all giving a discouraging view of the progress of female education and asking for increased aid from Government. I myself advocate scholarships as a powerful means of improving schools, and should be glad if they could be granted. In such a delicate matter as female education, I think that it is well for Government to aid the efforts of the people rather than to attempt to

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carry on the work itself. It is just one of the few points to which the maxim '*festina lente*' applies.

The Secretary of the Hitakari Sabha at Uttarpara has requested me to correct a statement in my last report. I said that not only did Government by a grant-in-aid give a direct subscription of one-half of the Sabha's scholarships, but by its share in the subscriptions of the competing schools it gave indirectly a substantial sum towards the second-half. The Secretary, however, shews that the competing schools did not pay up their subscriptions, and hence Government actually, and as a matter of fact, did not give any indirect subscription. My ground for making the statement was the following rule published in the Sabha's report of 1865-66, page 8 :—

"Rule 15.—That for every contribution of one rupee monthly by a new school hereafter entering the examination, the Hitakari Sabha shall grant two junior scholarships at one rupee per month to be allotted to the school, provided the girls attain two-fifths of the maximum number of marks.

"Rule 16.—That such institutions as shall pay a monthly sum of one rupee, as indicated above, shall be allowed to compete for the senior scholarships, which, as provided in Rule 4, shall be awarded to girls in order of merit."

If a subscribing school were fortunate enough to carry off both these "junior" scholarships, its successful pupils would receive in the year Rs. 24, of which sum the Hitakari Sabha would give Rs. 6, and the school and Government Rs. 18. I argued against this rule when it was proposed, but did not succeed in convincing the Secretary that it was inappropriate; and considering that the Sabha was doing a useful work in elevating the standard of instruction in several schools, I waived my opposition. This was the last I heard of the matter. I did not know that the school subscription was abolished till the Secretary pointed out the fact. The omission

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of the rule in subsequent reports was not noticed by me, and such omission would not by itself indicate a change of practice.

EXAMINATIONS.—The different classes of schools have different examinations. The best pupils of the higher class schools compete at the University Entrance examination; those of middle class English schools for minor scholarships; those of middle class vernacular schools for vernacular scholarships; and those of Calcutta schools for free studentships. The normal schools are also examined. The following is a summary of the Entrance examination for my division:—

No. of Schools.	UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899.	PASSED IN				Merit mark.	Average mark of each school.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total passed.		
	<i>Schools under Inspection.</i>						
4	Government Schools (old division) ...	16	10	5	31	73	18.2
2	Government Schools (new division) ...	...	1	2	3	4	2.0
9	Aided Schools under Missionary Societies.	6	15	9	30	57	6.3
1	Other Christian Bodies ...	...	...	1	1	1	1.0
24	Native managers ...	10	37	17	64	121	5.0
4	Unaided Schools in Mofussil ...	3	4	2	9	19	4.8
	<i>Schools not under Inspection.</i>						
6	Government Collegiate Schools ...	37	45	16	98	217	36.2
2	Government Special Schools ...	4	7	0	11	26	13
5	Under Missionary Societies ...	8	41	13	62	119	23.8
8	Native Managers ...	10	29	10	49	93	12.3
4	Other Christian Bodies ...	3	10	2	15	31	7.8
69	Total in Central Division ...	97	199	77	373	766	11.1
	Schools in Calcutta ...	44	90	30	164	342	...
	Schools out of Calcutta in Central Division ...	53	109	47	209	424	...
	Schools in the rest of Bengal ...	46	102	79	227	541	...
	Total for Bengal ...	143	301	156	600	1307	...

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UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1869.						PASSED IN			Total.	Merit mark.
						1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.		
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	19	36	21	76	150
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	12	44	84
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	8	25	47
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	8
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	8	17
Total						35	79	43	137	306
Grand total						178	440	199	817	1,013

This table shews that the whole of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Ceylon, passed a fewer number and with lower merit than the single town of Calcutta. Those regions passed 157 candidates, and Calcutta alone passed 164. They had seventy-one per cent. of the successful candidates in the first two divisions, and Calcutta had eighty-one per cent. What a commentary this is on Mr. Howell's scheme of payment by results. Calcutta itself, which does not receive a farthing of aid, would carry off by its Entrance candidates more prizes of Rs. 190 than all the rest of India, excluding the Lower Provinces and the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. I have, however, already discussed this subject sufficiently.

The vernacular and minor scholarship examinations were conducted this year in the usual manner, which was described in my last year's report and need not be here repeated. Forty-one

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middle class English schools out of the one hundred and fifteen in my division sent up students, and seventy-four schools did not compete, probably because they were below the standard. The number of candidates was 190, so that on the average each school sent up between four and five. In the present year no Mussulman nor Christian was successful. In fact, out of the one-hundred and twenty-two scholarships awarded in the last four years, not one has been obtained by a Christian, and only four by Mussulmans. Brahmans carried off fifty-seven, and the Baidyas and Kayasthas thirty-six, and the Nava-saks and lower castes twenty-five. Intelligence is not confined to Brahmans only, though the great start they had in the race still enables them to beat every other caste, and very nearly all the other castes combined.

The award of minor scholarships was notified in the following terms :—

“ There are available in the Central Division twenty-seven scholarships of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two years, in a higher class school.

“ No candidate above the age of sixteen years is eligible for a scholarship; and if it should be found that any scholar named below is above that age, he will be declared ineligible to hold it, his scholarship will be taken away and given to some other candidate. Private students are not eligible for scholarships. Distribution.—Nine scholarships to the first students in order of merit, and three scholarships to each of the six districts of Calcutta, Howrah, Hugli, 24-Parganas, Barasat, and Nuddea, if the candidates are among the first hundred.”

I regret to say that the notice about age was called into requisition. A candidate from — gave his age in November 1869 as sixteen exactly, but it was found that in November 1867 he had given his age as fourteen years and ten months. He was called on to explain the discrepancy, and as he failed to do so, his scholarship was taken away and given to another.

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The two middle class schools highest on the list were the English practising departments of the normal schools at Hugli and Calcutta, which, being entirely self-supporting, have survived the abolition of the English normal schools that called them into existence.

In the vernacular scholarship examination 119 schools out of 339 sent up 436 candidates, of whom 75 passed in the first division, 121 in the second, and 153 in the third; those who failed or were absent numbered eighty-seven. The examination list gives the marks of each boy in each subject, that every school may see exactly in what subjects it is deficient; but I regret that though several hundred boys look with anxiety for the result, it is seldom printed by the Alipur Press in less than five weeks. We post up a manuscript copy in the office and inform by letter all who win scholarships, so that the worst of the torture is taken off; still it is a nuisance for distant schools to have to wait so long. We could get the list printed in a week elsewhere, but unfortunately we cannot attempt this improvement, for the Examiner of Claims would not pass the bill nor allow it to be paid from the examination fees. This year thirty-nine scholarships were awarded, of which twenty-two were won by Brahmans. In the last four years no Christian or Mussulman has been successful. In these four years Brahmans have won 116 scholarships out of 189, or nearly two-thirds. Hence Brahmans are more successful in vernacular than in English examinations. The most successful vernacular school this year was Konnagar, which passed nine students; it was third last year. The Government school at Siyakhala was second both this year and last, and the Serampur School which was last year first, dropped suddenly to nineteenth.

The full details of the best schools and the successful students are given in the appendix.

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In the Calcutta Free Studentship examination, the most successful school was that at Baubazar. The cost of the three examinations is shewn in the accompanying table:—

MINOR AND VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Receipts.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Government allowance to examiners			
Rs. 200 less income tax ...	195	0	0
Government allowance for stationery...	150	0	0
Fees & fines—minor scholarships ...	481	0	0
vernacular scholarships	600	6	0
Fees for transfer of scholarships from one school to another ...	39	5	8
			1,465 11 8

Expenses.

Fees to the examiners ...	1,006	5	0
Charge for printing examination questions ...	157	4	0
Pens, ink, paper, &c. ...	293	1	3
Balance ...	9	1	5
			1,465 11 8

My report has spread to so great a length that I must omit a detailed account of the Government schools. I mention only two. Howrah School passed fifteen students in the Entrance, and had three students in the first four out of 1,730 candidates. Its first student, Târâ Prasanna Sen, carried off the prize of Rs. 500 given by Sir Stafford Northcote. The progress of the school is seen in the fact that in 1860 its fees were Rs. 4,427, and in 1870 they were Rs. 7,818.

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It is now necessary to enlarge the school. I trust that the distinguished success of its head master, Babu Rádhágovinda Dás, and his valuable assistant, Babu Kánti Chandra Bháduri, the second master, may be recognized by due promotion. Babu Rádhágovinda Dás was at college the equal of the Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitra, a judge of the High Court. Yet how different are their positions now—one draws his £5,000 a year, and all approve; the other only gets his £240 a year, and amateur educationists in their crusade against English are eager to cut it down. Well said Sir Alexander Grant that the Educational Department was “a very poor, precarious, and, in fact, miserable sphere, into which one can hardly dare to advise any young ~~man~~ man of ability and cultivation to enter.”

The other school I wish to mention is Chaibasa, a school re-established five years ago, whose interesting report I forward *in extenso*.

*From DR. W. H. HAYES, Deputy Commissioner, Secretary
to the Local Committee of Public Instruction.*

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Chaibasa Government zilla school, and the model vernacular school attached to it, for the year ending 31st March 1870, together with a short previous history of these schools since their establishment.

2. The district of Singhbhum came under the administration of the British Government in the year 1837, and about four years after, in the latter end of December 1840, the first English school was established at Chaibasa, the sadar station, with an establishment of Rs. 89 per month, viz. a head master on Rs. 80 for teaching both English and Hindi, an assistant teacher on Rs. 5, and a servant on Rs. 4. In addition there was a subsistence allowance of one pice per diem for each

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pupil, or about Rs. 15 per mensem on the average; and judging from it the school appears to have had about forty boys. The school existed for about eleven years and three months, and was abolished in March 1852. The languages taught in it to all the pupils were English and Hindi, but the progress of the pupils was apparently not satisfactory. The best scholars it turned out were Babus Janardan Pal and Sohararan, both of whom are now serving in the Deputy Commissioner's office in Chaibasa, the former as accountant and the latter as clerk.

3. After the abolition of the English school, a Bengali school was established in its place, but without the subsistence allowance; and this affected its success, as the numbers in attendance became less and less, and after an existence of about two years it was abolished. Besides the discontinuance of the subsistence allowance there was another reason for a Bengali school not succeeding here, as it was not the language of the district; and it is only in recent years, when Pargana Dhalbhum became attached to Singhbhum, that it has been heard at all. The inhabitants in pure Singhbhum are Kols, Uriyas, and Rajputs. The Kols and Uriyas speak their own languages, and the Rajputs, who originally came from Northern India, have conformed to Uriya manners and customs, and speak that language. Even in Dhalbhum the language spoken is not pure Bengali; it is largely mixed with Uriya, and the people look more like Uriyas than Bengalis. The choice therefore was between Uriya and Hindi, and of these the latter should have been selected. It has very properly been so now, and forms also the language of the court.

4. After the Bengali school had been abolished a Hindi school was substituted in its place, with the establishment of a head pandit on Rs. 35, a second pandit on Rs. 20, interpreter on Rs. 4, servant on Rs. 3, subsistence allowance for indigent pupils Rs. 30, and allowance for books Rs. 10. The total

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amount sanctioned was Rs. 102 per mensem. The revival of the subsistence allowance gave fresh life to the school and soon attracted a larger number of pupils as the average attendance rose to seventy or eighty. This school has been in existence since it was founded in 1855, viz. for the last fifteen years. It was not even closed during the time of the mutiny, when all other Government offices in the station were closed. In 1865 the present zilla school was established, and the Hindi school incorporated with it. In 1868 the latter was converted into a distinct model vernacular school.

5. The zilla school mentioned above was established at the recommendation of Colonel Dalton, the Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur. Colonel Dalton's views on the subject were fully explained in his letter No. 108, dated 11th June 1859, addressed to Mr. W. Gordon Young, then Director of Public Instruction, extracts from which are herewith enclosed for your inspection. The school was now placed under the Educational Department for the first time with an establishment as follows :—

Head Master	on Rs.	100
2nd ditto	„	30
Head Pandit	„	35
2nd ditto	„	15
Monitor	„	4
Servant	„	4
Contingencies	„	30

Total ... 218

It was very fortunate in having Babu Syama Charan Das for its first head master, and although there was no subsistence allowance to form an attraction, it continued to thrive under his

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able management, and at the time when he left it, in September 1868, the number of pupils studying English was 47, and of those studying Hindi, 141.

6. The school was again re-organized in July 1868. The Government allotment of Rs. 218 per month was fixed for the English school only, while the Hindi department was converted into a distinct model vernacular school, having an allotment of Rs. 45 per month from a saving effected in the Bengal portion of Mr. Martin's division. The establishment then sanctioned for the English school, and which is still in force, was the following:—

Head Master	on	Rs. 100
2nd ditto	„	40
3rd ditto	„	30
Pandit	„	35
Servant	„	4
Contingencies	„	6
Prize allowance	„	5
Library allowance	„	10
Total		230

The sum of Rs. 12 sanctioned for expenditure, in addition to the Government assignment of Rs. 218, is met from fees. The establishment sanctioned for the vernacular school was a head pandit on Rs. 25, a second pandit on Rs. 15, and one guru on Rs. 5, which was slightly revised in July 1869. On the death of the second pandit the guru was promoted to that post on Rs. 10 per month, and with the saving of Rs. 5 thus effected, a second guru was appointed.

7. The number of pupils on the rolls of the English school on 31st March 1870 is seventy-six, against fifty-seven on the same date in the last year, shewing an increase of nineteen pupils during the year under review. Of the seventy-six pupils now attending

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the school eleven are Kols, two Santhals, five Mahummadans, one Christian, and fifty-seven Hindus. Almost all the Kols are children of Mankies and Mundas, the most influential people among the Kols. The average daily attendance during the year was fifty-six, against forty of the last year.

8. The numbers on the rolls of the vernacular school on 31st March 1870 are 204, against 117 on the same date in the previous year. The increase during the year in number has been eighty-seven, while the average daily attendance has risen from seventy-five of the previous year to ninety-five. The number of Kols is 189; the remaining fifteen boys are almost all low caste Hindus, from whom a fee of one anna per month is levied; the Kols receive free education. The amount collected from fees in the vernacular school during the year was Rs. 14-15.

9. The collections from fees in the English school amounted

<i>Receipts from fees.</i>					
			Rs.	As.	P.
1865-66	...	26	2	0	
1866-67	...	34	10	0	
1867-68	...	39	6	0	
1868-69	...	120	6	0	
1869-70	...	213	3	0	

during the year to Rs. 213-3-0, against

Rs. 120-6-0 of the previous year,

showing an increase of Rs. 92-13-0.

From a comparative statement of the collections during the last five years given in the margin it will be perceived that the income from this source has gone on gradually increasing, and this encourages us to expect a further increase in the current year.

10. Both the zilla school and the vernacular school attached to it are under the management of the Local Committee of Public Instruction. The Committee met twice during the year. Its first meeting was held in January last, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes. About forty-two prizes were awarded to the most successful pupils of the English school, thirty-two being Government prizes for general proficiency, and the rest for proficiency in special subjects, one of which was gymnastics, contributed by the zemindars and other native gentlemen of

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the district. These gentlemen likewise contributed forty-five prizes more for distribution in the vernacular school for which there is no separate Government assignment. Of the prize-holders thirty-eight were Kols.

11. At their second meeting, held on the 16th of March, the committee took into their consideration the subject of the exclusion of Kols above sixteen years of age from the Chaibasa Vernacular School. In a former meeting, held in October 1865, the committee limited the age for admission to sixteen years. This measure was adopted with a view to induce the Kols and other allied races to send their children at an age when some impression is practicable on the memory. The committee, however, directed in their last meeting that the names of such of the adult Kols as were candidates for admission should be entered in the register. Of the 189 Kols now studying in the Chaibasa Vernacular School seventy-five are above sixteen years of age. The average age of the pupils in this school is 15.75, the maximum age being twenty-eight years, and the minimum age five years.

12. I have much pleasure to again record my perfect satisfaction with the masters. The Head Master, Babu Sarada Prasad Gangopadhyay, has exhibited the greatest interest in the work he has undertaken, and to him is mainly attributable the progress of the pupils.

Extract from COLONEL DALTON'S letter No. 108 of 11th June 1859, to MR. W. GORDON YOUNG, Director of Public Instruction.

PARA. 4. It is not alone the Kols that are to benefit; the zemindars and their relatives are inclined to send their children, the desire to learn English having extended to them in no small degree.

PARA. 6. I cannot pretend to divine what would become of the lads in after-life. The career of those who have not a

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

livelihood to earn would probably be rendered pleasant to themselves and more useful to their countrymen by the attainment in their youth of a knowledge, however, small of English literature and science. Employment as writers, appointments now necessarily bestowed on foreigners, would be open to some, and in regard to the mass, especially the Kols, they are naturally very intelligent and would derive as much benefit from education as any other class of natives of India; perhaps more, because they are now the ignorant victims of a superstition that impels them to commit the most frightful crimes. It is not uncommon for a whole family to be slaughtered under the impression that a member of it was a witch. We have taken the Larka Kols, the most superstitious of all, under our direct rule. To civilize them as far as we can is our imperative duty; and it is both for their and our advantage that this should be done through an English, rather than through an oriental medium.

PARA. 7. Amongst all the races of India subject to Great Britain there is perhaps no people more disposed to fraternize with their alien rulers than the Larka Kols. To encourage this feeling, which may some day lead to important results, the policy to be adopted is to do away as far as possible with all intervention between them, and in the changes lately effected in the mode of procedure of the court, for the Colehan have had this object in view, and to the Kols these changes have given unalloyed satisfaction. They take their cases at once to the Magistrate, who himself records what they have to say in English. No muktars are employed and no amlas are permitted to interfere.

PARA. 8. By imparting English instruction to the sons of the Mankies or heads of Kol villages, who are also the police officers in the Colehan, the time may come when these heads of villages will be able to communicate in writing in English direct with their officer. There is nothing Utopian in this idea, yet what a promising schémé of improvement appears involved in it.

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PARA. 9. A rather Hindi education may, doubtless, be advantageous to the Kols to enable them to converse with their Hindu countrymen and with the people of the neighbouring districts; but to teach them only through the instrumentality of a Hindu pandit, and through the medium of Hindi, would be for us to cast them off altogether, and throw them at the feet of the Brahmans.

The friends of education are the same as were mentioned last year; but we have to regret the loss of Babu Sarada Prasanna Mukhopadhyay, of Govardanga, the kind, sensible, sympathizing friend of school-masters, who found a real pleasure in making the teachers of his school happy. He was a man full of sound common sense, and an utter hater of humbug. He never boasted of his own liberality, yet it far exceeded that of many who are thanked by Government in the Gazette. He continued this liberality for sixteen years, but it was never acknowledged, except by the Education Department. It shews the utter worthlessness of the evidence given in our mofussil courts, when in some case, in order to find a motive for his conduct, a witness swore that Babu Sarada Prasanna Mukhopadhyay was opposed to education, and the Solon on the bench believed him. There has not in all Bengal in the last fourteen years been a better friend to education than Babu Sarada Prasanna Mukhopadhyay, the zemindar of Govardanga.

It is impossible to mention all those who have helped on the work of education. I give the names of a few in each zilla.

NUDDEA.—Ray Jadunath Ráy Bâhâdur, Krishnaghur.

Babu Srigopál Pál Chaudhuri, Ranaghat.

„ Syamá Charan Sarkar, Mámjuáni.

„ Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay, Gonsai
Durgapore.

„ Bhuban Jay Achargya, Refaitpur.

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Mr. G. A. Glascutt, Indigo-planter, Loknathpur,
Pranpur.

Mr. W. Sherriff, ditto, Saduhats Sinduri.

Babu Gopal Chandra Dutta, Habibpur.

Srimati Sarnamayi, Haradhán.

Babu Annada Prasad Mukhopadhyay, Ula.

The Church Missionary Society.

HUGLI—Babu Mangovinda Bisvas, Dasghara.

„ Jay Krishna Mukhopadhyay, }
„ Ray Krishna Mukhopadhyay, } Uttarpara.
„ Bijay Krishna Mukhopadhyay, }
„ Ramgopal Ghosh, Ilsoba Mondlai.

„ „ Jagesvar Sinha, Bhastara.

„ Sib Chandra Dev, Konnagar.

The Hitakari Sabha.

The London Missionary Society.

The Baptist Society.

The Church Missionary Society.

The S. P. G. Society.

The Free Church of Scotland.

CALCUTTA & ITS { Hon'ble Justice Phear.
NEIGHBOURHOOD { Justice L. S. Jackson.

Babu Kali Charan Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate of
Alipur.

„ Brajendra Kumar Sil, Munsiff, Basirhat.

„ Rakhal Das Mukhopadhyay, Deputy Magis-
trate, Diamond Harbour.

„ Dvarakanath Bidyabhushan, Harinavi.

„ Thakur Das Ray Chaudhuri & Cousins,
Baripur.

„ Gauri Prasad Maitra, Málancha.

„ Srinath Basu, Baru.

„ Haranath Bhanja, Jaynagar.

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Prannath Ray Chaudhuri of Satkhira.

The General Assembly.

CHOTA-NAGPUR—Colonel E. T. Dalton, Chota-Nagpur.

R. L. Forbes, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Palamow.

Colonel Boddam.

Babu Kali Das Palit.

„ Raj Gopal Ray.

Moulvi Guzafer Ali, Munsiff.

Revd. J. Batsch.

„ C. Heberlin.

Babu Jadunath Mukhopadhyay, B.A., B.L.

MANBHUM—A. L. Clay, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

F. Wilcox, Esq., Offg. District Superintendent.

Raja Ras Bihari Lal Sinha.

„ Mukunda Naragar Deo.

Rani Hingan Kumari, Zemindarni.

Babu Krishna Mohan Mukhopadhyay, B.L.,
Munsiff.

„ Navin Chandra Pal, Munsiff.

„ Kali Charan Datta, Assessor of Income Tax.

SINGHBHUM—Dr. W. H. Hayes, Deputy Commissioner.

„ J. J. Manook, Assistant Commissioner.

Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli.

SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. R. L. MARTIN, M.A.

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As you are aware, at the commencement of the year under review the district of Birbhum and the province of Chota-Nagpur were removed from my division, whilst all the village schools in Burdwan, Bankura, Jehanabad, Midnapur, and Orissa, were placed under my charge.

On the 31st of March 1869, I had under my inspection 405 schools, attended by 22,344 students; on the same day, in 1870, the numbers were 770 and 34,631. Of these, 423, attended by 13,796 pupils, were aided under the pathsala system, whilst 346, attended by 20,705, were of the class with which I have previously had to do.

The total amount expended on education (excluding inspection) during 1869-70 was Rs. 3,23,148; of which sum Rs. 1,55,006 was contributed from imperial funds, and Rs. 1,68,142 from subscriptions and schooling fees. The portion of the total expenditure in educational institutions, other than normal schools and elementary village schools, borne by the State, was Rs. 1,01,062 out of Rs. 2,56,345. In the pathsalas, owing to a violent type of fever that raged, more especially in Burdwan and Jehanabad, the attendance was not at all good during the year, and the contributions in the shape of fees to the teachers were much smaller than the payments made by Government; whilst in normal schools the whole cost must necessarily be borne by taxation.

The following table shews the number and classes of the schools under my inspection at the close of the year, as well as the amount expended on them from the different sources of income.

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

*Table shewing the number and classes of Schools under inspection,
and the amounts expended on them from different sources.*

	Number of Institutions.	Amount expended from Government.			Amount expended from fees and other local sources.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.										
Normal Schools for Masters, Vernacular	3	29,299	4	3	368	9	2	29,667	13	5
Schools for Boys—										
Higher Class, English	5	25,409	7	0	19,749	2	5	44,158	9	5
Middle Class, Vernacular	47	11,718	7	5	1,982	0	2	16,700	7	7
Lower Class, Vernacular	3	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Law Department of the Cuttack High School	1	1,264	0	0	681	0	0	1,945	0	0
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.										
Receiving Allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.										
Normal Schools for Masters, Vernacular		2,250	0	0	1,950	0	0	4,200	0	0
Schools for Boys—										
Under Missionary Bodies.										
Higher Class ... English		1,776	0	0	4,442	5	3	6,218	5	3
Middle Class { English		500	0	0	662	10	0	1,162	10	0
{ Vernacular	1	168	0	0	198	0	0	366	0	0
Lower Class { Vernacular	34	926	8	0	1,541	15	1	2,468	7	1
{ English	1	534	0	0	680	0	0	1,214	0	0
Under Native Managers.										
Higher Class ... English	14	8,817	3	11	18,193	6	9	27,009	10	8
Middle Class { English	81	24,295	14	0	41,479	14	10	65,775	12	10
{ Vernacular	98	14,730	2	2	18,019	1	7	32,749	3	9
Lower Class ... Vernacular	9	841	5	0	972	9	11	1,813	14	11
Schools for Girls—										
Under Missionary Bodies.										
English		156	0	0	600	0	0	756	0	0
Vernacular		3,450	4	0	3,774	11	3	7,224	14	3
Carried over	313	126,256	6	9	117,294	6	5	243,550	13	2

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	Number of Institutions.	Amount expended from Government.			Amount expended from fees and other local sources.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
Brought forward ...	313	126,256	6	9	117,294	6	5	243,550	13	2
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION—(Contd.)										
<i>Under other Christian Bodies.</i>										
English	3	1,766	0	0	2,173	13	5	3,939	13	5
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>										
Vernacular	11	1,571	4	0	1,441	14	7	3,013	2	7
<i>Receiving Allowances under other Rules.</i>										
Schools for Boys—										
<i>Under Missionary Bodies.</i>										
Lower Class, Vernacular ...	18	450	14	9	605	13	0	1,060	11	9
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>										
Lower Class, Vernacular...	355	20,386	1	3	11,831	1	8	32,217	2	11
Night Schools	50	1,000	0	0	50	13	6	1,718	13	6
Total	750	1,52,098	10	9	1,33,401	14	7	2,85,500	9	4

SCHOOLS RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.

<i>Under Missionary Bodies.</i>										
Higher Class, English ...		59	15	0	2,450	13	0	2,510	12	0
Middle Class, Vernacular...		0	0	0	910	0	0	910	0	0
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>										
Higher Class, English ...		0	0	0	21,482	3	6	21,482	3	6
Middle Class { English ...		0	0	0	3,437	9		3,437	9	5
{ Vernacular ...		0	0	0	2,608	0	0	2,608	0	0
Lower Class, Vernacular ...		0	0	0	1,661	14	0	1,661	14	0
Girls		0	0	0	3,838	4	0	3,838	4	0
Total	750	1,52,158	9	9	1,60,700	10	6	3,21,949	4	3

* This school received a grant for the *thirteenth* month of the year.

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CHANGES AMONGST DEPUTY INSPECTORS.—Consequent upon the territorial changes in my division, were the removal of Babus Bishnu Chandra Mukhopadhyay and Biresvar Chakravarti from my jurisdiction, and the transfer to me of Babus Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Chandi Charan Majumdar, Sripati Bandyopadhyay, Baikuntha Nath Gosain, Nil Madhav Bandyopadhyay, Rama Prasanna Sinha, Akhay Kumar Mukhopadhyay, and Ram Krishna Chattopadhyay. During the year under review Babu Sarva Suk Chattopadhyay* ceased to be a Deputy Inspector on being appointed an Assessor, and Babus Govinda Chandra Mahapatra, Hari Charn Das, Durga Prasanna Mukhopadhyay, and Khetra Mohan Sen Gupta, have been appointed; the three former to new circles, the latter to take the place of Babu Sarva Suk. All my deputies have worked well during the year. They are an excellent set of officers, and I have had but little fault to find with any of them.

The following table shews the work done by each of them during the year:—

STUDENTS.

						Visits paid.	Number of velled.
						Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Inspector	f N. W. Burdwan	69	3016	3316	22,715	9,350	273
Ditto ditto	f Katoya	54	1967	1916	11,585	6,321	213
Ditto ditto	f Kalna	64	3130	3000	31,828	8,212	322
Ditto ditto	f Central Burdwan	14	1525	1603	8,695	4,304	123
Ditto ditto	f South Burdwan	54	2115	2260	11,169	6,611	310
Ditto ditto	f Jehanabad	50	2749	2910	28,173	9,695	122
Ditto ditto	f North Bankura	49	1952	1897	10,103	4,950	301
Ditto ditto	f South Bankura	27	1155	1305	11,090	4,769	103
Ditto ditto	f N. W. Midnapur	139	1479	1358	7,874	2,130	306
Ditto ditto	f N. E. Midnapur	79	3054	3081	17,146	8,589	172
Ditto ditto	of Tamuk	44	1699	1577	12,451	4,970	197
Ditto ditto	of Hijli	60	1876	1759	9,986	4,772	215
Ditto ditto	f Balasore	21	1083	800	7,037	2,858	65
Ditto ditto	f Cuttack	27	1278	1239	10,569	5,754	\$60
Ditto ditto	of Puri	26	871	877	10,332	5,995	128
							2005

* Since the close of the year it has been decided that Babu Sarva Suk Chattopadhyay shall not return to the Educational Department.

† Besides 8 Missionary Pathshalas. ‡ Besides 34 Santhal Schools. § In five months.

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GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.—In my division are the Cuttack Normal School (for training pundits for the better class, and village teachers for the more elementary of the vernacular schools) and the training schools at Midnapur and Burdwan, in which candidate village teachers only are received. These two last have been made over to me by Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay.

Of the opening of the former I gave a long account last year ; I now add some extracts from the report of the superintendent just received.

CUTTACK NORMAL SCHOOL.—“ We have now two classes in the department for training pundits. The course of study pursued in these two classes is as follows :—

Second Year Class Course.

“ *Uriya and Grammar.*—Mahabharat, Raghuvasa, and Grammar.

“ *Bengali and Grammar.*—Exile of Seta, Mitrabilap Kavya, Loharam's Grammar and Rhetoric.

“ *Sanskrit.*—Rijupat, Part II., and Byakaran Kaumudi.

“ *History* —K. C. Rai's History of British India, and N. C. Tarangi's Universal History in Uriya.”

“ *Geography.*—Tarini Charan's Political Geography, Radhika Prasanna's Physical Geography, and G. L. Banerjee's use of the Globe.

“ *Mathematics.*—Patiganita (whole) ; Geometry, first 3 Books ; Algebra, as far as G. C. M. and L. C. M.

“ *Mensuration and Surveying.*—N. C. Datta's Land Surveying.

“ *Natural Philosophy.*—Bhudev's Prakritic Bigyan.

“ *Natural History.*—Tarkalankar's Jibhattva.

“ *Art of Teaching.*—D. N. C.'s Manual of Teaching.

*South-West Division, Mr. Martin.**First Year Class Course.*

" *Uriya*.—Mahabharat, Sakuntala, and Saral Grammar.

" *Bengali*.—Charupat, Part III., Padya Path, Part III., and
" Loharam's Grammar.

" *Sanskrit*.—Rijupath, Part I., Upakramanika.

" *History*.—Fakir Mohan's History of India, Part I.

" *Geography*.—Bichhand Pattanayak's Bhugal Sutra and
" Radhika Prasanna's Physical Geography.

" *Mathematics*.—Patiganita and Euclid, Book I.

" *Natural Philosophy*.—Akhaya Kumar's Padartha Bidya.

" *Political Economy*.—Raju Krishna's Arthabyabhar.

" *Art of Teaching*.—D. N. C.'s Manual of Teaching.

" The average attendance during the year under review
" was 51.2.

" In the following statement the students on the rolls have
" been classified as regards the social standing of their parents
" and guardians.

	Sarbarakar and Lakhrajdas.	Government servants.	Government menial servants.	Petty dealers.	Priests.	Zemindars, Gomastas, &c.	Native Physicians.	Others.	Total.
Higher Department	5	3	1	4	17	29	3	4	66

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

“ From this it is evident that guardians of most pupils are
 “ of moderate income, and that there are but few pupils whose
 “ parents are in Government employ. The proportion in this
 “ case of Government servants to those of independent men is
 “ nearly the same as 6 to 100. It is hoped that the poor students,
 “ unlike the sons of Government servants or rich zemindars, will
 “ feel it a pleasure to serve as teachers of country schools even
 “ at a moderate salary.

“ The number of students sent out as teachers from this
 “ school during the year is nine, of which—

3 were appointed on Rs. 15 a month.

3	ditto	ditto	10
1	ditto	ditto	7
2	ditto	ditto	6 „
2	ditto	ditto	5 „

“ In the subjoined table the number of Bengali, Uriya, and
 “ Muhammadan students on the rolls of this department are
 “ given :-

	Naturalized Bengalis.	Uriyas.	Muhamnadans.	Total.
Higher Department	20	45	1	66

“ II.—GURU TRAINING DEPARTMENT.—The numerical strength
 “ of this department for training gurus was sixty on the 31st
 “ March last, and the daily average attendance during the year
 “ was 51.54.

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“ **COURSE OF STUDIES.**—The following is the programme of books and subjects taught in this department.

“ *Uriya Literature and Grammar.*—Nitikatha, 3 parts; Shishu-shikha, Part III.; Bodhodoya,—Nitibodh,—Bhramabhangun,—Hitapadesh,—and Byakaran Sanship.

“ *History.*—History of Orissa, 3 parts, and Fakir Mohan’s History of India, Part I.

“ *Geography.*—Sarul Bhugal and Bhugal Sutra.

“ *Mathematics.*—Geometry, Book I., and Patiganita.

“ *Mensuration.*—Mensuration taught orally.

“ *Art of Teaching.*—Dwarkanath’s Manual of Teaching.

• “ *Zemindari and Mahajani Accounts.*—Taught orally.

“ Dictation, Composition, Letter-writing, Map-drawing, and Caligraphy.

“ Instruction in the above subjects is given through the medium of Uriya, the vernacular of the country.

“ In the following statement the students have been classified as regards the social standing of their parents and guardians :—

	Lakhradjars and Surbarakars.	Government servants.	Government menial servants.	Zemindars and Gomastas.	Village Obadhai or Gurus.	Petty dealers.	Priests.	Others.	TOTAL.
Lower Department ...	2	15	3	2	18	1	13	6	60

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“ At the last pass examination 54 students appeared, 13 of
 “ whom passed in the 1st, 28 in the 2nd, and 7 in the 3rd division.
 “ This, if compared with results of the pass examination of
 “ several other guru training schools in Bengal, will by no
 “ means be considered as unsatisfactory.

“ *What classes of people in this country are likely to become*
 “ *good gurns.*—The only classes of people who are found to
 “ take up the profession of teachers in indigenous village
 “ pathshalas are the Mahantas and the Nayaks. The former,
 “ like the Lalas of up-country, belong to the class of clerks,
 “ and the latter are just similar to the Acharyas of Bengal,
 “ who follow the profession of astrologers. About 45 per cent.
 “ of the village teachers here are Mahantas, and 34 per cent.
 “ Nayaks or astrologers. But the people have so much liking for
 “ Nayaks, that they would like more to have their children placed
 “ under their tuition than under that of Mahantas. Weighing
 “ all these reasons, I am decidedly of opinion that the greater the
 “ number of students in the guru training department is Nayaks,
 “ the better for the popularity of our new pathshalas in the
 “ mufussil, and the more the confidence of the people will be
 “ secured. Out of the total number of students in this depart-
 “ ment last year, we had 17 Nayaks, 26 Mahantas, 6 Brahmans,
 “ 6 Khandats, and 1 Marhatta. But this year we have 18 Nayaks,
 “ 17 Mahantas, 9 Uriya Brahmans, 8 naturalized Bengalis,
 “ 2 Marhattas, and 6 Khandats.”

MIDNAPUR AND BURDWAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The former school did remarkably well at the examination of the training schools in Bengal held in September 1869. The Burdwan school had been in a very disorganized state during the most part of the academic session, owing to the fact that the school-house was tumbling down, and that, as a consequence, the pupils were forbidden to enter the class rooms. In July better, though very inferior, accommodation was procured, and since then

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the school has been working satisfactorily. The head master wished to send up none of his pupils to the examination, but I forced him to send up a few of the best prepared. The examination was conducted under the superintendence of the Inspector of Schools, North-Central Division. The result, as far as the five training schools examined are concerned, was as follows :—

TRAINING SCHOOLS AT		NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED		
		First grade.	Second grade.	Total.
Midnapur	...		48	55
Jessore	...		31	32
Berhampur	...	4	16	20
Burdwan	...		15	15
Rajshahi	...		4	4

The result was very creditable to the teachers of the school at Midnapur, and from surplus funds a reward was given to each of the teachers.

HIGHER CLASS EDUCATION.—In order to draw a comparison between the progress made during each of the last two years by the best pupils of my English schools, it is necessary for a moment to look at the *old South-Western Division* before the late changes took place. From schools in that division in 1868, 65 lads passed the Entrance examination, gaining for those schools taken together 100 as an aggregate merit mark; in 1869, the number passed was one more than in 1868, whilst the merit mark gained rose to 114. As far as schools in my new division *only* were concerned, the number passed in 1869 was 51, whilst the merit mark was 95.

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A detailed result of the examination, as far as the schools under my inspection are concerned, is as follows :—

	Number of candidates.	Number absent.	PASSED IN THE			Total passed in December 1869.	Merit marks.
			1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.		
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.							
Balasore Zillah School	5	...	...	1	3	4	5
Bankura	10	...	1	5	1	7	14
Cuttack	11	...	3	4	2	9	19
Midnapur	14	...	2	...	3	5	9
Puri	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
AIDED SCHOOLS UNDER MISSIONARY BODIES.							
Burdwan Church Mission	9	...	...	...	1	1	1
Kalna Free Church Mission	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur Local Mission	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.							
Ajudia	4	...	...	1	...	1	2
Bugnapura	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalna	4	...	...	...	1	1	1
Kuchia Kal Rajgram	10	...	...	3	...	3	6
Muradpur	22	1	...	2	2	4	6
Okersha	6	...	...	...	1	1	1
Pensara Gopinathpore	3	...	...	1	1	2	3
Tamluk	2	...	...	1	1	2	3
UNAIDED SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.							
Burdwan Maharajah's	14	2	...	2	2	4	6
Chak Dighi	5	...	1	2	1	4	8
Kulna Training	4	2	1	3	5
Khanakul Krishnaghur	3	2	...	2	4
Total	136	3	7	27	20	51	95

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GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.—In the South-Western Division, as at present constituted, we have under this head the high school at Cuttack (educating up to the standard of the First Arts' examination in the Calcutta University) and the four zillah schools at Midnapur, Bankura, Balasore, and Puri. In these five schools we have collected as schooling fees Rs. 15,509 during the last year, against Rs. 14,777 in the preceding year. The Government grant to these schools *for tuition purposes* was Rs. 21,681; of this amount more than half was expended in the Cuttack high school. In the other four schools taken together, the income from schooling fees exceeded the Government grant by more than Rs. 800.

BUILDING CHARGES.—Besides the amounts paid to the masters and for other ordinary expenditure, Government has expended during the year Rs. 5,089 upon the school-houses at Balasore, Cuttack, and Midnapur. In the former a Government grant of Rs. 3,800 was met by an equal local subscription. In the two latter extensions and repairs were effected by savings from the ordinary grants to the schools.

REWARDS TO TEACHERS.—The teachers in all the Government zilla schools discharged their duties very satisfactorily. As there was no surplus income in Cuttack and Bankura, it was not possible to reward the masters, though students of those schools were more successful at the Entrance examination than were those elsewhere. To each of the teachers in Midnapur, in Balasore, and in Puri, a handsome present was made from surplus income in recognition of meritorious service.

HIGH SCHOOL AT CUTTACK.—In the college classes there are 22 lads reading the course fixed for the University First

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Arts' examination ; of these 20 are Hindus, one is a Christian, and one a Mahummadan. They all study English and Sanskrit Literature, Mathematics, and a little Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, and History. At the last University examination in December one lad passed successfully, the other four failed in both English and Sanskrit. In the former language three lads gained respectively 3,231 and 30 marks, while 33 would have passed them. In Sanskrit the boys had to learn their alphabet after they had matriculated in the University ; so it is no wonder that they failed in that language. The average number on the rolls of the school was the same during 1869-70 as in the preceding year, but there was a falling off during the last two or three months owing to the circumstance that boys who failed to obtain promotion left the school. It is satisfactory to know that April found them returning, and that the number was again increasing. The average daily attendance during the year was 187, against 173 in the year before ; this increasing regularity is decidedly satisfactory.

The following is an analysis of the 200 lads on the rolls of the two departments of the school :—

		Bengalis temporarily residing in Orissa.	Bengalis settled in Orissa.	Uriyas.	Mahummadans.	Others.	Total.
College Department	...	5	10	4	1	2	22
School	ditto	17	89	52	10	10	178
Total	...	22	99	56	11	12	200

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It appears that 178 are residents in Orissa, whilst 22 are only living there temporarily. It will be noticed how much more ready the few Bengalis that live in Orissa are to seize the benefits of education than are the multitudes of Uriyas. It is no wonder, for the former are the descendants of men who gained the places their children hold in the country by their superior acquirements; but it is pleasant to know that the people of the land are beginning to enter the fight, and that of those who joined the school in the last three years one-third are Uriyas..

The collections during the year from fees were Rs. 3,674 in the General and 681 in the Law Department. The monthly cost to Government of educating each pupil in the College Department was Rs. 22 and 12 annas, and in the school Rs. 2-11. Each lad in the former will, when he has completed his course, have cost Government some Rs. 700 for his education; but by his superior efficiency in the service of Government he will, within two or three years, more than compensate for that outlay. By the time that the passed students of the high school are available in sufficient numbers to fill private, and not Government appointments only, we may expect to find the cost of education to Government very considerably reduced. At present it is not more than a third of what it was in some of the mufussil colleges ten years ago.

Eleven students of the Entrance Class were sent up to the University examination; of these 9, or 82 per cent., passed; one of the other two failed in English only; while the second failed in Mathematics. This result is most satisfactory, and proves the care that was taken of their pupils by the senior masters. The largest proportion of the candidates sent up, who passed from a Government school in Bengal, was 68 per cent. To seven of the successful candidates scholarships were awarded. The head

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master thanks all his assistants for their hearty co-operation in carrying out all measures adopted for the good of the school. The library is in good condition ; 88 volumes have been added to it since April 1869. Part of the school building has been in the hands of the Executive Engineer, who is enlarging it. The extension cost more than he estimated for, and money not being available for the extension, the work was stopped. When I visited Cuttack, I found that for many months the classes had been of necessity removed from two of the small number of rooms that originally existed. When the work is completed, there will be ample accommodation for all the classes. The following extracts from the report of the Law lecturer give all the information necessary about this department. I fear it will be necessary either to remove the Law lecturer, or to pay a smaller salary to that officer, since as many students as were expected do not attend.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—“The number of students attending the
 “ Law classes on the 31st March 1870 was 11, and it has since
 “ risen to 13 ; the total collections during the year amounted to
 “ Rs. 681, while the charges incurred amounted to Rs. 1,915.

“The department was opened in March 1869. Within a
 “ short time 15 candidates applied for admission. Of these, one
 “ only had passed the First Arts’ examination, so he became the
 “ sole student of the first year University class. The other 14 had
 “ only passed the Entrance examination, and consequently joined
 “ the first year Pleadership class ; of these, two were students
 “ of the first year College Department, and three were teachers of
 “ the high school, the other nine being outsiders.

“Perhaps the novelty of the Law lectures attracted some
 “ persons who had no serious intention of appearing at the
 “ Pleadership examination, or who did not sufficiently think of
 “ their means and opportunities when they joined the Law class.

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“ One student found that the person on whose pecuniary aid he
 “ had calculated would not assist him. Another saw his own
 “ resources so limited, that he could not afford to pay Rs. 5 a
 “ month for himself. A third was obliged, from pecuniary diffi-
 “ culties, to seek employment elsewhere. Three of the students
 “ served in offices so far from the high school, that they found
 “ it impracticable to attend the Law lectures and to reach their
 “ place of business in proper time. Besides these six, another
 “ left the school, I know not why. Thus, one by one, seven
 “ dropped off in the course of four months, and eight students
 “ were left. Lectures were delivered to them on Criminal and
 “ Civil Procedure, on the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Suc-
 “ cession Act, the General Principles of Contract, the General
 “ Principles of Jurisprudence and Property, &c. ”

“ In January last, two new students joined the first year
 “ Pledership and one the second year Pledership. There are at
 “ present, therefore, 11 students. Of these, only one is a student
 “ of the second year University class. The routine work of the
 “ Law classes has been carried on in accordance with the circular
 “ of the Director of Public Instruction dated 23rd July 1866.

“ Of the 11 students who are at present in the Law class,
 “ seven will complete the course of their studies at the end of
 “ this session; only four will remain for the next year. Con-
 “ sidering the state of education here, I am led to believe that
 “ from two to four *new* candidates may apply for admission in the
 “ beginning of the next session. The number of students may
 “ therefore be estimated at from six to eight. This, I think, will
 “ continue to be the normal condition of the Law Department at
 “ Cuttack until the B.A. classes are opened.”

OTHER GOVERNMENT ZILLA SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.—
 The following table shews comparatively the relative condition
 of these schools in 1868-69 and in 1869-70.

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	1868-69.						1869-70.					
	On the rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Monthly average on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly cost to Government of each student's education.	Number passed at the University Entrance examination, 1868.	Mark of merit gained.	On the rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Monthly average on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly cost to Government of each student's education.	Number passed at the University Entrance examination, 1869.	Mark of merit gained.
				Rs. As. P.						Rs. As. P.		
Midnapur ...	296	307	287	0 11 3	5	9	276	274	219	1 1 4	5	9
Bankura ...	228	220	189	1 4 5	4	9	191	200	175	1 1 0	7	14
Balasore ...	78	84	70	2 7 1	3	5	107	94	76	1 14 9	4	5
Puri ...	91	92	75	2 4 9	...	...	107	95	75	2 2 4	1	2
Total ...	693	703	621	.....	12	23	681	663	515	.....	17	30

MIDNAPUR ZILLA SCHOOL.—Ever since the increase in the rate of schooling fee made in May 1868, there has been a falling off in the attendance at this school year by year. At that time the numbers on the roll had reached 354. There has been no other disturbing influence, and therefore it must be to the increased rate that we must attribute the fact that there were only 296 lads on the roll on the 31st March 1869, and 276 lads on the same day this year. As the old boys leave the school new ones do not come up in sufficient numbers to take their place. During the last year the income from fees was Rs. 5,071, against Rs. 5,560 last year, and Rs. 4,058 in that which preceded. Two hundred and seventy-six boys is a more manageable number than three hundred and fifty-four; and since the former number paid a thousand rupees more for their education than did the larger number two years ago, I do not think

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we need regret the falling off. When His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the school in February last, he suggested a further increase in the scale of fees. This question is being taken up by the committee this month ; but in the face of the steady decline for two years in the number, I hardly think a local committee, of whose members half are interested parties, can be brought to levy a higher rate. Five boys, the same number as last year, passed the Entrance examination, two being placed in the 1st division ; four other lads each passed in three out of four subjects. It is therefore evident that the teachers of this class worked well during the year. The examiners of the junior classes all expressed themselves pleased with the results of the examination, with the exception of the examiners in Sanskrit and Bengali in the higher amongst these classes. The school is well officered, and the two senior masters are both fitted for higher work than that which they are now called upon to discharge. During the year 64 per cent. of the expenditure has been derived from local income, and 36 per cent. from the State. The question of the opening of a high school has been again mooted, and the residents of the district have expressed themselves ready to endow such a school with Rs. 60,000. As the existence of the higher classes would enable us to raise the rate of schooling fee levied in the present classes, and as there is now a considerable monthly saving as far as ordinary expenditure is concerned, the conversion might be effected very easily, at little or no extra cost to Government, if the savings in the school department were allowed to go towards expenditure in the college classes. Of the lads who passed the last University Entrance examination from Midnapur, Bankura, Kuchiakol, Ajudhya, Jirat, Jehanabad, and Tamluk, the great majority would have joined a high school in Midnapur in preference to either giving up higher education or going anywhere else in

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order to obtain it. The library is in excellent order. Some valuable additions were made to it during the year. It now consists of 1,330 English, 214 Bengali, and 27 Sanskrit volumes. During the year the masters borrowed 268 books, the boys 77, and members of the committee 28.

State of the School-house.—The committee thus remarks on the state of the school-house: “Repeated notice of the state of the buildings has been taken, but in vain. To the extreme want of architectural taste and beauty, of light, ventilation, and commodiousness,—essential points in a school building,—has been added the danger of a weak roof, unsound beams, rotten rafters, falling tiles, and decayed door posts. The roof which was pronounced unsafe eleven years ago has grown worse, and required careful looking after by the Public Works Department. But the whole school buildings have for four years been unaccountably struck off the books of that department. This circumstance has, to a considerable degree, aggravated the present unsafe state of the roof, which has had no proper repair for several years together, for want of funds at the disposal of the committee. •

“Since last year applications have been made to the Director of Public Instruction to cause the buildings to be replaced on the books of the Public Works Department, but no definite reply has as yet been received.

“Recently, on the representation of the head master, the Executive Engineer of the Midnapur Division was requested to examine the roof and to suggest temporary measures to avert immediate danger. The Executive Engineer prepared a report and an estimate, copies of both of which have been forwarded to you. This estimate has since been sanctioned, and Rs. 659

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“ from the fund at the disposal of the Director of Public
 “ Instruction for ‘petty constructions and repairs,’ and the repairs
 “ will be at once put in hand.”

BANKURA ZILLAH SCHOOL.—In this school also the effect of an increased rate of fee has been a falling off in the attendance. We find 191 at the close, instead of 228 at the commencement of the year, and during 1869-70 a monthly and daily average of 200 and 175, against 220 and 189 in 1868-69. But here also we have had to educate the smaller number of pupils with an increased fee income of Rs. 200; so that the Government expenditure has been less in this year than in the last by Rs. 838. I do not think we could either reduce our expenditure or increase our local income by raising the rate of schooling fee; whilst, by doing so, we would ensure a much smaller attendance, and, as a consequence, cause Government to pay much more than at present for each lad's education. During the year under report, 60 per cent. of the total cost of the school was met by fees, whilst Government contributed the other 40 per cent. of the expenditure. The committee attributes the falling off, in a great measure, to the opening of an English school in a village not far from Bankura. As this school numbers 50 students, the result need not be considered *on the whole* to be in any way a falling off. In the school every boy was a Hindu, with the exception of three Mahummadans. The following table has been prepared by the secretary to the committee in order to shew how far the lower classes of the community avail themselves of our system of education. As it shows how far they avail themselves of a higher class English education, I give his remarks *in extenso*; even though I do not think that such an education should be made generally available for lads who cannot afford to pay *at least* three-fifths of the cost.

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of the same, and though the schools in and about Bankura provide for a cheap and useful education for those who cannot join the Government English school.

Table shewing the percentage of pupils of different castes and sects attending the Bankura zilla school.

	Brahmans.	Kayasthas.	Baydyas.	Nine castes just below the Kayasthas.	Castes which are in a more advanced position in education.	Muslims.
1868-69	39.18	20.18	1.75	36.29		2.19.
1869-70	46.59	19.89	1.57	30.35		1.57

It will be observed that while the Brahmans and Kayasthas, or higher castes, have increased during 1869-70, there has been a diminution in the number of boys of the lower castes. It is a question whether this is the result of the increment in the rate of schooling fees and consequent falling off from the roll of a greater number of poor boys of the lower castes, or to a proportionately greater desire for knowledge amongst the higher classes. It can, however, scarcely be expected that the poor ryot can or would pay as much as his zemindar for the education of his son. The present uniform rate of schooling fees then appears to be a sufficient bar to the diffusion of knowledge* amongst the lower classes.

* Of knowledge conveyed through the medium of the English language.—R. L. M.

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The following table exhibits the percentage of caste of the meritorious boys :—

	Brahmans.	Kayasthas.	Baydyas.	Nine castes below the Kayasthas.	Low castes.	Mulunn- dans.
Passed the University Entrance examination ...	14.28	42.85	...	42.85	...	...
Obtained prizes ...	56.52	30.43	...	8.69	4.34	...
Promoted to higher classes ...	40.86	25.21	1.74	32.16	...	.86

The masters have worked well and discharged their duties successfully. Of the head master I entertain a very high opinion. There have been many changes in the instructive staff during the year under report, but I think it will be found that the present staff is as efficient as the former. I cannot close my remarks without saying that the school has had the great advantage of being under a secretary, Dr. Richards, who takes very unusual interest in its welfare.

BALASORE ZILLA SCHOOL.—There were 107 lads reading in this school at the end of the year. This is the largest number that ever attended the school. The increase may be accounted for by the fact that the rate of fees in the two lowest classes was reduced at the commencement of the session. The average number on the roll of the school was 94, whilst the average daily attendance was 76 only. The collection from fees was Rs. 965, against Rs. 1,028 in the preceding year. We shall, I hope, see a decided increase in the collections during the year under review. The monthly cost of educating each boy was Rs. 2-12-5, of which Government contributed Rs. 1-14-9, or nearly two-thirds.

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The new school-house has been completed, and will be formally opened on the 30th April. It is an excellent building, which will give first-rate accommodation to all the students; whilst it contains a good room for a hall for examination and other purposes. It has been economically built under the superintendence of Mr. Windle, the Executive Engineer, to whom my thanks are due. The library contains 1,259 books, of which 999 are English and the others Vernacular. Of the five boys who appeared at the last Entrance examination, four passed; one in the 2nd and three in the 3rd division. This was very creditable to the masters of the school, of whom I have a high opinion. In recognition of their meritorious services, a bonus of one month's pay was given to each of the teachers. I am glad to be able to say that I think the school is fortunate in the teachers at present employed.

PURI ZILLA SCHOOL.—I thought this school very much improved on the occasion of my last visit. It was much better officered during the year under report, as far as the junior masters were concerned, than during any previous year; and in its head master also it was very fortunate. But the school will never attain the position it ought, until Orissa can provide competent teachers for the schools situated therein. I have been $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in this division, and I have seen four head masters in charge of the Puri school: they have all been thoroughly competent men, but all aliens. Such men will not stay in Puri if they can get employment in Bengal. Two of the four head masters forfeited Rs. 20 a month each, and exchanged the independent charge of a school (a post coveted by most educated Bengalis) for a very junior position in a Bengal school in order to get away from Puri. This speaks for itself. It is much the same with respect to the junior teacherships, and even worse *at present*; but I hope we shall soon

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be able to supply men for those posts whose homes are within the province. The number in attendance at this school at the close of the year was 107, against 91 at the commencement; and the income from fees was Rs. 1,345, against Rs. 1,232. The cost to Government of each pupil's education has been also again somewhat reduced. I remarked in my last report that I found a promising set of boys in the highest class at the commencement of the session, but that I could not feel certain that any of the lads would continue their studies till its close. I entertained doubts because for four years every lad had been given an appointment before he had completed his school course; the result to a very great extent justified the opinion I had formed. But one lad went up to examination, but he passed in the 2nd division, sufficiently high up to obtain a scholarship. The late head master, Babu Guru Das Chattopadhyay, proved an excellent successor to Babu Kunjabihari Chakravarti, and to his exertions (following those of his predecessor), and to those of the second master and pandit, is due the improved condition of the school. He remarks of the second master, Babu Radhanath Ráy, as follows :

“ I am mainly indebted to the exertions and assistance of the second master, Babu Radhanath Ráy, in bringing the school to its present prosperous condition, and for the successful result of the University Entrance examination. In a word, within my whole experience I never met with such an energetic teacher.”

I have much pleasure in saying that I believe the late head master's statements to be strictly correct, that Radhanath has passed the First Arts' examination and is most anxious to have such a transfer as will enable him to pass the Degree examination of the University, and that as his home is in Orissa, I hope he will be one of those who will contribute to the up-rising of the province. I should like

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to be able to further his project of self-improvement, but how can I spare him from Puri? The library is in good order: it consists of 620 English and 70 Vernacular books. Both Mr. Geddes (the late collector) and Mr. Bonwell (the late secretary to the committee) made valuable presentations to the school library. The school-house is in good repair and has given cover to both the English school and the Sanskrit school, supported by the liberality of the Maharajah of Balarampur, in Oudh.

GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—There are in my division fifty vernacular schools, attended by 2,722 students, managed entirely by the Government Educational Department, as models for the schools in the neighbourhood. These schools may be divided into two classes,—excellent schools in parts of the country where the people have themselves been led on by their example to establish many others within the last few years, and very inferior schools in parts of the country where no other schools exist. Of the former class of schools there are ten, as per margin, attended by 1,181 students. Towards the support of these ten schools Government contributes Rs. 4,807,

1. Bishnupur.
2. Legadarapur.
3. Golsi.
4. Mankur.
5. Ghatal.
6. Khanakul Krishnaghur.
7. Basudevpur.
8. Badanganj.
9. Golgram.
10. Midnapur.

whilst the people themselves have contributed, nearly entirely in the shape of schooling fees, Rs. 3,689. These schools, some ten or twelve years ago, stood isolated in the country where they were opened. Now there are, as I have said, many similar schools in their neighbourhood; but there are no schools as good as they are, and they stand forth as institutions which the neighbouring schools have as yet tried in vain to equal. The teachers being well paid, the posts filled by them serve as prizes to the best teachers in the grant-in-aid schools. It will not, therefore, be desirable to remove them entirely as long as we can get the people to contribute fairly towards their support. During a great part of last year the residents of Basudevpur have paid Rs. 6 a month over

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and above schooling fees towards the support of their school, and they have bound themselves to do so as long as the school continues there. The residents of Badanganj, Mankur, and Khanakul Krishnaghur, have promised to pay the same sum monthly from the commencement of the current year towards the support of their schools. By these means it will be possible, without extra cost to Government, to open two or three other schools in parts of the division where they are most wanted. To prove the superiority of the Government vernacular schools over those under native managers, I may mention that 117 students of the ten former gained thirty-four vernacular scholarships; whilst by the students of the ninety-six aided vernacular schools in the Bengal portion of my division but fifty scholarships were borne off. The following is a comparative statement of the incomes of the vernacular schools in the South-Western Division during the last four years, independent of the assignment from Government :—

			Rs.
1866-67	...	...	2,991
1867-68	...	...	3,760
1868-69	...	...	4,726
1869-70	...	...	5,125

THE SANTHAL NORMAL AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—The two normal schools situated at Midnapur and at Santipur (in the north of the Balasore district) have continued to make good progress during the year under report. Turning lads who have to commence by learning the alphabet into teachers is but slow work, and even in the most advanced classes the studies are not very high. Reading and writing in Bengali and Santhali, with a rough knowledge of Geography and of the simple rules in Arithmetic, is all that is attained; but a very good beginning is being made, and at present more than 800 Santals are under instruction in my division; whereas before the American Mission took up the work (some seven years ago) not half a dozen of the

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race in this part of the country knew how to read. Year by year I have noticed decided improvement in the character of the village schools in the north of the district; the boys do not look so wild, they try to look clean and to appear with combed hair; they form themselves at once into classes and read in turn of their own accord. This is very different from what I saw three years ago. These village schools are beginning to supply pupils who join the higher classes of the normal school, so that but very few boys are now taken in there who have to commence with their letters. The thirty-four Santhal schools in Midnapur are all in the north-western portion of the zilla; they are all poorly attended, not averaging twenty boys in each—(a large attendance cannot be obtained, since the majority of the Santhal villages do not contain more than twelve or fifteen huts). In the largest amongst them from twenty-five to thirty lads attend. In the Santipur school the pupils learn Uriya in addition to Bengali, and Santhali girls attend along with the boys, and are quite as far advanced. Up to the present year there have been no village schools down in that neighbourhood; but I gave certificates during 1869 to twelve of the pupils, stating that they are qualified to teach village schools amongst the Santhals. Three of the number were young women, of whom two have commenced teaching, and the third has married one of the certificated teachers, and doubtless will help him in his work. Ten schools were opened before the close of the year by those whom I had authorized to do so. This looks well for the future of the Santhals in the north of the Balasore districts. To the Revd. Dr. Bachelor and Mr. Phillip, with their wives, our thanks are due for opening out to this rude tribe the benefits to be derived from education.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.—At the close of the year under report there were in my division 268 grant-in-aid schools, attended by nearly 15,000 children. The total amount expended in them

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was Rs. 1,57,911, of which sum Rs. 61,732 were contributed by the State. Whilst, then, the people paid very nearly ten annas in each rupee, their contributions were supplemented by a little more than six annas from imperial funds. Sixteen of the number were English schools of a better kind, in which the people paid Rs. 22,634, whilst the State contributed Rs. 10,593. In these schools the local was to the Government expenditure nearly as eleven to five. The course fixed in the highest class is that selected for entrance to the University. Besides them, there are eighty-three other schools in which boys study *in their vernacular* a course consisting of History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, Bengali, and the Elements of Sanskrit Grammar, and, in addition, learn to read understandingly a moderately difficult English book, and to translate passages therefrom into Bengali, and *vice versa*. Some of the boys taught in these afterwards go on with their English education elsewhere, but a great number try on the knowledge they have gained to obtain employment. The little English they have learnt proves of service to them, and though they are not able to express themselves correctly or idiomatically, still they can make themselves understood, and can carry on an easy conversation in that language. As they have obtained, in addition, a good elementary education in their own vernacular, they often prove themselves useful as native doctors, as pleaders in the lower courts, as post-masters, as clerks, and as teachers of the lower classes in a school. To the twenty-five best pupils of these schools I was allowed in December last to award scholarships of Rs. 5 a month for two years, tenable in the better kind of English schools: for these scholarships 154 lads competed, of whom 104 obtained pass marks.

In the great majority of the other grant-in-aid schools (in ninety-nine) a really sound and useful education in the vernacular language is given. Very nearly 5,000 boys study in them.

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WORKING OF THE GRANT-IN-AID SYSTEM.—There is a very general idea prevalent that the Educational Department in Bengal cares principally for higher class English education, and only in a secondary degree for education in the vernacular; though all the world of the present day acknowledges that it is the duty of men who want a good education for their sons to pay for it themselves, whilst it is the duty of a Government to provide elementary education for the peasantry. It is not for me to defend the action of our department; but as I am one of the oldest amongst the Inspectors, I may be allowed to state that ever since the year 1861, when I was first placed in educational charge of a very large portion of Bengal (nearly one-fourth), I felt that it was my business to provide as far as possible for the education of those who could not pay for their own. Higher education was only encouraged by me, because I saw that thereby the *ultimate* end in view was furthered; that that end could not be otherwise attained; and that the present requirements of Government were being supplied, whilst for the same salaries men were obtainable who were worth, to those whom they served, ten times as much as were those available a dozen years before. My statement of the principle which has guided *me* would be worthless did I not know that the other officers in the department who have been engaged in administrative work, and with whom I am acquainted, have also felt that their duty, as mine, led them to foster popular education; and what is of more importance, I was guided to the formation of my opinion, and to the carrying out thereof as far as in me lay, by your own instructions, which unceasingly enjoined upon me the necessity of discharging our duty as educationalists with a reference, as far as circumstances permitted, to the policy I have mentioned. The proof of the fact that we have tried during the last ten years, to the best of our abilities, to spread schools amongst the masses might be simply allowed by pointing to the fact that in 1860 we had but 180 elementary

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schools educating 6,000 children, whilst in 1869 we had in the Lower Provinces of Bengal 2,142 such schools, with an attendance of 65,000 pupils. That education of a better kind has been largely extended during the same time with our assistance, has been due to the fact that we have been ordered to lend a helping hand wherever a desire for education of any kind has shewn itself; whilst the people of Bengal have shewn themselves very forward to seize at the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of English.

It is not my purpose just at present to allude to popular education. I wish simply to notice the working of the grant-in-aid system in my division during the last year. I have already referred to the number of schools to which grants are made; to the amount contributed by Government and by the people towards their support, which shews that, whilst each boy's education for the year cost *on an average* Rs. 10 and eight annas, it required a contribution of Rs. 4 and two annas from the State to have him educated at all. I wish now, by a reference to the grants made or revised during the year under review, to show how much we require from those who are interested in any village in my division before we help them to a school for any more than *elementary* education. In Orissa it will be observed that grants of the maximum amount allowed by the rules are made, but in the Bengal zillas such a case is rare, if it ever occurs.

The following is a list of the grants made during the year 1869-70. It will be noticed that in order to obtain Rs. 1,818 a month the people are required themselves to contribute Rs. 3,020. There are certain schools for girls and famine orphanages (marked with asterisks) in which the maximum amount allowable by the rules is given. If they be excepted, we should have a more correct idea of the working of the grant-in-aid

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system. As far as *ordinary schools for boys* are concerned, it will be seen that as a condition of giving Rs. 1,500 a month, we require the people to spend Rs. 2,700 in addition. The Government grant never exceeds that sanctioned, whilst the local contribution, taking all the schools together, quite equals, and often exceeds, the guaranteed amount.

Grants made and revised during 1869-70.

No.	Name of School.	Zilla.	Nature of School.	Government Grant.	From local sources.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Bingla ...	Midnapur ...	Vernacular ...	19 0 0	30 0 0
2	Chattra Ganj ...	Ditto ...	English ...	30 0 0	50 0 0
*	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Girls ...	8 8 0	8 8 0
	Gohaldanga ...	Hooghly ...	Vernacular ...	14 0 0	16 0 0
	Balkati ...	Balsore ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Okra ...	Bankura ...	English ...	28 8 0	47 0 0
*	1st Orphan, Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0
*	2nd Orphan, Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0
	Tamluk ...	Midnapur ...	English ...	64 0 0	130 0 0
	Puri ...	Puri ...	Vernacular ...	18 0 0	27 8 0
	Tamluk ...	Midnapur ...	Ditto ...	19 0 0	30 0 0
	Jamna ...	Burdwan ...	English ...	20 0 0	38 0 0
	Nari ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
	Ansgram ...	Ditto ...	English ...	31 0 0	58 0 0
	Mundlegam ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular ...	12 0 0	14 0 0
	Mohata ...	Ditto ...	English ...	34 0 0	53 0 0
	Tarakati ...	Cuttack ...	Vernacular ...	12 0 0	12 0 0
	Baroah ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0	13 0 0
	Guskarah ...	Ditto ...	English ...	21 0 0	38 0 0
	Bohur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19 0 0	46 0 0

*South-West Division, Mr. Martin.**Grants made and revised during 1869-70.—(Continued.)*

No.	Name of School.	Zilla.	Nature of School.	Government Grant.	From local sources.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Balgona ...	Burdwan ...	English ...	35 0 0	76 0 0
	Patu Mondry ...	Puri ...	Vernacular ...	12 0 0	13 0 0
	Shadipur ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	14 0 0	16 0 0
	Boiragitola ...	Ditto ...	English ...	19 0 0	33 0 0
	Okersha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	60 0 0	133 0 0
	Dhola Pari ...	Hugli ...	Vernacular ...	14 0 0	16 0 0
	Gunpur ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	13 0 0	15 0 0
	Kulingram ...	Ditto ...	English ...	38 0 0	71 8 0
*	Burdwan Mission ...	Ditto ...	Girls ...	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Earl Bhahadurpur ...	Ditto ...	English ...	28 0 0	51 0 0
	Katooya ...	Ditto ...	Girls ...	17 0 0	20 0 0
*	Pipli Orphan ...	Biri ...	Vernacular ...	19 0 0	19 0 0
*	Do. do. ...	Ditto ...	English ...	26 0 0	26 0 0
*	Do. do. ...	Ditto ...	Girls ...	60 0 0	62 0 0
	Udoyrajpur ...	Hugli ...	English ...	26 0 0	44 0 0
	Lukhun Nath... ..	Balasore ...	Ditto ...	18 0 0	27 0 0
	Maliara ...	Bankura ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0	25 0 0
	Jhargram ...	Midnapur ...	Ditto ...	24 0 0	40 0 0
*	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Girls ...	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Tanknara ...	Burdwan ...	English ...	23 0 0	38 0 0
	Pathura ...	Midnapur ...	Vernacular ...	12 0 0	20 0 0
	Gowgram ...	Burdwan ...	English ...	20 0 0	34 0 0
	Ramjibonpur ...	Hugli ...	Ditto ...	36 0 0	60 0 0
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	Male Orphan...	40 0 0	59 0 0
	Aukura ...	Balasore ...	Vernacular ...	13 0 0	15 0 0
	Irpala ...	Hugli ...	English ...	20 0 0	30 0 0

*Reports of Inspectors of Schools.**Grants made and revised during 1869-70.—(Concluded.)*

No.	Name of School.	Zilla.	Nature of School.	Government Grant.	From local sources.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Balasore Mission ...	Balasore ...	Girls ...	26 0 0	100 0 0
	Malighat ...	Midnapur ...	Vernacular ...	10 8 0	20 0 0
	Karsun ...	Burdwan ...	English ...	43 0 0	71 0 0
	Tankari ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular ...	12 0 0	21 8 0
	Kamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11 0 0	15 5 0
	Burdwan C. M. ...	Ditto ...	English ...	70 0 0	185 0 0
	Huripur ...	Midnapur ...	Vernacular ...	12 0 0	21 0 0
	Gurpoda ...	Balasore ...	Ditto ...	9 8 0	12 8 0
	Gurbetta ...	Midnapur ...	English ...	45 0 0	77 0 0
	Kulingram ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	31 0 0	55 0 0
	Kalikapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	34 0 0	62 0 0
*	Tamluk ...	Midnapur ...	Girls ...	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Aujadhya ...	Bankura ...	English ...	50 0 0	107 0 0
	Grogras ...	Midnapur ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0	50 0 0
	Kanksa ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	25 0 0	46 0 0
	Tanko ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17 0 0	30 0 0
	Arandi ...	Hugli ...	Ditto ...	29 0 0	48 0 0
	Takri ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	19 0 0	34 0 0
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Zenana ...	19 0 0	38 0 0
	Halodbari ...	Midnapur ...	Vernacular ...	14 0 0	24 0 0
	Kadra ...	Ditto ...	English ...	26 0 0	43 0 0
	Kiani ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	29 0 0	48 0 0
	Jajpur ...	Cuttack ...	Ditto ...	48 0 0	73 0 0
	Patuli Pilla ...	Burdwan ...	Ditto ...	24 0 0	39 0 0
			Total ...	1,818 0 0	3,020 0 0

*South-West Division, Mr. Martin.**The grant-in-aid system considered with reference to its defects.*

In that portion of my division which forms a part of Bengal Proper the grant-in-aid system works very well. I do not think that there are many schools in which frauds are practised. It is almost impossible that public money should be expended throughout a large tract of country without some cheating; but I do believe that quite as little takes place with respect to the income of grant-in-aid schools as can be well expected. If a teacher be worth the salary that he is supposed to draw, he will not rest satisfied with less: and whenever I find a teacher over-paid, I invariably give notice that I shall recommend the withdrawal of the Government grant unless the services of a better man be secured. It sometimes happens that the principal supporter of a school dies, and that the people try to keep on the school without the means of doing so. In such cases irregularities of the worst kind occur; but there are not more than a couple of such cases each year: and owing to the vigilance of the inspecting officers, and to the fact that under-paid masters will not continue to serve, the end soon comes. I should like to see it distinctly and authoritatively ruled that managers must report to the Inspector every new nomination to a teachership for his confirmation. The market value of a teacher is very well known by inspecting officers, and no man will be confirmed who does not seem to be worth his pay. It is true that a man worth Rs. 20 a month elsewhere will be ready to serve in his own village for Rs. 15; but I see no objection to a teacher subscribing Rs. 5 a month towards the local income of a school in which he is interested, *provided he does so openly.*

The power the managers have of dismissing a teacher without reason is certainly one that should be taken away. The masters in grant-in-aid schools never feel secure, since the slightest whim of a rich man in the village in which he serves will send

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him adrift. It will be easy to enact that managers may not dismiss a teacher from a school aided by Government without *previously* obtaining the consent of the inspector. This need not prevent their suspending from duty a master guilty of an offence which calls for *immediate* punishment.

Tardiness of payment is the most difficult point we have to deal with. I quite agree with all that Mr. Woodrow said on the subject last year, and I am certain the summary cancelment of a grant for delay in payment would act well in the more advanced portions of Bengal. I do not think we can as yet apply the rule strictly everywhere. There are many schools which are partly supported by gentlemen connected with the village, who live for the greater portion of the year away from home. When their holidays allow them to visit their native villages they pay their contribution ; but month by month the local income cannot be collected, and, as a consequence, the Government grant cannot be drawn regularly. The school must be closed, or the teachers' salaries must fall into arrears. Again there is another case. Mr. Woodrow refers to the inconvenient consequences of an over-zealous sub-divisional officer's trying to open schools everywhere throughout his district. I do not refer to this ; but it is a fact that nearly every school at a sub-divisional station is to a great extent supported by the subscriptions of the zemindars holding lands within the district. They can hardly be said to subscribe voluntarily. They do so because they do not like* to refuse when they are asked by their magistrate. Collections are made from time to time at irregular intervals, and, as a rule, the schools are good. The teachers know they will get their pay in the end ; for *no* magistrate will allow a school kept up for years by his predecessors to come to an end during his incumbency. In many cases there is always a good balance in hand ; but where

* In this way many useful institutions are kept up in all parts of the civilized world.

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this is not the case, whenever the Inspector writes to say that the Government grant must be withdrawn unless the arrears of subscription are collected, a public meeting is called by the sub-divisional officer, and enough, at all events, to pay the masters up to date is obtained.

In both cases that I have referred to, a strict attention to the letter of the rule would operate injuriously. Still, when a rule exists, it ought to be enforced; and I would be disposed to require quarterly collections of local income and quarterly payment of the Government grant, on the ground that it would be easier to require correct accounts if four times in the year were substituted for twelve. I am not sure whether the school masters would consider themselves better off.

As a matter of fact, there is less fraud, less tardiness of payment, and less irregularity of every kind in those districts where education has far advanced, than elsewhere; and I have no doubt that this greater security from evil will extend hand-in-hand with progress. The judgment passed by two of the best deputy inspectors in Bengal the other day was, that "fraud had died out" where they were working (parts of Burdwan and Birbhum); they meant that it had existed, but had ceased to exist. If but slight alterations be made in the rules, I think the system will work better than any other that I can imagine in Bengal. It does not lead to the opening of *many* schools in Orissa, because the people are not ready to pay their quota; but if a relaxation of the rules was allowed in Behar, in Assam, and in Orissa, I believe the system would work well even in those provinces.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.—There are in my division twenty schools to which no grants have been made, but which cannot be left out of account in my report upon the state of education therein. A few of these schools mean to apply for grants-in aid *at once*,

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but the great majority are supported by some public benefactors. In all the visits of the Government inspecting officers are courted. It is even argued by some of their managers that as they take no money from Government, they ought to get more of the time of those officials than schools which are assisted by grants from the State. All of them furnish whatever statistical information is called for, and the accounts of all are open to me. I think you will consider that I am right in treating of them in my report equally with those schools to which Government grants are made. They comprise every school unassisted by Government, *worth the name*, in my division, and are, as a rule, quite equal to those already referred to.

The Maharajah's schools in Burdwan.—His Highness, the Maharajah of Burdwan supports four schools in the town,—an English school, a Vernacular school, a Sanskrit school, and a Girls' school. Upon these schools last year he expended Rs. 11,660, or nearly Rs. 1,000 a month. He charges no fee in any of his schools, in which respectively 443, 40, 32, and 31 children, are educated. I cannot help again saying, that though some 500 boys are considerably benefited by this free education, I do not think so much good is done by the Maharajah's school as would be done if a fair schooling fee was charged; but the Maharajah looks upon it as a sacred duty to give free education, and I cannot but applaud his liberality.

Sarada Prasad Rai's Free School.—This school, situated at Chakdighi, in zilla Burdwan, is supported out of the proceeds of the estate of the late zemindar, in accordance with the provisions of a codicil to his will. There was previously a grant-in-aid school here, but the present Anglo-Sanskrit school was opened in August 1868. Upon its establishment Rs. 390 a month is expended. Owing to the ravages of fever it was thought in August last that none of the school boys would be able to appear at the University Entrance examination; but the widow of the

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testator, anxious to see the pupils of her husband's school successful in life, offered comfortable quarters, good food, and all necessary medicine to the boys of the highest class, and by this means the head master was able to send up five lads, of whom one passed in the 1st, two in the 2nd, and one in the 3rd division.

Kalna Training School.—The other unaided school in zilla Burdwan is situated at Kalna. It has been opened as a rival to the Missionary school there, which had supplied education to the people of that town for the last twenty years. Certain Hindu gentlemen, assisted by the Christian Deputy Magistrate, have subscribed a large sum for the maintenance of this school. A house has been purchased for it at a cost of Rs. 1,650, and 230 boys study therein; whilst the Mission school, with a much better staff of teachers, numbers 118 only: it would seem that whilst the latter school has held its own, a large additional number of pupils are under education. Four lads appeared from this school at the University Entrance examination, and of these three passed. It is but fair to the Mission school to say that two of these learnt their letters there, and regularly attended it up to within a few months of the examination, when they left it, for causes variously stated by the opposition parties, and joined the rival institution.

Pandit Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar's Free School.—This well-known pandit supports a school at his native village at Birsingha, the senior pupils of which, as a rule, compete at the vernacular scholarship examination. There is a very good instructive staff kept, and the school is excellently managed. It supplies a good and useful education to a large number of boys.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari's School.—The present principal of the Sanskrit College has followed in the steps of the first, and has also opened a school near his home at Khanakul Krishnaghur, to which the same remarks are applicable as to that at Birsingha, except that the students contribute towards

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the expenses of their education by paying rather a large fee. I must say that I myself prefer such a school to one where boys pay nothing. Two boys from this school passed the last Entrance examination in the 2nd division.

Midnapur Local Mission School.—The staff of this school is nearly supported by the fees levied. This is supplemented by a local subscription amongst the European residents. The boys read up to the Entrance examination standard, but are not very well taught. The Church of England minister at the station constantly visits the school, and it is expected to improve considerably in consequence of the interest he takes in it.

The Maisadal Rajah's School.—In the wild district on the right bank of the Hugli, nearly opposite to Diamond Harbour, the Rajah of Maisadal supports a good English school, which is likely some few years hence to train boys up to the University standard. The Rajah's school is attended by more than 100 lads, instructed by a well qualified staff of teachers. He is opening out to his ryots the advantage of education; but whilst caring for their minds he has not neglected their bodies, for he supports a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and has established a dispensary for their benefit.

Dhenkanal Rajah's School.—Last year I referred in my report to the munificent donation of Rs. 9,000, which the Dhenkanal Raja placed in the hands of the Cuttack Committee of Public Instruction for the purpose of encouraging education amongst the Uriyas. I have now the pleasure to record that he has set apart Rs. 1,000 annually for the support of a school at Dhenkanal, in which seventy-five boys attend. The basis of the education given is in Uriya, but the more advanced boys are taught the elements of English. They will therefore, at any rate, acquire a good practical acquaintance with their own language.

Other unaided schools.—There are three schools supported by the Free Church Mission near Kajna. They are good vernacular

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schools, and I understand that the managers mean soon to apply for a grant-in-aid. One school at a sub-division of Cuttack, which has applied for a grant, and three girls' schools at Burdwan, Cuttack, and Kalna.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—There are 405 such schools supported under the pathsala system. Of this number, 355 are day, and 50 night schools. They are attended altogether by 13,112 students, of whom 777 are girls. The total Government expenditure in the schools has been Rs. 21,051. Each child educated has therefore cost the State one rupee and six annas during the year. A good practical elementary vernacular education is given in all the schools; in many it is more than elementary, and as high as that given in our grant-in-aid vernacular schools. It is the general belief of my deputies that there is not much difference between the classes of boys who attend these two kinds of schools. In the night schools we get men to attend who earn their bread during the daytime by the sweat of their brow: but in the day schools the boys who attend must pay something, and the lower classes are not as yet prepared to meet even the trifling demands of the village teachers. By making use of their sons' labour from a very early age they can add a few annas monthly to the common stock, and this they would have to some extent to forego if they sent them to school. It is all very well to talk of educating the masses, but it is a very difficult thing to get into schools the sons of any men who actually labour at trades or in the fields for their living. If boys of these classes were given four annas a month to come to school, they would do so; but even practical useful education if offered to them free would not have sufficient charms to ensure their attendance.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—I am sorry to say that I have little to remark under this head; but small progress has been made during the year. The most pleasant fact that I can record is that many of the zenanas in the town of Balasore and its

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neighbourhood have been opened to the wife of the Missionary stationed there, and to her assistants. Zenana teaching has also gone on satisfactorily in Midnapur.

I really believe, as I have often said before, that if scholarships were founded for girls, good results would ensue; but I cannot hope much from the schools now existing beyond the advantage, which is unquestionable, of having made a beginning.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE
SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

Before closing my report I think it may be well for the convenience of officials who may take an interest in any one part of the division more than in another, to refer briefly to the state of education in each of the Bengal zillas under me, and also briefly to review the progress made by our department in that part of Orissa which is included amongst the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Under my charge are placed our educational operations in Burdwan, in Jehanabad, in Bankura, and in Midnapore, as well as in Orissa, and I propose to take up separately these five subdivisions.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE BURDWAN DISTRICT.—A few village schools in this zilla are still under Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay, and of them I have no statistics; but excepting these, there were on the 31st March 1870 exactly 300 schools in the district, attended by 12,886 pupils. The total expenditure in these schools was Rs. 1,12,639, of which sum Rs. 42,061 was contributed by Government. Forty-nine of the total number of schools are attended by 3,909 students, who learn English; one school is a Sanskrit school, supported by the Maharaja of Burdwan; in the other 250 there are 8,945 children educated through the medium of the vernacular. Eleven of the English schools, attended by 1,671, are higher class schools, in which the pupils of the highest classes study the subjects fixed for entrance into the Calcutta University. The best students of

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the other English schools reach a standard that would permit of their competing at the University Matriculation examination at the end of two years' further study. Two of the higher class English schools (at Burdwan and Kalna), attended by 176 students, are under Missionary superintendence, but are aided by Government; the other nine are under native management. To three of these no Government grant is made, though the schools are open to the inspection of the officers of the Government Educational Department. The other six, attended by 639 pupils, receive grants-in-aid. All the middle class English schools are under native management, and all of them are aided by Government.

For the purpose of diffusing vernacular education, Government entirely supports a school for the training of teachers for elementary village schools. In this school 85 lads are under training. Attached to it is a model pathsala, in which the students practise teaching under the guidance of the masters in the training school. There are also four Government model vernacular schools in the district attended by 309 lads, in which a good education is imparted. They are situated at Mankur, Gatri, Amudpur, and Martala. Twenty-two schools under native management, in which 1,126 are educated, have adopted the course of studies fixed for these schools; all of them receive assistance under the grant-in-aid rules. There are in the district 205 elementary vernacular schools, attended by 6,882 children, and aided under the pathsala system. To the teacher of each of these schools a monthly payment of Rs 5 is made as long as he satisfactorily conducts his school: each of them has studied in the training school and passed out therefrom with a certificate of competence. Of these schools, 158, attended by 4,935 boys and 561 girls, are held in the day; and 39 are night schools, attended by 902 men, who are engaged in working for their livelihood during the day.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

For girls there are ten schools. One in the town of Burdwan, for European and Eurasian children, is, I am sorry to say, very badly attended: the other nine are for native girls, four being under Missionary and five under native management; to all the former and three of the latter grants-in-aid are made.

The year has been a very trying one for the schools in Burdwan, owing to the severe fever that prevailed. In one village in the south of the district twenty-five pupils out of fifty-eight who were on the rolls of the school died.

Summary of Schools in the Burdwan District.

	Schools.	Students.
GOVERNMENT.		
Training school for village teachers ...	1	85
Middle Class, Vernacular ...	4	309
Lower Class, Vernacular ...	1	10
GRANT-IN-AID.		
<i>Under Missionary management.</i>		
Higher Class, English ...	2	176
Girls ...	4	84
<i>Under Native management.</i>		
Higher Class, English ...	6	639
Middle Class { English ...	38	2,238
{ Vernacular ...	22	1,126
Lower Class, Vernacular ...	3	96
Girls ...	3	96
<i>Under European management.</i>		
Schools for European and Eurasian Girls ...	1	9
AIDED VILLAGE SCHOOLS.		
Under Missionaries, day schools ...	8	484
Under Native Managers, day schools ...	158	4,935 boys
Under Native Managers, night schools ...	39	561 girls
UNAIDED SCHOOLS.		
Under Missionaries, Middle Class, Vernacular ...	3	133
Under Native Managers, Higher Class, English...	3	856
Vernacular and Sanskrit ...	2	72
Girls ...	2	75
Total ...	300	12,886

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STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE JEHANABAD DISTRICT.—Jehanabad is a sub-division of zilla Hugli. It contains within it fifty schools, attended at the close of the year by 2,749 pupils. The total expenditure in these schools during the year under review has been Rs. 28,200, of which sum Rs. 9,700 has been disbursed from imperial revenues, whilst nearly twice as much has been contributed by residents of the district. Here English education has taken a greater hold than in any other part of my division. Of the whole number of schools, seventeen, or *more than one-third*, are English schools. Of this number, seven train boys in the subjects fixed as the University Entrance course, whilst ten confine themselves to a good Vernacular education, with such a knowledge of English as brings their alumni up to a standard two years lower than the said course. On higher class English education the State contributed Rs. 2,400, whilst Rs. 9,400 was contributed from local sources. Upon a good vernacular education, supplemented by a useful elementary knowledge of English, Government spent Rs. 3,000, whilst the people spent Rs. 5,000. Upon a good vernacular education we find that Rs. 3,500 was paid from imperial funds, whilst local funds brought in Rs. 3,600 only. Elementary education has made but little way, whilst on schools of the lower class Government has contributed, as has been the case elsewhere, more than the people themselves have done. Of the seven English schools of the better kind, two are supported by friends of education, who have been for the greater part of the last quarter of a century principals of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. In all the other schools of every class, the local income is supplemented by a Government grant. In thirty-nine instances this assistance is given under the grant-in-aid rules. To the teachers of nine village schools awards of Rs. 5 a month are made as long as they discharge their duties satisfactorily. During the year a Government vernacular school in the Jehanabad

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district with its assignment was transferred to a village in the Hazaribagh zilla, where it was more wanted. There are still two good Government vernacular schools in the sub-division, and upon their model 21 other vernacular schools have been opened, which are attended on an average by 50 boys each.

Summary of Schools in the Jehanabad District.

				Schools.	Students.
GOVERNMENT.					
Middle Class, Vernacular	...	...	2	247
GRANT-IN-AID.					
Higher Class, English	...	...	5	305
Middle Class	{ English	...	10	529	
	{ Vernacular	...	21	1,032	
Girls' Schools	...	...	1	29
AIDED VILLAGE SCHOOLS.					
Under the pathsala rules	...	...	2	81
Under the other rules	...	...	7	199
UNAIDED.					
Higher Class, English	...	...	2	327
Total			50	2,749	

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE BANKURA DISTRICT.—In the Bankura district there are 75 schools, attended by 3,751 students. In ten of these schools English is taught; in all the others the course of instruction is entirely in the vernacular. In three of the English schools lads are trained up as high as the course fixed for entrance to the Calcutta University. One of these

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schools (that at the sudder station) is attended by 191 students, and supported by a Government assignment increased by the fees of the pupils. Towards the support of this school Government contributed during the year under report Rs. 2,556, whilst Rs. 3,773 was collected from the students. The other two schools (situated at Ajudhya and Kuchiakol) are attended by 258 students, and are supported by local contributions and schooling fees supplemented by Government grants. In the other English schools the studies of the highest class are so fixed, that the best boys if educated for two years more in a higher class school would probably be then able to pass the Entrance examination successfully. The vernacular schools may be divided into those in which a good education is given in Bengali, and those in which we aim at teaching the people to read, write, and cypher. Of the former class of schools, there are in the district four model schools established by Government and supported by a small assignment from the imperial revenues and by the income from fees. These schools are attended by 410 lads. Adopting the course fixed for these schools, there are fourteen other schools in the district attended by 1,022 boys, to which assistance is given by Government under the grant-in-aid rules. Of the elementary schools, there are in the district 38 day schools, attended by 1,201 boys and 81 girls; and five night schools, in which 140 men, who are for the most part engaged in the fields during the day time, assemble for two or three hours to learn to read and write. In addition to the 81 girls referred to above as under instruction, there are one hundred other girls who attend grant-in-aid schools; two of these are in the town, one is at Kuchiakol and the other at Patrosayar. The total amount spent on education in the district during the year was Rs. 28,631; of which amount Rs. 12,275 was contributed by the State, whilst the people themselves, in the shape of schooling fees and subscriptions, paid Rs. 16,356.

*Reports of Inspectors of Schools.**Summary of Schools in the Bankura District.*

	Schools.	Students.
GOVERNMENT.		
Higher Class, English schools ...	1	191
Middle Class, Vernacular schools ...	4	410
GRANT-IN-AID.		
<i>Under Native management.</i>		
Higher Class, English schools ...	2	258
Middle Class {	English schools ...	348
	Vernacular schools ...	1,022
Girls' Schools ...	3	70
MISSIONARY.		
Girls' School ...	1	30
AIDED VILLAGE SCHOOLS.		
Day Schools ...	38	{ 1,201 boys 81 girls
Night Schools ...	5	
Total ...	75	3,751

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE MIDNAPUR DISTRICT.—In zilla Midnapur there are 260 schools under my inspection, attended by 9,429 students. Upon these schools the Government expended Rs. 32,774, whilst the people themselves spent Rs. 36,960. There are twenty-two English schools in the zilla; in three of them 496 lads are trained up as high as the standard fixed for the entrance to the Calcutta University; in the other 19 English

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schools 1,116 lads are educated. Of the higher class schools, one in the town itself is supported by a Government assignment and by the schooling fees of the pupils; in one at Tamluk the local income is supplemented by a grant-in-aid, and in the other (the Midnapur local mission school) the expenditure is met by the schooling fees of the pupils, and by contributions made by certain residents in the station. On higher class English education in the zilla, Government has expended Rs. 4,346; whilst from other sources (principally from schooling fees) Rs. 6,697 has been contributed. Eighteen of the middle class English schools obtain grants-in-aid; the only other school of this class is supported entirely by the liberality of the Raja of Maisadal, who seems in every way to be trying to improve the part of the district in which he lives.

For the purpose of spreading a knowledge of their own language in the district, Government has established in the town of Midnapur a school in which the village teachers are trained. So soon as they have obtained certificates of competence, they are each given from the imperial revenues Rs. 5 a month for such time as they teach satisfactorily a village school. To the training school is attached a model pathsala, in which the future village gurus are shewn practically how to teach. In the district at large there are 152 elementary day schools and 8 night schools, taught by such pupils of the training school as have received certificates. In these day schools there are 4,733 boys and 135 girls; in the 8 night schools 173 men, who work for their support during the daytime, are educated. In order to give a better kind of vernacular education, Government has opened in different places in the district six model schools, in which 556 lads are taught in the Bengali language History, Geography, Arithmetic (both according to the Native and English rules), and one Book of Euclid, in addition to studying some carefully selected books in their own language; 1,217 lads in 28 schools, assisted by Government grants, study the same

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course. There are three girls' schools in the district, situated at Midnapur, Chandpur (near Thanna Daspur), and Tamluk, which are attended by 77 little girls, and are aided under the grant-in-aid Rules. Under the same rules also aid is given to four other vernacular schools, in which an elementary knowledge of the language only is given. For the purpose of educating the Santhals, there are under the American Baptist Mission a school in Midnapur for training teachers, in which 66 lads are being so trained. Amongst the Santhal jungles there are 34 schools, in which 618 children are being taught to read and write their own language, as well as Bengali; and in which a slight knowledge of the elements of Arithmetic, of Geography, and of Grammar, is also imparted. Half the expense of the training school and of these village schools is borne by Government.

Annexed is a tabular statement shewing the number of schools of each class that exist in the district, and the number of pupils attending them.

Summary of Schools in the Midnapur District.

	Schools.	Students.
GOVERNMENT.		
Training schools for village teachers	1	75
Higher Class, English school ...	1	270
Middle Class, Vernacular school	6	556
Lower Class, Vernacular school ...	1	65
GRANT-IN-AID.		
<i>Under Missionary management.</i>		
Training school for Santhal teachers	1	66
Santhal schools	34	618
<i>Under Native management.</i>		
Higher Class, English	1	50
Middle Class { English	18	986
{ Vernacular	28	1,217
Lower Class, Vernacular	4	112
Girls	3	77
AIDED VILLAGE SCHOOLS.		
Day schools .	152	{ 4,723 boys, 135 girls, 173
Night schools.	8	
UNAIDED SCHOOLS.		
Higher Class, English	1	170
Middle Class, English	1	130
Total	260	9,429

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STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE ORISSA DISTRICTS.—The following table shews the rate of progress from 1848 to 1870.

	AT END OF 1848-49.		AT END OF 1858-59.		AT END OF 1868-69.		AT END OF 1869-70.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
English schools ... • ...	1	85	4	304	11	855	13	1,086
Vernacular schools ...	8	194	25	742	52	3,188	82	3,979
Total ...	9	279	29	1,046	63	4,043	95	5,065

At the close of this year there were 95 schools of all kinds, educating 5,065 children. In eleven of these schools English was taught to about 800 boys, in one Sanskrit only to 40, and in the other 83 all instruction was conveyed by means of the Bengali and Uriya languages. The accompanying table will shew the classes of the schools and the number of children attending each. During the last two months a good many more elementary schools were opened, but it was found impossible to collect statistics from them at the close of the year. The teachers have received no money as yet from Government, and they will therefore appear more properly next year for the first time in our returns.

The total amount expended upon schools of all kinds in the province was Rs. 72,248, of which sum Rs. 46,885 was paid from the imperial treasury. The contribution of the people towards education was then only Rs. 25,353. The large proportionate Government expenditure was due to the cost of the normal training school and high school in the town of Cuttack; but both these institutions are absolutely necessary to the spread of education throughout the neighbouring

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

zillas, and no large portion of the cost of either can be, in the present state of Orissa, expected to be collected in the shape of schooling fees.

Summary of Schools in Orissa.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Students.
GOVERNMENT.		
Normal school	1	126
Higher Class, English	3	414
Middle Class, Vernacular	29	1,070
Lower Class, Vernacular	5	126
GRANT-IN-AID.		
<i>Under Missionary management.</i>		
Training school	1	36
Middle Class, Vernacular	1	96
Lower Class, Vernacular	4	476
Girls' schools	5	859
<i>Under Native management.</i>		
Middle Class, English	9	597
Middle Class, Vernacular	18	785
Lower Class, Vernacular	1	21
Girls' schools	1	26
AIDED VILLAGE SCHOOLS.		
Day schools	14	304
UNAIDED SCHOOLS.		
Middle Class, English	1	75
Middle Class, Sanskrit	1	40
Girls' schools	1	14
Total	95	5,065
Total expenditure on education in Orissa ...		Rs. 72,248
Government ditto ditto ...		46,885

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SOUTH-EAST DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE OFFICIATING INSPECTOR
MR. H. CLARK, M.A., C.S.

I received charge of this office from Mr. C. B. Clarke on the 4th of June 1869.

Effect was given early in the year to the orders of Government dated 17th April 1869, directing the transfer of the two districts of Jessore and Pubna to the newly-created north central division.

The south-east division now comprises the districts marginally noted, as well as the Khasi Hills and the southern portion of Garoana.

Dacca.	Cachar.
Mymensingh.	Chittagong.
Faridpur.	Noakhali.
Sylhet.	Comilla.

The year under review has been peculiarly unfavorable, so far as this division has been concerned, to the cause of education. The cyclone of the 16th May did much damage in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, and Barisal, blowing down many of the school-houses, and thereby rendering extraordinary vacations necessary. This cyclone was followed by another on the 9th of June, which was pretty strong, but its predecessors had left very little mischief for it to do.

In the greater part of the division, moreover, disease has done much injury to the schools. Comilla and Faridpur have certainly remained tolerably healthy, while for Noakhali it can be said that the district has been no more insalubrious than it is every year. No other portion of the division, however, has escaped. In the sub-division of Manikganj epidemic fever has raged from the middle of October. The endemic cholera of Dacca was supplemented by small-pox and fever, which raged to an extent hitherto unknown all over the sub-division, and also

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

all over Bikrampur during a large portion of the year. For the last five months of the year small-pox haunted the part of Garoana with which I am connected, and affected most seriously the schools at the foot of the hills. In one of them, that at Farangpara, it is reported to have attacked the teacher and all his pupils. Cholera all but closed the Janglebari school in the same educational sub-division. The deputy inspector in charge of the schools in the western portion of Mymensingh proposes in his annual report that, in consequence of "almost all the villages" in his sub-division "having turned highly malarious," normal school students should be taught the principles of medicine in addition to their regular course of instruction. In Barisal the Manika and Dhanya model schools were closed for three months on account of cholera and epidemic fever, superinduced by an inundation that attended the May cyclone and swamped the whole island with salt water, so that hundreds of the inhabitants are believed to have fallen victims to disease. In Sylhet, in the village of Kesabpur alone, as many as two hundred people are said to have been carried off by cholera. The school was closed for two months, and showed at the end of the year a falling-off in attendance of between 30 and 40 per cent. The income from fees and fines had fallen from Rs. 309-3-6 of the previous year to Rs. 170-9. Small-pox too raged fearfully in some parts of Sylhet. In the neighbourhood of Bhattra alone about a thousand cases are said to have occurred, of which about a hundred and fifty terminated fatally. Cholera broke out in the same quarter in the end of the year, and I was forced to close the model school for a time, the deputy inspector stating that during his stay of three hours there seventeen fresh cases were reported in the village. To the same disease is partly attributable the great failure of the Habiganj school, the attendance of which has fallen from 93 to 69. In regard to Chittagong, where the total number of pupils has diminished from

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1,582 to 1,475, although the total number of schools has remained the same, the deputy inspector states that "cholera, fever, and small-pox, which have been prevailing in the district since last year to an unusual extent, may be said to have materially occasioned this falling off."

*Abstract return of expenditure in the South-East Division,
1869-70.*

Source of charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Inspector—				
Salary*	11,608 5 4	0 0 0	11,608 5 4	* NOTE.—Mr. C. B. Clarke's salary for the broken portion of the month of May, during which he was inspector, was drawn in Calcutta. + My travelling allowance from June remained undrawn at the close of the year.
Travelling charges† ...	798 4 0	0 0 0	798 4 0	
Office charges (including rent, salaries and contingencies) ...	4,739 14 5	0 0 0	4,739 14 5	
Deputy Inspectors—				
Salaries	14,706 3 6	0 0 0	14,706 3 6	
Travelling charges ...	7,628 5 6	0 0 0	7,628 5 6	
Peons and contingencies	717 4 3	0 0 0	717 4 3	
Instruction (including all charges entered in Return No. 24)	1,23,135 3 6	1,46,917 0 8	2,67,052 4 2	
Rewards (not included under the head "Instruction")	0 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,350 0 0	
Scholarships—				
Minor	2,860 6 0	0 0 0	2,860 6 0	
Vernacular	7,207 14 8	43 4 0	7,251 2 8	
Others	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Remuneration of Examiners (not included under the head "Instruction")	500 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	
Building charges (not included under the head "Instruction")	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Government Schools... ..	899 5 3	580 0 0	1,479 5 3	
Aided Schools	2,219 8 0	2,219 8 0	4,439 0 0	
Book Agencies	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Miscellaneous	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	
Total	1,77,070 10 5	1,49,109 12 8	3,26,180 7 1	

INSPECTION WORK.—I have under me twelve deputy inspectors. The amount of their work, as well as the cost of the inspecting agency of the division, is given in the subjoined tables. I myself visited all my districts except Sylhet and Cachar during the portion of the year I have been in charge of the office.

*Repts of Inspectors of Schools.**Inspection charges in the South-East Division, 1869-70.*

	Salaries.	Travelling charges.	Office Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Inspector of Schools, South-East Division	11,608 5 4	798 4 0	2,091 2 5	2,648 12 0	17,146 7 9
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Barisal ...	1,100 0 0	666 11 0	44 0 0	79 10 0	1,890 5 0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2,400 0 0	646 9 6	242 8 8	31 6 0	3,320 8 2
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,090 0 0	558 5 0	43 9 6	32 0 0	1,723 14 6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,200 0 0	893 6 0	48 0 0	59 10 0	2,201 0 0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,101 2 11	800 1 0	44 0 7	11 10 0	1,956 14 6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,111 9 3	424 0 0	39 1 6	108 8 0	1,683 2 9
" " " " " " " " " " " "	600 0 0	546 8 0	48 0 0	13 0 0	1,207 8 0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	432 8 0	664 10 0	12 0 0	6 9 0	1,115 2 0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,800 0 0	351 10 0	48 0 0	43 0 0	2,242 10 0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,300 0 0	691 6 0	52 0 0	25 0 0	2,068 6 0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,170 15 4	575 7 0	48 0 0	46 8 0	1,840 14 4
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,400 0 0	809 12 0	48 0 0	35 0 0	2,292 12 0
Total	26,314 8 10	8,426 9 6	2,808 6 8	3,140 0 0	40,689 9 0

*South-East Division, Mr. Clark.**Expenditure of Deputy Inspectors in the South-East Division for 1869-70.*

Grade.	Date of appointment of each incumbent as Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Name.	Present situation.	Salary actu- ally drawn during the year ending 31st March 1870.	Travelling and halting allowances actually drawn during the year.	REMARKS.
1st Grade	...	Babu Baikuntha Náth Sen...	Dy. Insp., Birkampur ...	Rs. As. P. 2,400 0 0	Rs. As. P. 646 9 6	
• 2nd Grade	{ 26th Jan. 1863 ... 15th May 1863 ... 1st July 1865 ... 13th May 1862 ...	Babu Srináth Bhadra ...	Dy. Insp., Faridpur ...	401 9 3	59 8 0	
		" Tárák Náth Sen ...	" Mymensingh, E. ...	1,800 0 0	351 10 0	
		" Nava Kisor Sen ...	" Sylhet & Cachar ...	1,400 0 0	809 12 0	
		" Amrita Lal Gupta ...	" ...	432 8 0	64 0 0	
3rd Grade	{ 17th Nov. 1865... 1st July 1865... 1st " " " 1st " " " June 1866... 24th Aug. 1867... "	Babu Kailás Chandra Sen ...	Dy. Insp., Chittagong ...	370 0 0	137 14 0	
		" Uma Kisor Ray ...	" Comilla ...	1,200 0 0	893 6 0	
		" Prabhát Chandra Sen ...	" Mymensingh, W. ...	1,300 0 0	691 6 0	
		" Nanda Lal Sen ...	" Noakhali ...	1,170 15 4	575 7 0	
		" Akhay Kumár Sen ...	" Dacca ...	264 8 3	28 0 0	
		" Sárada Prasád Ráy ...	" Barisal ...	812 13 0	528 4 0	
		" Gaur Mohan Basák ...	Teacher, Dacca College ...	287 3 0	138 7 0	
		" Bidyádhár Dás ...	Head Clerk, Insp.'s Office ...	836 10 8	772 1 0	
		" Raj Mohan Dé ...	" ...	710 0 0	364 8 0	
		" Sarat Chandra Sen ...	Teacher, Aided School ...	720 0 0	420 7 0	
		" Mohan Chand Basák... U. Luh ...	" Khaja Abdool Gan- hi's School ... Dy. Insp., Khasiya Hills ...	0 0 0 600 0 0	600 10 0 546 8 0	
		Total	Total	14,706 3 6	7,628 5 6	

*Reports of Inspectors of Schools.**Work of Deputy Inspectors in the South-East Division for 1869-70.*

NAME OF DEPUTY INSPECTOR.	District.	Number of Schools under inspection.	Number of visits paid to Schools.	Number of miles travelled over.	Number of Books sold.	Price of Books sold.
						Rs. As. P.
Babu Baikuntha Náth Sen ...	Bikrampur ...	89	272	2,726		
„ Amrita Lál Gupta ...	Manikganj ...	38	198	2,845		
„ Mohun Chand Basák ...	„	„	„	„		
„ Srináth Bhadrá ...	Faridpur ...	65	169	2,154		
„ Raj Mohan Dé ...	„	„	„	„		
„ Tarák Náth Sen ...	Mymensingh, E.	87	170	1,334	987	376 12 0
„ Nava Kisor Sen ...	Sylhet & Cachar	37	103	3,257	3,529	1,550 8 0
„ Gaur Mohon Basák ...	„	„	„	„		
„ Saradáprasád Ráy ...	Barisal ...	73	152	2,091½		
„ Kailás Chandra Sen ...	„	„	„	„		
„ Sarat Chandra Sen ...	Chittagong ...	44	160	3,304½	350	203 8 6
„ Una Kisor Ráy ...	Comilla ...	49	147	3,531½	2,170	724 3 6
„ Akhayá Kumar Sen ...	„	„	„	„		
„ Bidáyáthar Dás ...	Dacca ...	117	222	3,090½		
„ Probhát Chandra Sen ...	Mymensingh, W.	40	189	2,609	1,072	580 12 6
„ Nanda Lál Sen ...	Noakhali ...	34	171	2,351	1,080	432 5 0
„ U. Luh ...	Khasi Hills ...	56	131	1,742		
Total ...	... ..	729	2,084	31,039	9,188	3,868 1 6

In explanation of the smallness of the amount incurred for the inspector's travelling charges, I may explain that I had not at the end of the year drawn my travelling allowance for July and subsequent months.

The department sustained a loss in the death of Babu Amrita Lál Gupta, the deputy inspector of schools for Manikganj, during the year under review. I saw very little of his work, but he bore the character of an able and conscientious public servant.

The several deputy inspectors deserve credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties during the year, but I must enter my strong protest against the way in which the services of deputy inspectors are year by year taken up by the Revenue Department for tax assessment purposes. So far as this division is concerned, the matter has now reached the dimensions of a serious grievance. Last year no less than three of the deputy inspectors of this division received assessorships,

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and I have already heard of four who intend applying for these appointments this year. The deputy inspector of Faridpur is one of these, and if he is successful, the next will be the fourth year during which he has been absent from his educational duties. These revenue appointments injure the educational department in two ways—first, because it becomes necessary to replace the deputy inspector whose services have been transferred by a *locum tenens* of inferior qualifications; and secondly, because these transfers tend to make the subordinate educational service appear a stepping-stone to the subordinate executive service. Nothing could be more impolitic than to encourage such an idea, for if departmental experience is of any value, transfers from two such widely-different branches of the public service as the educational and the subordinate executive must tend to weaken both, to say nothing of the effect on the former service of having its subordinates dissatisfied with their position, and contracting the habit of looking away from their own department for promotion. I am not at all satisfied that the subordinate ranks of the educational service, taking into consideration their position, education, and wants, would be found to suffer much by comparison with the holders of similar appointments in England and Scotland, or that any cause of dissatisfaction would exist, if it were clearly understood that the educational and subordinate executive services are collateral and thoroughly distinct. The rate of remuneration given to these income tax assessors would appear moreover, from the following circumstance, to be inadequately large. Among the assessors appointed to the Dacca division last year was my third clerk, a man serving on Rs. 30 a month. He had been three years in my office, and had risen from Rs. 20 to 30 after that period of service, and I need hardly therefore say that he would have jumped at the appointment, if it had been offered to him on a salary of Rs. 40 or 50 instead of Rs. 200 a month.

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The educational institutions of this division may be divided as follows:—

Government schools.	Khasi schools.
Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Circle schools.	

I shall proceed to report on each of these classes in order, but before commencing beg to submit the subjoined table of educational results for the year as regards the opening of schools and the enrolment of scholars. You will perceive that in spite of the unfavorable character of the year a decided advance has been made.

Class of Schools.	NUMBER AT THE END OF 1868-69.		NUMBER AT THE END OF 1869-70.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools ...	41	2,676	43	3,073
Aided schools ...	313	14,132	292	12,388
Circle schools ...	156	6,093	165	6,146
Khasi schools ..	57	*	56	890
Unaided schools ...	76	2,732	132	5,449
Total ...	643	25,933	688	27,946

* Not ascertainable in this office records.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—The following is a statement of the Government schools in this division, and I shall in my report take them class by class:—

Schools for Boys.		Number of institutions.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	RECEIPTS.	
					From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
I.	High schools	1	32.58	25.53	2,297 0 11	1,954 0 0
	Higher class, English	8	1,511.11	1,161.872	19,072 5 6	24,937 12 6
II.	Normal schools	6	323.46	2,058.58	23,201 3 1	525 12 9
Model schools.	Middle class, vernacular	13	640	493.3	4,901 8 10	1,863 6 3
	Lower class, vernacular	13	280	173	2,758 4 2	115 0 0
	Middle class, English	2	27	23	1,012 15 0	300 0 0
Total		43	2,814.15	2,133.986	53,213 5 6	29,695 15 6

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I. HIGH SCHOOL AND HIGHER CLASS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS —

The following is a tabulated statement of the high school and higher class Government schools in this division:—

Names.	Grade.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1870.	Monthly average on the rolls during 1869-70.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly cost to Government of each student's education.	Number who passed the entrance examination in 1869.	Percentage of monthly average on rolls who passed.
Barisal ...	Excellent	355	312	240	Rs. As. P. 0 9 9½	5	1½
Chittagong. { College depart- School depart- ment }	Good ...	222	237.58	171.67	1 3 11	16	6½
Comilla ...	Bad ...	144	113	93.24	2 1 10	...	...
Faridpur ...	Improving	125	108	81	2 3 11	2	1½
Mymensingh ...	Excellent	340	289.6	244.832	0 11 1	11	1½
Noakhali ...	Fair ...	111	90.5	74.2	2 11 7	2	1½
Silchar ...	Good ...	167	17½	120	0 14 11	1	1½
Sylhet ...	Fair ...	195	220	163	0 14 5	3	1½
Total ...		1,659	1,543.69	186.925	...	40	

There is an increase of two schools of this description during the year. These are the Sylhet school and the college departments of the school at Chittagong. The Chittagong school was made a high school in January 1869, and the college and school departments have been throughout entered separately in the returns. I proceed to notice the schools in detail.

BARISAL.—This school again shows an increase in attendance. The number stood at the close of the year at 355, to 327 on 31st March 1869. The head master, Babu Gaur Náráyan Ráy, is deserving of all praise. The surplus funds of the school amounted at the close of the year to more than Rs. 1,300, out of which the head master got a bonus of Rs. 300 and the second master one of Rs. 200 for meritorious services. The other masters were allowed no bonus, and two of them were moreover deprived of their personal allowances for insubordinate conduct.

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CHITTAGONG.—Except that it has raised the general character of the school, producing an unprecedented result at the last entrance examination, the college department of this the only high school in the division cannot be said to have fulfilled the expectations that were entertained at the time of its formation. When the Queen's and zillah schools were combined, it was anticipated that the united institution would become the popular one of the district, and in time self-supporting. During the year under review, however, a private school, called the "Albert School," has been started in opposition, which, by reason of its very low fees, has attracted away a great number of boys. At the time of my visit to Chittagong this school had no less than 274 names on the rolls, while the Government school had only 200. The fees are fixed at Rs. 1-8 for the first two classes and Re. 1 for all the others, except the last section of all, the boys in which pay 12 annas. With such a scale of fees the Government school could not possibly enter into competition; but I do not think the "Albert" will last. It is very uncomfortably lodged, and the discipline is so bad that there is very little chance of its earning any name at the entrance examination. On the occasion of my visit no less than 120 boys were absent. At present the local committee take a gloomy view of the prospects of the college department, and suggest the probability of having to apply for an additional assignment. When I inspected the school there were four students in the second year class and nine only in the first, notwithstanding that at the entrance examination 18 boys had passed from Chittagong and two from Noakhali. No new admissions having been taken in the law department, no first year class was formed, and the second year class numbered 22 of the 27 students mentioned by Mr. C. B. Clarke in last year's report. At the close of the year the school department contained 187 boys, against 278 at the close of the preceding year. In consequence of the

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diminution in the attendance, the house that was hired for the Mirahaya and normal schools (*vide* last year's report) has been given up, and all the classes are now accommodated in the school-house.

COMILLA.—The school has improved as regards attendance very considerably during the year under review. The number on the rolls on the last day of the year was 144, against 95 on the 31st March 1869. In the entrance examination no boy passed from this school, although at the time of my visit in August there were two who appeared to me to have a chance of passing. I was sorry to find that the discipline of the school was thoroughly ~~bad~~ and in particular that the practice about promotion according to the results of the class examinations was extremely lax. I found that the possibility of boys electing to leave the school in preference to remaining in the same class for two successive years was allowed to enter into the question of their promotion. This would alone be sufficient to account for the retrogression of the school, for the rigid withholding of promotion from boys who have not passed the class examinations satisfactorily is the most effective method of coercion an Indian teacher has it in his power to use. I spoke strongly on the subject to the head master, and trust that some good result will be observable next year. The Comilla school suffers a good deal at present from the rivalry of one or two private institutions in the town, but it has no right to do so, for none of these is such as need cause a really good Government school any fear.

FARIDPUR.—I am happy to be able to report a decided improvement in this school. The number on the rolls has increased from 104 to 125, and two boys passed at the entrance examination, one in the first division and the other in the second. The former obtained a third grade junior scholarship. The school-house was destroyed by fire on the 28th of April, with •

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almost every thing it contained, except about half the library. Since then it has been held in a hired house in the town. A subscription has been set on foot to provide for half the cost of a masonry school-house, but as yet the donations aggregate Rs. 2,321-8 only, of which Rs. 1,230 have been realized. It was originally proposed to raise Rs. 4,000 from local subscriptions, but that has been found impossible, and I imagine that a tolerably commodious building might be put up for Rs. 5,000.

MYMENSINGH.—The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 340, against 305 at the end of 1868-69, and 311 at the end of 1867-68. There is also a clear increase of Rs. 412-4-3 in the income from fees and fines. The two new class rooms noticed in last annual report have been completed. One of the zemindars of the district, Babu Rájendra Kisor Ráy Chaudhurí, has been paying since last July a subscription of Rs. 20 a month to the school funds. The native gentlemen of the place take a great interest in the school, and the local committee's sub-report contains quite a long list of special prizes. Eleven boys passed at the last entrance examination, and in a word the school has fully kept up its long-standing character.

NOAKHALL.—The following table of attendance, for which I am indebted to the Local Committee of Public Instruction, will show how the school has been steadily improving for the last four years :—

1866-67	{	From this district	...	...	...	...	14
		From other districts	67
		Total	81
1867-68	{	From this district	20
		From other districts	53
		Total	73

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1868-69	...	{	From this district	22
			From other districts	72
			Total	<u>94</u>
1869-70	...	{	From this district	37
			From other districts	...	...	...	...	74
			Total	...	...	...	...	<u>111</u>

The above table exhibits the numbers with which each of the four last official years closed. What is even more noticeable than the total increase in the number of students, is the increase in the proportion of natives of the Noakhali district. A great impetus was given to the school by the result of the last entrance examination, in which, for the first time in the history of the institution, a boy passed in the first division and got a junior scholarship. Three of the four Noakhali boys to whom I awarded vernacular scholarships at last examination took their admission in the Government school in preference to coming to Dacca, and I was told when at Noakhali that this was in consequence of the name the school had obtained from the result of the last university entrance examination.

The Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Noakhali makes the following remarks at the conclusion of his sub-report :—

“I think it should be brought to the notice of the Government that their present budget rules are a direct incentive to what is, in my opinion, needless expenditure. The rule, at any rate as understood by your department, is that unless sums received within the financial year are spent before the close of the year, they lapse. They cannot be invested, deposited, or put by in any way to form an endowment for future use. The school loses the benefit of them altogether. The local committee, in consequence of this rule, have this year (as in former years, and as I see from the reports is done in other districts,) recommended the payment of Rs. 710, or about one-sixth of the total annual cost of the school, as rewards to the masters. I think this expenditure was

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“unnecessary, for though the conduct of the masters has been uniformly
 “good, still they have not done any such extraordinarily good service as
 “to entitle them to a bonus of over 16 per cent. on their salaries. Yet
 “the committee were compelled to spend the money in this way, or
 “else lose it altogether.

“The director’s reading of the rule appears to come to this, that expen-
 “diture in investments is not expenditure within the meaning of the rule ;
 “and if the reading is correct (which I am inclined to doubt), I think
 “the rule should be modified, so as to allow committees to invest sums
 “they cannot profitably spend during the year.”

I reproduce these remarks, because I agree with Mr. Whinfield in thinking that a modification of the budget rules, such as he suggests, would be productive of great benefit. At the same time I have perfect confidence in the departmental reading of the rule as it stands, and I must protest against the idea that its present operation leads to any needless expenditure of public money. The distribution of surplus funds, objected to by the Secretary, received my recommendation because the school had shown a marked improvement during the last year, and that improvement was entirely attributable to the industry of the teachers. In Comilla, where the same reasons for conferring rewards did not appear to exist, I declined to endorse a similar recommendation of the local committee, and the surplus funds of the school were allowed to lapse. In the case of Barisal, too, I declined to recommend rewards to the junior teachers, and consequently Rs. 500 only out of more than Rs. 1,300 were expended in that way.

SILCHAR.—The deputy commissioner of Cachar is the secretary and manager of this school. The year under review shows an increase of from 152 to 167 in the number of pupils, and the income from fees was Rs. 1,532, or Rs. 100 more than it was in the preceding year. One boy out of four passed the entrance examination. The masonry school-house has not yet been erected.

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SYLHET.—This school was established on the 1st of May. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 195. Three out of six candidates passed the entrance examination, one in the first division and two others in the second, and this is said to be the first time that any boy from a Sylhet school ever obtained a place in the first division. One or two instances of insubordination have recently occurred in the first class, which the local committee have dealt with rigorously; but the secretary justly complains that it is difficult to maintain discipline while there are two other schools in the town ready to receive students who leave the Government school from pique or other insufficient reasons.

II. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—With the district of Pubna one of my subsidiary normal schools was transferred to the north central division. I have now got altogether six normal schools, viz. the Dacca normal school, the subsidiary normal schools at Mymensingh and Chittagong, the Nongsolia (Cherrapunji) normal school, the Rangamatia normal school, and the female normal school at Dacca. I shall report on these in succession.

The Dacca Normal School shows a marked improvement in attendance during the year under review. The number of pupils on the 31st March was 127, against 100 at the end of the last year. Last year, however, appears to have been an exceptionally poor one, for which I find no very good reasons assigned.

Twenty-six students received appointments as teachers during the year. Besides these some 20 others have left the school, about whose present whereabouts no information is forthcoming, although it is suspected that they have obtained teacherships. The head master again complains of the managers of mofussil schools appointing teachers who have obtained no normal school certificate, and his complaint would appear to be well founded; for of the 26 pupils that passed out this year, nine only obtained

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situations in the Dacca district, whereas all, or nearly all, the mofussil teachers in Dacca are ex-students of the normal school. I shall for the future endeavour to correct this by insisting on the managers of the mofussil aided schools appointing certificated pandits. The existence of the condition specified in paragraph 10 of the present form of sanction of grants-in-aid give me, I think, power to do this.

The Subsidiary Normal School at Mymensingh and Chittagong.—In the Mymensingh school the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 34, and 10 pupils obtained teacherships during the year, all but one in the Mymensingh district. A third-year student of the school obtained the third place at the general normal school examination,—a result exceedingly creditable to the teachers. The head pandit of this school, Babu Ram Kumar Banurji, bears a very high character.

The normal school at Chittagong has not fulfilled the hopes that were entertained of it at the time of its transfer from Comilla. There were only 16 boys on the rolls on the last day of the year. Only one third-year student passed the examination last year, obtaining a very low place in the third division, but he had not got any appointment up to the date of my visit in February. I was struck, on the occasion of my visit, with the poverty of the school, and was on the point of recommending its removal from Chittagong when I received a letter from my predecessor, Mr. C. B. Clarke, in which he stated that his object in removing the normal school to Chittagong was not so much to educate new teachers as to improve the condition of the teachers already employed in the schools in the interior of the district. Of this object I had previously no idea, and nothing had been done in furtherance of it; the more especially as the deputy inspector of schools for the district had left his work to become income tax assessor at Comilla, and was succeeded

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by a temporary incumbent, who probably knew nothing of Mr. Clarke's policy. I shall during the current year, make vigorous endeavours to induce the mofussil teachers of Chittagong to enter the school. I am not at all so well satisfied with the head pandit of this school as I am with the head pandit of the school at Mymensingh. He appears to be deficient both in temper and zeal, and indeed the propriety of retaining him in his present position is matter for consideration. The following table will show the result of the late general normal school examination as regards the Calcutta, Hugli, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Chittagong normal schools :—

Schools.	PUPILS PASSED.			Total.
	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	
Calcutta	1	16	26	43
Hugli	7	29	38	74
Dacca	1	29	45	75
Mymensingh ... ..	...	8	16	24
Chittagong ... ..	...	4	3	10
Total ...	...	...	...	226

The Nongsolia (Cherrapunji) Normal School.—There were 116 boys on the rolls at the close of the year, against 140 at the close of 1868-69. One master and three mistresses were sent out to teach in female schools in three villages in the interior. Mr. Roberts, the head master, reports that the thirst of the Khasias for knowledge is growing rapidly. He says he finds them deficient in mathematical talent, but that their progress in English is satisfactory. There seems to be no immediate prospect of the Khasias conquering their old aversion to the plains and coming down to enter into competition with the Bengalis

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for appointments. Last year a meteorological observer was sanctioned for Shillong, and the appointment was offered to a deserving pupil of the Cherra school, who gladly accepted it. Being informed, however, that he would have to proceed to Calcutta to be under Mr. Blanford for a few months, he at once retracted his acceptance of the post, and was even proof against an offer of Rs. 20 per mensem for his board and lodging expenses.

The Rangamatia school.—This school is entered in the returns as a normal school. It is intended to teach the hill boys, and also to train up a number of these boys to become teachers. As a training school it is in its infancy. At the close of the year under review there were 41 pupils on the rolls, of whom 22 were Chakwahs, 3 Tipperas, 15 Hill Burmese, and 1 Muhammudan.

The Female Normal School at Dacca.—The Government grant of Rs. 150 per mensem to this school, which was for two years only, expired on the 31st December last. I submitted a scheme for the establishment of the school on a much larger scale, the principal features of which were the hiring of a commodious house on the river in which boarding accommodation could be afforded to the pupils who come from a distance, the appointment of a matron or head mistress in place of the pandit who at present superintends the school, and the placing of the whole institution under a committee of the English ladies of the station. I expected to be able, if suitable lodgings were provided for the pupils, with the same arrangements as regarded privacy that they were accustomed to at home, to secure a superior class. At present, there being no boarding accommodation in the school, pupils who come from a distance have to remove with their families to Dacca, and consequently, like the natives of Dacca, demand high salaries when they go out to teach, and such salaries as can only

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be guaranteed in sadr stations. The germ of my scheme was that the pupils should not have to remove with their families to Dacca, but should, after their course of instruction in the normal school was ended, return to their homes and open schools in their own villages, which they could do on almost nominal salaries. My scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 150 per mensem, and although it received your approval and that of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India threw it out on the ground of the state of embarrassment of the public finances. Subsequently the Government of Bengal ordered the continuance of the previous grant of Rs. 150. At the close of the year there were 20 pupils on the rolls of the school, of whom 18 were Christians and two Dhopanies, and five teachers were sent out during the year to Calcutta, Rungpur, Dinajpur, and Tipperah. There were at the commencement of the year nine Byraginis on the rolls, and Mr. Clarke turned off six of these, who were ascertained to be women of abandoned character. I subsequently removed the three others as I heard whispers against them, and I was determined that the character of the pupils should be above suspicion. •

III. GOVERNMENT MODEL SCHOOLS.—There are 26 of these schools, as follows :— •

One in Faridpur.—At Ghoshpur. The numbers of this school have fallen off slightly during the year. The head pandit was removed by me during the year for incompetence. •

One in Dacca.—This is the practising school of the normal school. The year closed with 140 pupils on its rolls.

Two in Noakhali.—One at Harispur and the other at Sagardi.

The former school is getting on very well, and the present munsif takes much interest in it ; but I am unable to report very

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favorably of the latter. The deputy inspector suggests its removal to another part of the island.

Two in West Mymensingh, at Malakucha and Kayrakuri. These are Garo schools; the former was at Bhyadhangar, some three and a half miles from the hill, but during the year under review it was moved up to a Hajun's house at a point about a mile from the nearest Tila in the Seopur Hills. The result of this has been that the Muhammadan boys have left the school and been replaced by hill boys. On the 31st March 1869 the school contained two Hindus, thirteen Muhammadans, and five Rajbunsis. At the close of the year under review it contained fourteen Hajuns, five Bunsis, and one Kuch. The Kayrakuri school is the one that appeared in last year's report under the name of Someschar. Sanction was obtained late in the year to remove the school from Do Narini to Kayrakuri so as to be more among the Hajuns, and I trust that by the time of next annual report a decided improvement in the attendance of hill boys will be perceptible.

In East Mymensingh there are seven model schools. Of these one is the Hardinge school at the sudder station attached to the normal school as a practising school. The numbers of this really excellent school have increased 50 per cent. during the year under review, and eight boys out of sixteen candidates obtained vernacular scholarships at the late examination. The cost to Government of each pupil has fallen to six annas and eight pies. Great credit is due to the head master, Babu Dina Náth Ghosh, whose industry has been great; but the value of the supervision of the worthy head pandit of the normal school must not be lost sight of. The Hardinge school building, for the completion of which Rs. 546 was granted by Government, was finished during the year. The public works supervisor refused to adopt this office estimate, and I consequently

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put the work into the hands of the head pandit of the normal school, and the result was that not only was the work done thoroughly well for the money (I inspected it during its progress and after its completion), but a saving was effected sufficient to metal the road through the school compound.

The model school at Ghoshgao has slightly fallen off during the last year, the attendance having decreased to twenty-two Hindus, four Muhammadans, and three Hadis (Garos). This school has supplied several students to the Mymensingh normal school, and it is hoped that their services may in time be available in spreading education in the hills. The five remaining model schools of East Mymensingh are those at Baligao, Haluaghat, Shofur, Pharangpara, and Bhurunga. The first, second, fourth, and fifth of these are close to the Garo Hills, and the third within them. The Baligao school contains five Hindus, seven Muhammadans, twelve Hajuns, and two Hill Garos. The climate of this place is exceedingly bad, and no less than six teachers were sent to it during the year under review. The present teacher is an ex-student of the Narandohar school, trained in the Mymensingh normal school, and there is a good chance of his remaining. The school has been improving rapidly since his appointment. The Haluaghat school shows an improved attendance. It contains fourteen Hindus, two hill Garos, one Muhammadan, and nine Hadis, against five Hindus, eight Muhammadans, and five Hadis of last year. The Shofur school contains two Hill Garos, three Hajuns, and eight Banaes, against twelve pupils of last year. The Pharangpara school shows a decrease in attendance. It contains one Hill Garo, eighteen Hajuns, two Muhammadans, and a Hindu, against twenty-seven of last year. The Bhurunga school contains thirteen Manipuris and three Hajuns, against twenty-one Manipuris and eight Hajuns of last year. The boys in this school

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have not made such rapid progress as those in the other Garo schools, but this is easily accounted for by the superior difficulty Manipuri boys have in acquiring Bengali, which is to them a totally new language.

In Sylhet there are three model schools at Bhattra, Bramandhora, and Raja's Bazar. The attendance of the Bhattra school has increased by two only, but I have already mentioned the circumstances as regards epidemic, under which no further improvement could reasonably have been looked for. The Bramandhora and Raja's Bazar schools have likewise shown no very appreciable progress or decline. Four of the boys attending the latter school are Tipperas, and the deputy inspector states that two other Tippera boys, who lately left the school, are understood to have obtained employment as teachers in their hills. If this be really true, it is exceedingly encouraging, for all efforts to introduce education into the Tippera hills have hitherto failed.

Three Model Schools of Cachar are those at Binnakandi, Krishnapur, and Khyralpur, and they are all lower class vernacular schools. The Binnakandi school suffered for some time from the negligence of its pandit, who was finally dismissed. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 25, against 19 of the previous year. The boys are all Manipuris. The Krishnapur school is doing well, and shows also an increase of six students. It contained at the close of the year 11 low caste Hindus and nine Manipuris. The Khyralpur school shows an increase on the previous year of eight boys. All the pupils of this school are Manipuris.

There are four Model Schools in Chittagong, at the villages of Harbang, Pahartali, Kumiria, and Koerbill. The two first were intended to be Mugh schools, and had at the end of the year 6

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and 32 Mugh boys on their respective rolls, the total numbers being 17 and 43. The two others are attended solely by Hindus and Muhammadans. The Kumiria school was originally at Ramu, but having been replaced by an aided school was transferred under your order dated 5th July 1869.

Lastly, in Barisal, there are three model schools at Sahebganj, Manka, and Dhania. The first did well during the year under review, and passed one boy at the vernacular scholarship examination. The schools at Manka and Dhania have not shown much progress. They are in the south of the Shabazpur island, and I have already mentioned how they suffered from the epidemic fever and cholera that devastated the neighbourhood after the May cyclone.

IV. GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—Besides the schools just enumerated there are in my division two schools of the above designation, which, though strictly speaking model or pioneer schools, are shown separately in the returns, inasmuch as they teach English and are moreover boarding schools. They are the Manikserri and Brindrabun schools in zillah Chittagong. The head master of the Manikserri school is a Mugh, but his knowledge of English is defective. Mang Raja, a good friend to the school, and who used to contribute Rs. 10 monthly to it, died during the year, and his subscription is being kept up by his son. The head master of the Brindrabun school was convicted of embezzlement during the year. He has been succeeded by a Rajbunsi, who gives satisfaction. The Bhomonij Raja contributes Rs. 20 a month to this school.

I come now to the second class of educational institutions in my division, namely—

AIDED SCHOOLS.—The number of aided schools and scholars attending them has decreased very considerably during the year.

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under review. The following table compares the results of this year and last zilla by zilla :—

Name of sub-division.	NUMBER OF AIDED SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN AIDED SCHOOLS.	
	31st March 1869.	31st March 1870.	31st March 1869.	31st March 1870.
Barisal	47	45	2,230	2,044
Bikrampur	28	28	1,817	1,898
Chittagong	23	17	921	656
Comilla	26	27	910	852
Dacca... ..	38	37	2,184	1,525
Faridpur	37	36	1,132	1,417
Manikgunj	21	20	1,018	881
Mymensingh, East ...	35	33	1,324	1,261
Mymensingh, West ...	22	20	870	793
Noakhali	18	15	477	364
Sylhet & Cachar ...	18	14	1,189	669
Total ...	313	292	14,432	12,388

The decrease in the number of pupils is proportionately greater than the decrease in the number of schools. The change is however to a certain extent more apparent than real. The Dacca Pogose School, which has for a long time received no assistance from the state, has been transferred this year from the list of aided to that of unaided schools. This change will account for 610 out of the number of boys by which the third column of the above statement exceeds the fourth. Again, it must not be forgotten that the end of last year saw two large aided mission schools working at Sylhet, whereas, at the commencement of the year under review, these schools were deprived of aid and a Government school established. This change will account for 360 boys. Also in consequence of the high rate of the fees at the Government school at Chittagong and the Mirhaya aided institutions at Puttia, also under the management of the Secretary

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to the Local Committee of Public Instruction, two new private schools have been established in the town of Chittagong, which have drawn off pupils from the Mirhaya and several other aided schools in the neighbourhood. Lastly, the generally unfavorable character of the year must not be overlooked.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS.—The circle schools of this district are not exactly what they were intended to be under Mr. Woodrow's original scheme, for they do not anywhere collect 120 boys, and several of them have opened in places where indigenous schools did not previously exist. Still they are at present a very useful class of schools that I should be very sorry to see done away with, as they appear to approach in some slight degree nearer to mass schools than grant-in-aid schools do. No new circles have been opened during the year under review, but seven new schools have been affiliated to existing circles.

KHASIYA SCHOOLS.—The schools in the Khasiya Hills have a sum of Rs. 500 per mensem granted them by Government, and are under the direct management of the Welsh missionaries. The number of schools has decreased from 57 to 56 during the year under review.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.—The increase in the number of private unaided schools is remarkable. In East Mymensingh, hitherto a backward district, the increase has been from 15 to 32. In Faridpur and West Mymensingh the number of private schools increased from 5 to 10 in each sub-division, in Manikganj from five to thirteen, in Bikrampur from one to eleven; while in Noakhali, a district perhaps the most backward in the division, and in which no private schools previously existed, no less than four have started up.

Before leaving the head of educational institutions, I must not omit to notice three classes of schools which, although falling

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under one or other, and sometimes more than one, of the divisions noted above, call obviously for special report. These are:—

(a.) Girls' schools (including the Dacca zenana agency).

(b.) Night schools.

(c.) Pathsala or village schools.

(a.) GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—The returns of the year show a small advance in the number of girls under tuition, but the figures bear such a very small proportion to the population of my division that the improvement may well be considered inappreciable. The year closed with six Khasiy agirls' schools, sixteen aided and nine unaided schools in the plains, and eleven schools attached to the circles. The pupils numbered 527 Bengali girls and forty-three Khasiyas. The number of schools last year was thirty-one in the plains and five in the Khasiya hills, and the number of pupils was 464 to the former and sixty-five to the latter.

The school at Comilla, that was superintended by Mrs. Richardson, and which Mr. C. B. Clarke reported last year to have fallen off since her departure, has been abolished. Two zenana mistresses were entertained for some time from the school funds, but that plan was in time given up. At present one mistress is retained for zenana tuition by some half a dozen of the native gentlemen of Comilla.

The complaint is still that in consequence of the prevalence of early marriages the girls that go to school are not left there long enough to derive any material and lasting benefit. A considerable number of the little girls in the schools are absolutely infants, whose mothers are very glad to hand them over to the school teacher to keep them out of mischief, but who do not learn, as one of my deputy inspectors remarks, "on an average a letter in a week."

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The zenana agency at Dacca, under Mrs. Livingstone, shows a decrease in the number of pupils from sixty-five to sixty-one. This decrease is however, I am persuaded, only temporary. The paid superintendent, Miss Roderick, left last November, and has not as yet been replaced, although there is a prospect of a competent superintendent joining the agency immediately. The teachers also behaved badly towards the close of the year, and had to be suspended; Mrs. Livingstone taking herself as many of the houses as she could conveniently visit. Mrs. Livingstone, however, informs me that the numbers in the zenana agencies may naturally be expected to fluctuate, as the same family seldom takes lessons for two years together, and often for two or three months only. The best thanks of the department are due to Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone for the great efforts they are making in the very up-hill and thankless work of female education in this country.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The night schools of my division are three in number; two in Noakhali and one in Dacca. They are attended almost exclusively by the apprentices of the courts and the zemindari cutcherries, and can therefore hardly be said to be fulfilling the object with which they were started. English is taught in all of them. •

PATHSALAS OR VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—By its order No. 1889, dated 15th May 1869, the local Government sanctioned the general extension of the pathsala system throughout Bengal.

The system was not in all its details applicable to this division, and a modified form of it was adopted, whereby stipends of Rs. 5 each were bestowed on village teachers of approved qualifications. None of the agreements which characterised Babu Bhúdev Mukhurji's system were taken. Eight of these schools were established, but one closed again before the end of the year. Although one or two would persist in trying to struggle up to

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the vernacular scholarship standard, these patshalas showed, as a general rule, a greater tendency to become mass schools than any other class of schools in the division. They have been entered in the returns throughout as lower class aided schools.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The following tables show the result of the last entrance examination as regarded the higher class schools in this division :—

Result of the Entrance Examination of the Government Schools in the South-East Division, December 1869.

Number of Schools.	Zillah Schools.	Number of candidates who appeared at the examination.	NUMBER PASSED.			
			First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
1	Chittagong...	.....	4	10	2	16
2	Mymensingh	.....	4	4	7	11
3	Barisal	.....	4	1	...	5
4	Sylhet	1	2	...	3
5	Faridpur	1	1	...	2
6	Noakhali	1	...	1	2
7	Silchar	1	1
8	Comilla
	Total	15	18	7	40

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Result of the Entrance Examination of Private Higher Class Schools in the South-East Division, December 1869.

Private Schools.		Number of candidates who appeared at the examination.	NUMBER PASSED.			
			First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
IN DACCA	Pogose school, un-aided.	.....	4	12	6	22
	Ghani Miah's, un-aided.	.....	...	4	2	6
	Bangala Bazar, aided.	.....	...	1	2	3
	Brahma, unaided...	.....	...	1	...	1
	Gregory's, unaided	.....	...	...	1	1
IN BIKRAMPUR	Roail, aided ...	.....	...	...	1	1
	Tegoriya, aided ...	.....	...	1	1	1
IN MANIKGANJ	Kalipara, aided ...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Baliati, aided ...	.....	1	...	...	1
Total ...		.....	5	19	12	36

Arranged according to their merit-marks, assigning one mark for every boy passed in the third division, two marks for every boy passed in the second, and three marks for every boy passed in the first, the order of sequence is as follows:—

Schools.	Merit marks.
Pogose school	42
Chittagong school	34
Mymensingh school	23
Barisal school	14
Ghani Miah's school	10
Sylhet school	7
Faridpur school	5
Bangla Bazar school	4
Noakhali school	4
Baliati school	3
Brahma school	2
Tegoriya school	2
Silchar school	1
Gregory school	1
Roail school	1

} Equal.

} Equal.

} Equal.

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MINOR AND VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—The Jessore and Pubna examinations were conducted as if these districts had not been transferred, the marks being forwarded afterwards to the inspector of the north central division. Nine minor and twenty vernacular scholarships were set aside for those districts. The former were awarded by me and the latter by the inspector of the north central division.

The age for candidates was limited to sixteen years for both examinations, and it was the first year, so far as this division is concerned, in which a limitation of age was attempted. For the next examination you have authoritatively limited the ages to fourteen for four year vernacular and sixteen for minor scholarship candidates.

GRANT-IN-AID SYSTEM—MASS EDUCATION—FEMALE EDUCATION—CO-OPERATION.

Grant-in-aid system.—There does not seem to be such unanimity among the deputy inspectors this year in condemning the grant-in-aid system.

The deputy inspector of Barisal says: "Education has forced its way through this part of lower Bengal by the practical operation of the grant-in-aid rules;" and the following is from the report of the deputy inspector of schools of Sylhet and Cachar:—

"With the exception of the secretary to the aided English school at Bhatpara in Sylhet, whose conduct has already been reported to you, the secretaries in general have afforded me satisfaction with the manner in which they conducted their duties during the year under report."

The deputy inspector of Comilla states: "My thanks are due to the secretaries of almost all the schools in this district."

The deputy inspector of Faridpur pronounces the grant-in-aid system to be "very good," but not adapted to Faridpur,

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by reason of the poverty of the people and the absenteeism of the landlords.

The deputy inspector of Noakhali asks for more circle schools, but only on the ground of the poverty of the district.

The deputy inspector of West Mymensingh reports that "the grant-in-aid system is a good success with respect to rich populous villages, but a very bad one with respect to villages of the middle class of people. The schools," he goes on to say, "whose local subscriptions are paid by a rich manager or two, fare well in position all along from the time of establishment, but those which solely subsist upon the support of numerous subscribers suffer serious damages, as the number of subscribers generally falls off in course of time." He goes on to propose that pathsalas or village schools should be established in such villages in place of grant-in-aid schools.

The deputy inspector of East Mymensingh says nothing about the working of the system in his sub-division; but from the accounts he gives of the schools in detail, I infer that he is satisfied with it.

The deputy inspector of Chittagong would appear to be satisfied with the working of the system during the year under review, so far as his limited observation of three months could have enabled him to judge.

The only deputy inspectors who hold that the grant-in-aid system is radically a wrong one are the deputy inspectors of the three sub-divisions of the Dacca districts (Dacca, Manikganj, and Bikrampur).

The deputy inspector of Dacca says: "I believe any one who has had anything to do with the aided schools may justly remark that the grant-in-aid system does not suit this country; that it leads to fraud in payment, which no amount of vigilance on

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the part of the inspecting agency can suppress, and that it saps the foundation of morals; and to these must be added the fact that the Bengalis, such as form the managing committees of the aided schools, are not fit to be entrusted with the management of the school funds. The aided schools, as a rule, are not fulfilling the conditions under which they received grants from Government. No school, except the Jaydebpur middle class, credit the local subscriptions regularly. Some schools do not actually credit so much as they put in the accounts rendered every month to your office; while others credit them on paper long before receiving them in bright glittering cash. I have already mentioned to you in conversation that the son of the secretary of the ——— school, a respectable zemindar, has admitted that his father draws Government money in a manner which renders him liable to an offence punishable under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code. If this could be done by one who commands a good purse, what the poor secretaries do may be inferred easily. These, as well as the circumstances under which you have lately been pleased to insist on the resignation of the secretary of the Dhamrai school, tell a woeful tale regarding the manner in which schools receiving allowances under the grant-in-aid rules are managed." He afterwards advocates the substitution of circle schools for grant-in-aid schools.

The deputy inspector of Manikganj proposes increasing the number of circles, because in aided schools "practices of deceit on the part of the secretaries interfere, in many instances, with the advancement of the schools, notwithstanding the vigilant supervision of the inspecting officers."

The deputy inspector of Bikrampur considers the non-payment of subscriptions, false accounts, and so on, to be radical defects in the grant-in-aid system, and he advocates its abolition. He

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proposes a scheme whereby the money at present granted by Government with the schooling fees should be devoted to the maintenance of purely Government schools of various grades. He would reduce the present eighty-nine schools of Bikrampur to seventy-four, as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
2	Higher class English schools, at Rs. 100	200	0	0
12	Middle class English „ at „ 25	300	0	0
20	Middle class vernacular „ at „ 20	400	0	0
8	Girls' schools at „ 25	200	0	0
32	Lower class vernacular schools, at „ 8	256	0	0
Total ...		1,356	0	0

I am not prepared to agree with the deputy inspectors of Dacca in their condemnation of the working of the system in that district; far less to hold that it is theoretically as well as practically bad. During the year under review only four secretaries out of a total number of eighty-two were reported against by these three deputy inspectors, so that the cases of the year in which they had any right to presume fraud would appear, according to their own showing, to stand at a percentage of five only. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the deputy inspectors are not supposed to abstain from reporting in such cases, because full legal evidence is not forthcoming. The existence of a well-grounded suspicion of fraud, although supported by evidence insufficient to establish the charge in a criminal court, would justify my insisting on a change of secretary, or going up to you for the cancellation of the grant.

It appears to me that to say that the cases of fraud that occur in grant-in-aid schools are radical defects in the system, is tantamount to saying that the upper and middle classes of

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native society, which are fairly represented by the secretaries to grant-in-aid schools, are so utterly corrupt that co-operation with them on the part of Government is impracticable. The statement, too, that the system "saps the foundation of morals," appears to amount to the assertion that the morality of these classes exists only when unopposed to the temptations incident to positions of responsibility and trust. Such theories are contrary to my Indian experience. I believe that the co-operation evoked by the system has a very appreciable value, and that therefore the substitution of purely Government schools for aided ones would involve a serious loss.

Mass Education.—Although, however, the grant-in-aid system may be held to work well in regard to middle class education, I do not think there is any immediate prospect of its becoming an important agency for the education of the masses, for it is based on the principle of co-operation with those classes who treat mass education with indifference, and sometimes with active opposition. The whole history of education in Bengal would appear to show that the middle classes have resolutely stood aloof from the cause of the education of the masses, and that they have practically declined to exercise in its behalf the very powerful influence they have it in their power to bring to bear on it. This I think is the reason why the downward filtration of education is not to be expected to work in this country beyond a certain point. The filtering medium, so to speak, becomes choked, and education fails to percolate beyond the last stratum at which the laws of Indian social policy have ordained that education shall cease. The state of affairs is therefore very different in India from what it is in England, and I am satisfied that if the Government of this country intends to take active measures for the spread of education among the masses, it must be prepared to act by itself, and proceed by way of an education tax and the enactment of compulsory attendance.

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The following extract from the sub-report of one of my Deputy Inspectors furnishes a sad, but by no means overdrawn picture of the too fatally sure work wrought by the caste institution of their Aryan conquerors on the unfortunate aborigines of the country.

“The lower classes on the other hand, fettered as they are by numerous prejudices, consider it (*i.e.*, education) beyond their reach and capacity. They believe that they have been placed low in the scale of society by divine ordinance, and that they will ever continue to be so, even in spite of all their exertions to the contrary.”

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate how completely foreign the idea of mass education is to the notions of the upper and middle classes of this country than the way in which more than one of my deputy inspectors has in his sub-report mistaken the object and scope of the whole project. One Deputy Inspector says of one of his schools: “There are many students in this school who belong to the lower classes, and it is a pity that, as soon as they learn reading, writing, and arithmetic well, they leave the school.” Another Deputy Inspector, after expressing a hope that his small village school will soon attain the scholarship standard, says: “I believe that the amount of education which the Indian Government propose to give the masses is rather very little, the same being nothing beyond reading, writing, and a little arithmetic.” A third Deputy Inspector hopes for the time when children will be weaned from the fields. These gentlemen would appear to have got the idea that the Government propose giving the masses such education as will unfit them for following their ordinary occupations.

Female Education.—As regards female education in this division, I fear the prospects are in no way encouraging. There

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is, as I have already shown, some increase in the number of girls under tuition, and in the town of Dacca the zenana agency has its hands full of work; but, considering the small proportion the number of female pupils bears to the number that remains outside our schools, the work done is inappreciably small. The people of this division as a body have no idea of the importance of female education, not merely as regards the women themselves, but as regards the influence the education of the women of a country has on the upbringing of the men. They forget that to the women of a country is committed the task of the education of the children during their first and most impressionable years. "Female education," said the famous educational despatch of 1854, in words that cannot be reproduced too often, "is to receive the frank and cordial support of Government, *as by it a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men.*" No one who knows the conditions of early home education in both countries can be at a loss to explain how it is that the æsthetic faculty, which ministers so remarkably to the culture and refinement of the western nations, is among the natives of Bengal, taken as a class, dormant.

I may illustrate the difficulty of the problem of how to advance female education in this country by saying that no less than five solutions are suggested by my Deputy Inspectors in their sub-reports. These are, first, *girls' pathshalas*; second, *a payment by results system*; third, *the establishment of circles of instruction which the women and girls of the neighbourhood may attend*; fourth, *Government zenana agencies*; and fifth, *Government model schools for girls*. I am not satisfied of the general feasibility throughout the division of any of these schemes.

Co-operation.—I beg to return thanks to the following gentlemen for their co-operation during the year under review, and to

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remark that the department suffered a severe loss in the death of Babu Giris Chandra Ráy of Dhankora, who had shortly before received the thanks of the Government for his efforts in the cause of education :—

In Bikrampur.

Babu Kálí Kisor Guha,
 „ Srínáth Basu,
 „ Sasi Bhúshan Pál Chaudhurí,
 and the Kundu family of Bhaggoikul.

In Dacca.

Babu Kálí Náráyan Ráy Chaudhurí, Ráy Báhádúr of Bhaval.

In Comilla.

Dr. J. A. Green, Civil Surgeon.
 Babu Annadá Prasád Ráy of Purgana Sarail.

In East Mymensingh.

J. O'Kinealy, Esq., Magistrate and Collector.
 Babu Durgá Dás Achárya Chaudhurí, of Muktagacha.
 „ Kási Kisor Ráy Chaudhurí, of Ramgopalpur.
 „ Rájendra Kisor Ráy, of Gauripur.

In West Mymensingh.

Babu Brahma Náth Sen, Deputy Magistrate of Átia.
 „ Nanda Kumár Basu, munsif.
 „ Híra Lál Chaudhurí ... }
 „ Devi Dás Niyogí ... } Zemindars.
 „ Rámsinha Niyogí ... }
 „ Govinda Náth Sen ... }

*Reports of Inspectors of Schools.**In Faridpur.*

- Babu Rám Chandra Basu, of Baugurdi.
 „ Kálí Kinkar Ráy, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bhanga.
 „ Jagachchandra Ráy, munsif, Bhanga.
 „ Rájendra Kumár Basu, munsif, Muxoodpur.

In Sylhet.

- F. J. Cockburn, Esq., c.s., Sylhet.
 J. W. Edgar, Esq., c.s., Cachar.
 Babu Chandra Náth Dás, of Chatack, zemindar.
 Agharuddin Ahmed, munsif of Nabiganj.

In Barisal.

- W. F. Meres, Esq., c.s.
 Babu Durgá Mohan Dás, pleader.

In Manikgunj.

- Babu Govinda Chandra Rai Chaudhurí, of Dhancora.
 „ Jagat Chandra Ráy Chaudhurí, of Baliati.
 „ Mahimá Chandra Ráy Chaudhurí, of Baliati.

In Noakhali.

- E. H. Whinfield, Esq., c.s.

In Chittagong.

- H. C. B. C. Raban, Esq., Magistrate and Collector.
 F. Cowley, Esq., Joint-Magistrate.
 Mr. Cardezo, munsif of Sitakundu.
 Babu Bhagaván Chandra Chakravartí, munsif, Fattikcheri.
 Ġuru Máji Thákur of Harbaug, Mugh high priest.

APPENDIX A.

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

NORTH-WEST DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. S. W. FALLON, M.A., PH. D.

IN three directions marked progress has been made during this year.

SCIENCE IN THE VERNACULAR.—Advanced instruction in science is now imparted to the pupil teachers of the divisional Normal school through text books in the vernacular of the province, supplied, for the first time, by the voluntary labors of this department. The middle vernacular schools, in some of the larger towns and villages of districts, will henceforward have teachers capable of interpreting some of the ordinary phenomena of nature, and of leading their pupils, and possibly some of the older inhabitants likewise, to observe and experiment for themselves, and to think somewhat about the wonderful workings of nature.

PROGRESS OF “LOWER” SCHOOLS.—Next in importance is the advance made by Government “lower” schools up to the standard of middle vernacular schools, under which class these schools will be more fitly placed for the future.

EXTENSION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The third place may be assigned to the extension of lower schools for the people, or *pathsalas* as they are called in Bengal.

In place of the “grant-in-aid” vernacular schools, which were designed for the education of the nation in the discharge of a “solemn and important duty,” but which “grant-in-aid” vernacular schools have cost the Government nothing—inasmuch as the generous offer of the State in this form has been persistently rejected by the people during all these *fifteen* years which have elapsed since the promulgation of the famous Education Despatch of 1854, and the later Despatch of 1859—it was ruled, under the sanction of the Government of Bengal conveyed in your No. 2407, dated 26th May 1869, that cheap vernacular

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schools (pathshalas) might be opened at a cost to Government of not more than *five rupees* for each school, provided the budget grant for grant-in-aid schools was not exceeded.

Accordingly, under this sanction, twenty-six lower schools under certificated teachers were opened, and applications for forty-seven other schools were waiting sanction—making an aggregate of seventy-three lower schools. But the impulse to popular education, communicated by the Government of Bengal, was arrested, as soon as it had begun, by the action of the Supreme Government; and millions are once more given over to the ignorance and sterility to which they have been doomed for centuries, and in which they are still held by an enlightened and beneficent Government. The cheap practical measure, which was so well suited to the present condition of the people, that they readily accepted the terms *within six months* from the date of their announcement, is disallowed; and the elaborate grant-in-aid scheme, which has proved abortive from its birth down to the present time, is still retained upon paper, for practical effect there is none.

VERNACULAR TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The vernacular training schools maintain their reputation for superior discipline and method of teaching, and (what strikes native scholars much more) for the knowledge of grammar and of Arabic and Sanskrit roots, and primary and secondary meanings, believed hitherto to belong only to Arabic Moulvis and Sanskrit Pundits, who have devoted a great many years to such profound studies.

The success of the training schools is due to the circumstance that the head masters are all picked men, of whose special aptitude, conscientiousness, and interest in their work, I had personal knowledge. My range of selection was not limited by the restriction which confines the choice of senior teachers in English schools to first arts' men and B.A.s, of whom there are yet so few Hindustanis that they are immediately absorbed by more lucrative departments.

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THE WANT OF EFFICIENT ENGLISH TEACHERS.—There are various reasons for the absence of efficient English teachers. In the *first* place the teacher's office is underpaid. *Secondly*, it is very difficult to remove inefficient teachers who obtained their appointments, and have been suffered to retain them, on the *laissez faire* principle, and through the tenderness which too commonly prefers the interest of the screaming unit to the interests of the many who are dumb and may not speak. For though, I must add, my recommendations for the removal of inefficient teachers have almost invariably received your support, still the claims of long service and the state of public feeling which sympathizes with the dismissed individual, rather than with the numbers who are benefited by his removal, have withheld me from recommending the weeding out of a few more of the incapables who do not serve faithfully and well the interests which they are paid to serve.

I must needs dwell a little longer on this all-important subject, because it lies at the root of all educational progress. It is of the first consequence that officials and the public, who blame State education for certain failures, should understand that the quality of the out-turn can be no better than that of the machinery which is employed for its production. The inferior quality of this machinery must be realized, that steps may be taken for the introduction of better machinery for the accomplishment of more worthy results.

PAY AND POSITION OF TEACHERS.—Turn to the consideration of pay and prospects, social *status* and the perquisites of office, with the sweets of authority and of a place in men's eyes, and what does the comparison of the Education Department with other Departments reveal? Except four educational appointments which are filled by natives on a salary rising from Rs. 500 to 750, the highest salary to which a head master of a school can attain, during a service of thirty years, is from Rs. 100

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to 400 only. Whereas, as an accountant or head clerk in a mercantile office, he might be drawing from Rs. 300 to 500; and in the public service, as an accountant, or deputy collector, or subordinate judge, he would receive Rs. 500 to 1,000, and upwards. Add to this the practice of the Bar, which may bring him in an income of thousands, or raise him to the high dignity of a seat on the bench of the High Court. And as to the accessories, there is no comparison between a native judge, received with elaborate politeness by the highest civil functionaries and exercising very considerable influence all over the district, and the poor school master who is somehow forgotten at *durbars* to which rich *mahajans* and uneducated *serishtadars* are freely admitted.

Yet, in the presence of such facts, the department is blamed for not effecting what it was never designed nor fitted to effect. And there are innocent managers of schools who are surprized if they do not get teachers as soon as they have resolved on setting up a school! And there are heads of large offices too who are astonished that “mere school masters” should get as much as Rs. 60 or 100 a month—actually as much as their Babu, who does all the (stereotyped) correspondence of their office, and writes a capital hand. The teacher who receives this extravagant allowance is supposed to teach Mavor’s spelling book and the multiplication table to a lot of native boys.

To all these general disadvantages must be added the difficulties under which this division especially labors. The Hindustanis of this province prefer, and the schools generally work better under, Hindustani and European or East Indian teachers, who speak their language and have more sympathy with their habits and feelings than Bengali teachers, as a rule. But as yet first arts’ scholars and B.A.s are so few in the North-West that their services command a high price in the local market, and they are generally unwilling to take employment at a distance on such salaries as we are yet allowed to offer them. The consequence

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is, that the higher schools in Behar are obliged to be content with teachers from Bengal, whose contempt for our uneducated provincials, who are not anglicized and do not speak English, is heartily reciprocated by them on other grounds which refer rather to differences of race and character. And so, under all the circumstances, it cannot be expected that Bengali teachers should be as successful in Behar as they ought to be in their own native province.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The number of private schools of this class has increased during the year from 11 to 15, and aided schools from 15 to 24. Neither the demand nor the desire for English is anything like what it is in Bengal.

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The number of candidates who passed this examination was again in excess of the number of scholarships yet allotted to this division. Of 151 pupils who were passed, 80 obtained scholarships, and 71 were sent away empty. The disappointment is beginning to tell on the popularity of our schools; and the failure to award a scholarship which has been earned is regarded as a breach of faith, notwithstanding the explanations which have been given and published in the Urdu newspaper.

Of candidates for the vernacular scholarship certificate, only 57, out of 129 who were examined, or 44 per cent., passed this year, against 28 out of 149, or 18·8 per cent., in the preceding year.

The slight falling off in the number of candidates indicates a degree of discouragement produced by the small percentage who were passed in the previous year; while the fact, that *twice* as many succeeded in passing the examination in the following year, shews that more diligence was used in preparing for the examination, the candidates having discovered the necessity of attending the Government school for the purpose of acquiring

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the knowledge in which they did not previously know themselves deficient, or which they could not obtain elsewhere.

VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—The comparative merits of districts are shewn in the following tables:—

I.

Table shewing the number of middle schools of each class in each district.

Order of merit.	District.	GOOD.		FAIR.		MODERATE.		INDIFFERENT.		BAD.		Total.	Merit marks.
		English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.		
1	Tirhut ...	...	...	3	4	3	2	2	2	...	...	14	27
2	Gyah ...	...	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	14	23
3	Bhagulpur ...	...	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	...	12	20
4	Patna ...	...	...	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	...	13	19
5	Sarun ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	8	16
6	Shahabad ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	10	13
7	Monghyr ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	9	10
8	Purneah ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	...	9	8
	Total ...	...	2	...	16	10	19	7	17	6	12	89	

II.

Table shewing the number and grade of vernacular and minor scholarships gained by each district.

Order of merit.	District.	Number appeared.	PASSED.				Number failed.	Merit marks.
			Vernacular scholarships.			Minor scholarships.		
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	Tirhut ...	63	29	8	9	4	17	112
2	Shahabad ...	38	17	7	2	2	12	67
3	Gyah ...	44	15	3	9	2	17	60
4	Bhagulpur ...	22	17	...	3	2	2	54
5	Sarun ...	33	7	9	4	...	13	43
6	Patna ...	24	9	5	3	...	7	40
7	Monghyr ...	5	2	1	...	...	2	8
8	Purneah ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	231	98	33	30	10	70	

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Tirhut, considerably ahead of all the other districts in the 2nd table, has but *two* marks more than Gyah in the 1st table ; that is, the average merit of its schools is much below the out-turn of top boys, who appear to have received an undue share of attention.

Gyah's merit mark is to Tirhut's, in the 1st table, as 25 to 27. But in the 2nd table or scholarship test its number is as low as 60 to Tirhut's 112. Gyah's steady average of fair schools, therefore, is not nearly so much below Tirhut, as Tirhut's aggregate of good scholars exceeds that of Gyah.

Shahabad, as low as *sixth* in the average result exhibited in the 1st table, stands *second* in the table of vernacular scholars, only because the Sadr Model school passed as many as 13 successful candidates, or nearly one-half the total of the district.

The next table shews the number of candidates who passed the examination for vernacular scholarship certificates only :—

Table shewing the number of candidates who passed the examination for vernacular scholarship certificates only.

Order of merit.	District.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number failed.
1	Tirhut	34	16	18
2	Shahabad	36	14	22
3	Gyah	18	13	5
4	Patna	17	6	11
5	Sarun	8	3	5
6	Monghyr	7	3	4
7	Bhagulpur	4	2	2
8	Purneah	5	...	5
Total ...		129	57	72

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Another standard of comparison is afforded by the aggregate value of books sold in each district, as shewn in the next table :—

Table shewing the value of Books sold in each district during the year 1869-70.

District.	Value of books sold during the year 1869-70.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Tirhut	579	4	3
2. Patna	405	5	0
3. Shahabad	357	12	6
4. Sarun	261	9	0
5. { Monghyr	215	5	9
{ Gyah	215	5	1
7. { Purneah	181	12	9
{ Bhagulpur	181	5	9
Total	2,397	12	1

Here also, as in the last table, Tirhut exhibits the greatest intellectual activity. Patna and Shahabad are, respectively, *second* and *third*; and Bhagulpur and Purneah are at the bottom of the scale.

To these may be added a *fourth* test, *viz.*, the comparative number of schools of every class, and of the number of pupils attending them in each district :—

Table shewing the number and attendance of aided and unaided English and Vernacular schools in each District.

District.	Number of English schools, higher and middle.	Number of pupils.	Merit mark.	Number of lower vernacular schools.	Number of pupils.	Merit mark.	Grand total.	Average merit mark.
Tirhut ...	8	411	1	145	5,215	1	5,626	1
Patna ...	6	323	3	57	1,504	2	1,827	2
Bhagulpur ...	0	371	2	52	1,087	3	1,458	3
Shahabad ...	6	193	4	34	841	4	1,034	4
Sarun ...	2	101	6	20	637	5	738	5
Gyah ...	6	187	5	9	266	6	453	6
Purneah ...	3	88	8	5	123	7	211	7
Monghyr ...	2	97	7	3	61	8	158	8
Total ...	42	1,771	...	325	9,734	...	11,505	.....

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Tirhut, as before, stands *first*. Patna, Bhagulpur, and Shahabad, follow a long way behind. After another long interval Sarun appears; and then further down, Gyah, Purneah, and Monghyr are as usual nowhere.

The best district vernacular schools of the middle class in the whole division are Arrah school in Shahabad, and Tikari school in Gyah. Next in merit come Bakhra and Hajipur in Tirhut; Jehanabad and Daudnagar in Gyah; Jhanganj in Patna; Manjhi and Mubarakpore in Sarun; Krishenganj and Madehpurah in Bhagulpur.

I was particularly pleased with the bright intelligence and readiness of the boys of Koath school in Shahabad—very young boys for the most part. One of the boys had learnt from the Patna Normal school newspaper that a bottle, smartly rubbed, would draw to itself light chips of straw. I asked him if he had tried the experiment. On his replying that he had not, I recommended to the pupils not to be content with receiving any statement on authority, but as far as possible to prove the fact for themselves.

Bakhra and Tikari schools take the lead in athletic exercises. Tikari is first in wrestling, which is taught by a professional in the pay of the Maharani. Bakhra school, besides wrestling, has foot-races, long-jumps, high-jumps, &c., and the pupils take great interest in gymnastic feats, as pupils always do when their teachers encourage them, as generally they do not.

REPORTS OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS—TIRHUT.—The Deputy Inspector of Tirhut, Moulvi Abd-ul Rahím, gives several interesting tables shewing the progress made during the year.

The new Urdu readers, compiled by Munshi Suraj Mal, are said to be in demand, having been introduced in several private schools, which formerly taught Persian only, scorning altogether

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the "vulgar" tongue. There is some enquiry also after Euclid and mensuration, history and geography.

"The current tradition of the district is that, in the beginning of the English rule, some fifty years ago, when a *bargandaz* (peon) from a thannah was sent with a purwanah (order) to some village in the districts of Chumparun and Tirhut at a distance from the sadr station, he always came back with a sum of money which enabled him to pass the rest of his days in comfort. The story appeared to me as something incredible, until my duties took me some months ago to a distant part of Tirhut to inspect the Raj Durbangah schools. My visit confirmed me in the opinion that all measures and precautions of Government for the welfare of its subjects are of no avail, while the people continue in such great ignorance. In travelling through the Durbangah estate I happened to stay for a few hours in a village. When the inhabitants saw me attired in a dark cloth suit, they mistook me for a policeman. In a few minutes the alarm ran through the village that "a *julmi*, or oppressor, (the name given by them to a policeman), has come down on us. God knows what calamity is in store for the inhabitants." Such was the report made to me by my servants. After a while some of the wise men of the village came to me to enquire the object of my visit. It was in vain that I told them I had come to inspect the schools. They only shook their heads doubtingly, and would, on no account, be persuaded of the fact."

"I think the vernacular schools in Bengal owe their efficiency to the progress of English education. Educated men usually take interest in the education of others; and when, out of 16 lakhs, the estimated population of Tirhut, not *twenty* have received a thorough English education, we cannot expect much progress in the education of the people at large."

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Of the aided school of the Behar Scientific Society, Mr. Gribble, Joint-Magistrate, observes :—

“I am certainly of opinion that the progress they have made is a strong argument in favor of the ultimate success of the experiment tried, *viz.*, to see whether scientific instruction cannot be conveyed more rapidly, as well as more effectually, in the student's own tongue than in a foreign one.”

Societies appear to be spreading in Mozufferpur. A new society, called *Anjuman Tahjib* (society for general culture), has been in existence for the past six months. Its objects are :—

1. “The promotion of liberal education, good breeding, and good conduct.”
2. “ The reading of essays.”
3. “ Discussion on the differences between synonymes of ‘ Persian and Arabic origin, with citations of the authority for ‘ the meanings given.’ ”
4. “ The history of certain words.”

The Deputy Inspector considers that several of the papers read at this society indicate research and some power of reasoning.

Another society, called *Dharma Sabha* (religious society), has been established by Rái Barmá Datta, Munsif, and Babu Gopál Chandra Dás, Deputy Collector, and some other Bengali gentlemen, for the promotion of Sanskrit learning. This society has a press for printing Hindi and Urdu books, and a Sanskrit school, which is attended by some fifty Brahmans, each of whom receives a stipend of 3 Rupees. Many Hindu zemindars of the district are members of the society, and the Rajah of Bettiah has given 1,000 Rupees towards it. Once a week, food is distributed among some 200 poor beggars. This society is

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apparently intended to be a counterpoise to Sayyid Imdád Ali Khan's Society.

Babu Ganes Prasád is commended for the interest which he takes in his duties.

Mr. Charles, Assistant Magistrate of the sub-division of Hajipur, took a very active interest in superintending the erection of the new school house and in raising subscriptions for the building.

Of Tajpur aided school, the Collector, Mr. Halliday, writes :—
 "I inspected the new school here, which has been established and constructed under the supervision of Mr. Hodgkinson, the sub-divisional officer, to whom all thanks are due for the energy he has shewn in its establishment, and the judgment with which he has persuaded the principal inhabitants of the place to support the institution, and to send their children for instruction and education. The school has been, I think, exceedingly well built at a very reasonable cost, and it bids fair to become the best in the district. The plan is a good one, and should be taken as a pattern."

And the Commissioner, Mr. Jenkins, writes to similar effect :—

"I am glad to find an immense improvement in this school ; first, there is a new school building exceedingly well planned and cheaply built by Mr. Hodgkinson, who has ever shewn a deep interest in this institution. There were forty-three scholars in December, which is nearly three times the quantity I found here last year."

GYAN.—Schools do not thrive in the south and in parts of the eastern portion of this district, which are covered with small hills and stream and jungle. The best schools, like the most populous portion of the district, lie along the northern division, which is intersected by the grand trunk road.

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The manager of Baksandah aided school, Babu Síta Rám, is said to take great interest in promoting education.

The Deputy Inspector's report contains nothing striking or suggestive, except that he is "quite sure the Deo school will embrace the ground," unless the civil authorities will interest themselves in persuading the Deo Rajah to keep the school-house, which is the property of the Rajah, in decent repair.

PATNA.—The Deputy Inspector's report for this year falls far short of the suggestive and interesting reports heretofore furnished by him.

Karaparserai middle English and vernacular school is supported entirely by Moulvi Wáhiduddin Khan, Báhádur, subordinate judge of Bhagulpur and Monghyr. This school has made some progress during the year.

Newra school, four miles from Dinapur road station, is another English school, supported entirely by zemindars, under the direction of Moulvi Furzand Ali. Mode of teaching and discipline moderate.

The English school at Behar, but lately so full of high promise, is already beginning to languish and pine because of the absence of its enterprising founder and patron, Moulvi Zainuddin Khan, Deputy Collector, recently transferred to Patna. The subscriptions are falling.

Mr. Bayley, the Collector, visited every school on his tour through the district.

SHAHABAD.—The cry is still for English, and for English only. "Persian and Arabic we already learn (after a fashion) in our own maktabas (private schools). As for Urdu, every one who knows Persian writes Urdu also well enough, at least for the courts, where scholarship is of no account. Then as to Hindi, why should we learn to read and write Hindi? Hindi is not the

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language of the courts, and the Deva-Nagri is not the character in which business or private correspondence is carried on. Give us English. We are ready to pay for English."

"History and geography not the least bit of use. What is the good of learning the heights of mountains and the lengths of rivers, with the names of ever so many persons and places. Will this knowledge help me to a livelihood? for that after all is man's first want, the world over."

"Arithmetic, up to rule of three, is certainly useful. We need no more."

"But law and land surveying are by far the best. For by them mere no bodies have grown rich and powerful, and such men are now *rais* (gentry)."

SARUN.—The report of the Deputy Inspector contains nothing worthy of extract.

The Collector, Mr. Garrett, observes that "the school seemed in very good order. There are 50 pupils who are being taught Urdu, both in the Arabic* and Roman character. The head master, Munsí Mubárik Husain, seems an able man, and evidently takes a pride and interest in the school. I wish an English class could be added. I think it would be very well attended."

BHAGULPUR.—The officiating Deputy Inspector, Babu Hírā Síñha, reports that, in some places, his appearance was the signal for the people running into their houses to hide themselves. Having ascertained from his palki bearers that he was the Deputy Inspector, the designation was mistaken for that of one of the authorities. The false apprehensions of the inhabitants were allayed after the first visit. On one occasion the people would not sell him any milk. His servant, as he afterwards ascertained, had been formerly in the service of an official. The difficulty was

* NOTE.—Persian is meant.

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removed when the servant gave the name of his present employer. Such facts explain the true cause of the asserted necessity for impressment in the public service, and the inconveniences to which private individuals are often exposed in consequence.

Madehpurah school has sent, for the first time, a pupil of the *Gwala* (herdsman) caste to the Bhagulpur higher school. He gained a first grade vernacular scholarship.

The discipline and progress of Madehpurah school are the best in the district. The head teacher of the middle vernacular school is from Bhagulpur training school. The boys are drilled, and they go through their exercises very fairly.

Ajudhiya Misra, Head Teacher of Krishnaganj Sanskrit-Hindi middle school, deserves praise as an efficient teacher, who takes an interest in his work. Little boys of fourteen, reading and explaining Ramayan, are a wonder to the country round, the ignorant pandits of the district included.

The manager of the Rajah of Lagwan is well-disposed towards the Noni aided school. Poor boys from a distance are provided with lodging. Two bats and balls were presented to the school at the request of the Deputy Inspector, who gave the school a lesson in cricket.

“The English teacher, who receives only Rs. 20 a month, is very inefficient. He is as deficient in English as in Urdu. An Urdu teacher on Rs. 10 has been lately supplied at the request of the munificent proprietor and manager, Babu Hara Ballabh Náráyan Siñha. The boys cannot give in their own language the exact meaning of the English text.”

MONGHYR.—*Three* candidates passed the vernacular scholarship examination for a certificate for the first time this year, and several are now reading for the next examination.

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The Collector, Mr. Barlow, c.s.i., is described as taking great interest in schools.

The proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus in middle vernacular schools is 135 Muhammadans to 132 Hindus. In Purneah only the singular preponderance of Muhammadans is considerably greater; only 11 out of 132 Hindus are Brahmans. The proportion of Kshatris (military caste) is unusually large. They come chiefly from Kallyanpur and Barheya, where several retired pensioners reside. The artizan class are below *four* per cent.

The Commissioner, Mr. Dalrymple, makes a point of visiting every school on his tour. In Kallyanpur middle vernacular school the Commissioner noticed "three Santhal boys, who were remarkably intelligent, and the sons of well-to-do men, who had come from 7, 8, and 10 miles. I am very gratified to find these boys in the school, and to see how good a position they have taken in it."

The school-house at Barheya belongs to Ramdhan Siñha, zemindar, who takes no rent for it, and he is the only individual in the place who takes any interest in the school.

This place is seven miles from the Kajra railway station. It boasts of a "Shah Sahib," and a rich endowment from Government for a *maktab* (school), which doubtless requires looking after quite as much as the Sasseram endowment for a Khauka and Madrasah, about which nothing has been yet decided.

PURNEAH.—The head teacher is competent. But his heart is in the law, and he is engaged in reading for the pleadership examination.

The present Deputy Inspector confirms the statement of his predecessor, that the attendance of pupils at Krishnaganj is openly discouraged by the Rajah.

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Mr. Worgan, the Collector, always visits every school on his tour.

Of the Dhulbajja school, Mr. Worgan writes that "it has been built at the expense of Babu Madán Mohán Majumdár, the Darogah, and he even pays the schooling fees of some of the poorer boys, which is exceedingly creditable to him. I heard Babu Bisesvar Ram put the two classes, numbering 27 boys, of whom 24 were present, through the text book, the Urdu Amoz, parts I and II, and through mental arithmetic, addition, subtraction, and multiplication. The boys acquitted themselves very creditably, and, altogether, I was well satisfied with what I saw and learnt of this school."

Mr. Smith, the Deputy Collector, has also paid several visits to the training school.

The theory of cholera, as it is accepted in Purneah by Her Majesty's subjects in Hindustan, deserves to be published, far and wide, as a sample of the progress in intelligence which the country is believed to have made up to this time.

"A celestial being in human shape, without a head, and bearing a torch in his hand, is seen at midnight. Presently, another, and another, and still another appears, until a hundred of these images are reached. Then cholera alights and sweeps away both young and old."

One of the teachers declared to the Deputy Inspector that he had once seen the celestial group at Krishnaganj with his own eyes, and that the police inspector mistook them for a gang of dacoits, and ran after them to arrest them. But they disappeared. "The blue mist which has been observed to precede the appearance of the epidemic assumes very fantastic shapes apparently in the yet undrained fever swamps of Purneah, if not in the diseased perceptions of the fever-stricken inhabitants.

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MINOR AND VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION. EXAMINER'S REPORTS. *Minor Scholarship examination*.—Babu Syámá Charan Gángulí, B.A., Assistant Professor, Sanskrit college, considers that “the papers, generally speaking, are marked by an absence of irrelevant matter. In this respect the papers of Kus Chandra Cháturji (Colgong aided school) are quite a model. He has a particularly neat style of answering questions. His answers are entirely to the point. Kharat Ahmad's algebra paper is excellent. His Euclid paper also is a very good one.”

Munshi Suraj Mal, Deputy Inspector of Patna, finds the candidates deficient in translation, more especially in translating from English into Urdu.

“The hand-writing is so bad as to be read with difficulty.”

Babu Hira Siñha, officiating Deputy Inspector of Bhagulpur, and the examiner in history and geography, notices Kharat Ahmad, of Gyah training school, as having given the best paper in history.

Munshi Suraj Mal, examiner in Persian and Urdu, reports that Bhagulpur has made some progress this year.

“The best papers are from Monghyr middle school.”

“The principal deficiencies are bad writing and bad spelling : the parsing also is generally bad, though this defect is due principally to the want of good books in grammar.”

Pundit Radha Lál, head master, Gyah training school, examiner in Sanskrit and Hindi, reports a degree of improvement in orthography and grammar, and in pointing out idioms. But the paraphrases were still bad ; and there was considerable failure in giving the derivation of words, and in pointing out the various figures of speech. Text books are wanting. Gyah is *first* in Sanskrit and Hindi ; Patna is *second* ; and Tirhut *third*.

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Babu Bhagavan Prasád, Deputy Inspector, Monghyr, the examiner in mathematics, reports fair progress in this branch. The following defects are pointed out : “ Roman hand-writing, bad and scarcely legible ; the thinking-power insufficiently exercised ; method of solution loose and irregular ; mistakes in the algebraic signs, *plus* and *minus*, and in reduction of recurring decimals.” . .

Bhagulpur training school is *first* in romanized Urdu.

“ Two candidates for the certificate gave in very good papers. Rámprakas Lál, of Shahabad, who gained the full maximum of marks ; and Fazilat Husain, of Gyah, who fell short of the maximum by only *two* marks.”

Babu Hírá Siñha, ‘officiating Deputy Inspector of schools, Bhagulpur, the examiner in history and geography, notices the neatly written romanized Urdu papers of Bhagulpur attached model school. Mozufferpur attached model school comes next.

Gyah is “ particularly deficient in geography ;” as I also noticed in my examination of this school in January.

“ Deo school in Gyah, and Bakhra School in Tirhut, are the worst in the division.”

“ Map-drawing appears to have been altogether neglected.”

“ On the whole, the history papers were tolerable ; but the geography was not at all creditable.”

TRAINING SCHOOLS.—Bhagulpur training school, after Purneah, is at a disadvantage, compared with Chuprah, Gyah, and Mozufferpur. Yet Bhagulpur has come out *first* this year. The favorable opinion I had formed of the discipline and steady work of this school, under its diligent and unostentatious head master, Rám Prakas Lál, another successful teacher and superintendent from the Normal school at Patna, has been confirmed

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by the high place taken by this school at the vernacular scholarship examination. *Thirteen* pupils were sent up, and all were passed in the first division. In the general list, the *first* and *second* places were taken by Bhagulpur. The *third* place was won by *two* pupils from Bhagulpur, bracketed together with Arrah. The next place, the *sixth*, was also gained by Bhagulpur. The others were, respectively, 9th, 13th, 23rd, 24th, 33rd, 34th, and 64th in a list of 150 pupils, who passed this examination.

The attendance had risen from 119 to 135.

As an illustration of the boorish character of the pupil teachers on their admission into the training school, the head master relates that a pupil, who was told by him to come again for a book which the pupil wanted, on being asked by his teacher if he had got the book, replied, pointing to the head master, *wahi to debe na kari* (that man there does not give me).

Mr. Wilkinson, Joint-Magistrate, writes of this school : "I was very much struck with the accurate knowledge displayed by some of the boys with various subjects in which they were examined—scientific and others. The head master seems an excellent teacher, well instructed in his work. The discipline of the school was excellent, as far as I could see."

Mozufferpur training school stands *second*.

The pupils have improved in Urdu composition. Mistakes in gender are less frequent,—a great merit in Behar, where mistakes in gender are the rule. The questions in syntax and derivation of words were fairly answered. Altogether there is a marked improvement in their knowledge of Urdu literature. The teacher of the class, however, is not satisfied with the degree of proficiency which his pupils have yet attained to. This fact

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speaks well for Moulvi Naçir-ud Din Ahmad's thoroughness and candour.

Natural philosophy receives some attention from the head master, Munshi Púrna Nanda. The pupils have learnt some of the properties of air and of water, and they have been shewn some experiments in these subjects.

Sayyid. Imdád Alí Khan, subordinate judge, "was especially struck with the mark of respect which the pupils have been taught to shew towards visitors on their entrance, and with the method of teaching, by which the same passage is at once a lesson in reading, explanation, grammar, logic, rhetoric, and the art of composition."

CHUPRAH TRAINING SCHOOL.—Has sustained a heavy and perhaps irreparable loss by the death of Moulvi Azizuddin, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and a very efficient and popular teacher. His good name attracted students from far and near; and he was held in great respect by his pupils and by the residents in the city. Six months have passed since the decease of this gentleman; and, up to the present time, we have failed to find a worthy successor—I almost despair of finding one. Personally, as well as officially, my esteem for the deceased gentleman rose with every visit I paid to the Chuprah school. Such men redeem the national character, and it is a sad reflection that the retiring virtues of modest men should be denied the honors which they do not court, while such honors are freely lavished on obtrusive self-seekers, who have the tact to take advantage of the weakness of the hour and the man.

The head master, Moulvi Mustunsarbilla notices the growing appreciation by the native community of our pupil teachers, so lately spoken of as *skul ke larka kya jante hain*—(they are school boys, what can they know), but now beginning to be entertained as private teachers on decent pay.

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Mr. Hope, the Judge, writes : "The school is progressing very satisfactorily. The head master is well spoken of, and he takes great interest in his duties."

The progress of this school during the year has not come up to my expectations.

GYAH TRAINING SCHOOL.—Mr. Lowis, the Judge, writes as follows :—

"After the prizes had been distributed, the pupil teachers entertained us by some experiments with the air-pump. The machine was not quite in order, so that the experiments were not as successful as they ought to have been ; but the pupil teachers appeared to have fair knowledge of the facts in natural philosophy, which they sought to demonstrate. There was a large gathering of spectators, consisting of many of the leading persons in the town, who appeared much interested."

The Revd. W. Macfarlane, of the Presbyterian Mission, notes that the "pupils seemed to understand Euclid very well."

Babu Umes Chandra, B.A. and B.L., Government pleader, remarks, that "unless a better house be secured, it would be very difficult to secure the convenience of the students, as the growing demand for the training imparted by this school is attracting more and more boys year by year."

The new series of Hindi readers, by the head master, Pandit Rádhá Lá1, has been introduced in the schools at Hazaribagh, Chaibasa, and Singhbhum, in the central division ; in the Mozufferpur aided school ; and in Babu Hari Chandra's private school at Benares. The Principal of Ajmir college has also recommended the introduction of this series in the Government Hindi schools in Ajmir and Mairwara.

PURNEAH TRAINING SCHOOL.—The following extracts will shew the estimation in which the school is held :—

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Mr. Hayes, Deputy Magistrate, writes: "I found the boys very orderly. I was glad to see that the parents and relatives of the boys attended, as it shews that they are interested."

Mr. Wyer, Joint-Magistrate, is "very glad to find that the number of boys has increased from 40 to 80. This reflects credit on the head master; the boys examined seem to be well instructed."

Mr. Day, Assistant Magistrate, is of opinion that "as far as appearances went, the system pursued by the head master seemed a rational and intelligent one, and its results satisfactory."

The Revd. J. B. Archer, Secretary, Local Committee, Public Instruction, writes: "I heard the third class examined by the Deputy Inspector in Urdu reading, prose and poetry; parsing and construction of sentences; also in cyphering. The answers of the boys were given very readily, and showed an intelligent knowledge of the subjects in which they were examined. The boys also drew a map of Hindustan on their slates, putting in the principal great cities. Some of the boys did this tolerably well. The pupil teacher class was also examined in the early part of the first book of Euclid. The third and the fourth propositions were worked pretty correctly by two or three of the boys. The boys appear in very good order, and they are tolerably well behaved, and the school certainly reflects great credit upon the head master."

The Commissioner, Mr. Dalrymple, writes: "I examined the pupil teacher class at some length. The arithmetic was good. In Euclid they were less perfect. On the whole I was very much pleased."

PATNA NORMAL SCHOOL.—The oriental department passed an examination in the following course of study:—

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LITERATURE.

ARABIC.—Sarf Mir (the whole).

Dárayat-ul-Adab (the whole)

PERSIAN.—*Poetry*.—Intikhab Dastan.

Sohráb-i-Gurshasp (the whole.)

Prose.—Akhlaq-i-Mohsinin (50 pp.)

URDU.—*Poetry*.—Qasaid Souda (60 pp.)

Prose.—Sarúr-i-Sultani (50 pp.)

SCIENCE.

HISTORY.—Twarikh-Hindustan (Elphinstone's translation,) chapters I, II, and IV.

Twarikh-Badshahan-i-Juglistan (English history,) to the reign of Henry II.

GEOMETRY.—Six books.

ALGEBRA.—Quadratic equations, proportion, arithmetical and geometrical series, combinations and permutations.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—Up to the solution of plane triangles.

MECHANICS.—Resolution of forces.

HYDROSTATICS.—(Popular) as contained in Chamber's Course of Natural Philosophy.

PNEUMATICS.—The chief properties of air, with detailed accounts of the use and construction of the barometer; the formulæ for barometrical measurements of the heights of mountains, (the lessons were illustrated with experiments.)

ELECTRICITY, FRICTIONAL.—Excitement of electricity of two kinds—conduction and insulation; induction; chief properties of electricity; currents; conditions necessary for the production of an electrical cur-

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rent ; nature of the current ;
chief kinds of batteries. The
electric telegraph.

ASTRONOMY.—(Popular) fixed stars, their motions ; double, multiple, and variable stars ; physical and optical couples ; colored stars, the earth, its motion ; phenomena of day and night. The change of seasons, eclipses, planets ; the sun, its spots, its physical constitution. Spectrum analysis.

VERNACULAR TEXT BOOKS FOR BEHAR.—The preparation of Hindustani text books has proceeded with increased activity during the past year. The works now ready are—

STATICS.—Up to the first arts' course, with an additional chapter on friction.

GEOMETRY.—Plane and solid (on the basis of Legendre's Geometry.)

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—(Todhunter's.)

ALGEBRA.—Up to quadratic equations, (Wood's.)

Exercises and solutions, (Lund's.)

MECHANICS.—Popularly treated with simple experiments and demonstrations.

HYDROSTATICS.—Popularly treated with simple experiments and demonstrations.

ELECTRICITY.—Frictional and voltaic, popularly treated with simple experiments and demonstrations.

All the above works are by Rái Sohun Lál, superintendent, Patna Normal school. Some of them are already printed, and all are in the hands of the pupils of the Normal school.

To this list must be added—

Hindi Reader, parts III and IV., by Pundit Rádhá Lál, head master, Gyah Training School.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Hindi dictionary, by the same author; Urdu dictionary, by Munshi Suraj Mal, Deputy Inspector, Patna.

This series supplies an actual want. Scientific works hardly yet exist in the vernaculars of upper India. Arithmetic, with elementary geometry and algebra, represent the whole of science. In physical and social science, and in the higher branches of pure and mixed mathematics, there is an almost total blank.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The best schools are Mahespur aided school in Santhal Parganahs; Dinapur aided school; Messrs. Burrowes, Thomson, and Myles' private school in Jagdespur, Shahabad; Zainuddín's school in Behar; Tikari aided school in Gya; and Madchpura aided school in Bhagulpur.

TALJHARI TRAINING SCHOOL.—*Santhal Mission*.—This school has now an efficient head master and superintendent in Mr. Stack, formerly a teacher in the Doveton College. The pupils, who live on the premises, are as usual distinguished for their excellent disposition and fine character. They are manly, frank, and modest. Cleanliness and tidiness are the rule. Lying and stealing, deceit and treachery, are unknown. They have no disputes among themselves, and no quarrels. Genial good humour and fun reign among them. It always gives me pleasure to meet them again, at the close of another year, grown in knowledge and intelligence, and retaining still the moral excellence of a primitive people.

The following is from Mr. Stack's report:—

"I am happy to say I can report most favorably of their conduct, diligence, and progress. The first class consists of eight young men, all of whom give promise of being excellent teachers. Besides attending to their own studies, they take a part in teaching in the practising and night schools. Mr.

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Wood, the Deputy Commissioner, when out in camp last cold season, visited and examined the school most carefully and patiently; and I am happy to be able to add was very well satisfied with its state. The first class can work questions in any of the rules in Barnard Smith's arithmetic; the second class up to compound proportion. *Three* languages (Bengali, Hindi, and Urdu) are taught in all the classes, so that the young men will be fitted to undertake the charge of schools in any part of the parganahs. The drilling class is still kept up, and we already see the advantage of it in the order and promptness of their movements, both in and out of school. Cricket was introduced last cold season, and the eagerness with which it was taken to may be seen from the fact that it is still kept up, notwithstanding the great heat."

Mr. Stack is not content with teaching out of the book. He illustrates his subject, and enlarges on it from his general reading and knowledge, as very few teachers do.

The girls' school of the previous year now forms two distinct schools—an infant school for boys and girls, and a school for older girls only—some of the girls being as old as 14 and 15 years of age.

"There is a growing desire in the district for girls' schools. In addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, they are also taught sewing."

I found the girls' school considerably improved.

Among other games, the Santhal pupils took very readily to leap-frog, introduced lately by the Bishop's chaplain, the Revd. Mr. Hardy; and the Revd. W. Storrs has kept up the game with spirit, the pupils shewing themselves equally ready to give and take, in no way restrained by the rank of their pastors and masters.

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LOWER SCHOOLS.—The condition of the district schools is not so satisfactory as Mr. Storrs freely admits.

“There are only two schools that I can speak of with any satisfaction. Banka, about eight miles east of Godda; Gauripur, about ten miles south-east of Godda. It is uphill work; for the people themselves only just care for enough to enable them to keep their accounts, and it is a temptation to the teacher to please them and be content with what suffices them. Two or three pupil teachers whom you had approved, and sanctioned my sending out as being fit for work, have sunk down dissipated from the want of the interest and encouragement which they had hoped for. The only thing that a Santhal wishes to learn, is how to read a *parwana* from the cutcherry, and to keep his accounts with the mahajan.”

HIGHER SCHOOLS (GOVERNMENT).—The number of pupils has increased from 1,172 in 1868-69 to 1,424 in 1869-70.

In the same period the cost to Government has been reduced from Rs. 16-5-9 per annum for each pupil to Rs. 13-11-4 only, or a little over *one* rupee per month. The cost to the people, during the same period, was Rs. 20-0-2 for each pupil. The proportion of Government to private contribution is thus very nearly in the ratio of two to three, which is the proportion of Government grants to private middle schools under the present grant-in-aid rules. If the proposed modification of the grant-in-aid rules for Behar should be conceded, the higher schools in this division will be virtually grant-in-aid schools, receiving from the Government no more pecuniary aid than private schools of the same grade will receive.

The following table exhibits a progressive decrease in the cost to Government for each pupil, and a corresponding increase in the proportion contributed by the people:—

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Table shewing the average cost of each pupil in the Government higher English Schools.

Year.	ANNUALLY FOR EACH PUPIL.								
	Cost to Government.			Cost to the people.			Total cost.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1865-66	19	3		16	14	10	36	2	2
1866-67	16	15		17	15	9	34	15	1
1867-68	15	13		20	5	0	36	2	4
1868-69	16	5		21	14	8	38	4	5
1869-70	13	11		20	0	2	33	11	6

CHUPRAH SCHOOL.—After Patna Normal school, which passed *ten* students in the 2nd division and *two* in the 3rd, Chuprah higher school came out *first* among the higher schools in this division in the last entrance examination. *Three* students passed in the 2nd division, and *one* in the 3rd division.

The number of pupils has increased from 222 to 285, and the fees from Rs. 3,402-7-6 to Rs. 3,803-9-6.

The fees were raised, from the 1st April 1870, from 25 to 66 per cent. Not one boy withdrew—a sure proof of the great popularity of the school. The tuition fee rises from *one* rupee in the two lowest classes to *three* rupees in the highest class.

Cricket has fairly taken root here. Every holiday and half holiday, and every spare half hour, is given to cricket. All through the winter vacation, every day from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., cricket was played steadily. All the boys have taken to it. The big boys have their game; and the little boys theirs. Four Duke's balls went in two months. The pupils don't funk the ball, and hard whacks are borne with perfect good humour and spirit. The credit of establishing this game with such signal success is due to the head master, Mr. Tiery, and to Mr. Sandys, the 2nd master. Foot-ball is to be introduced next cold season.

Not a single European resident or member of the local committee took any part in the annual examination of this school.

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The Secretary at least might have been expected to give some degree of attention to one of the most important duties of his office. The annual report, due on the 7th April, was submitted after several reminders, as late as 30th April, after all the other Secretaries had sent in theirs, and the savings of the year, urgently wanted for school furniture and a latrine, were suffered to lapse through unnecessary delay in making application for the required appropriation.

The native community of Sarun have raised Mr. Tiery's salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, paid from local subscriptions; and they have supplemented Mr. Sandys's salary of Rs. 75 by an addition of Rs. 25, and Moulvi Jamál-Dudín's salary has been similarly raised by them from Rs. 60 to 70.

The liberality of the native community of Chuprah is unapproached in all Behar: and it is as unostentatious as it is discriminating.

From local subscriptions—

	(Monthly.)		
	Rs.	As	P.
Mr. Tiery, head master, (extra)	75	0	0
„ Sandys, 2nd master, (extra)	25	0	0
„ Wright, 4th master, (extra)	7	8	0
Moulvi Jamál-Dudín, Arabic, Persian, and Urdu			
teacher, full salary	80	0	0
Sanskrit pundit, full salary	40	0	0
Second Urdu teacher, (extra)	15	0	0
Duftry, (extra)	3	0	0
Total Rs. ...	245	8	0

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All the other districts of Behar, taken together, are unable to shew anything like it. And the singularly praiseworthy feature about it is, that these subscriptions have been regularly realized and punctually paid to the masters, and have been further added to from time to time during a period of over *ten* years : and all this spontaneously, without official pressure and without parade. Even the names of the subscribers are not known probably to the Commissioner or to the Government.

Evidently the natives of the country are not unwilling to spend money on worthy objects. And that which they have worthily resolved to do, they are capable of doing effectually, without any external stimulus or reward. Only the worthiness of the object must be patent to themselves. They are not all, nor altogether, of the type of wily self-seekers, who occasionally do make some large donation for a school building or a hospital to gratify a high official, to acquire some coveted privilege, or avert the just penalty of a grave offence.

BHAGULPUR.—Number of pupils, 361 against 318 in 1868-69 ; and the amount of fees, Rs. 6,825-2-2 against Rs. 6,255-12-0 in 1868-69.

Three students passed the entrance examination, and all were placed in the 2nd division.

Two students, Kánái Lál Siñha and Kásí Charan Datta, who passed this examination as "from Monghyr higher school," belonged in fact to Bhagulpur higher school, having left it only *two* months before the entrance examination, under an apprehension that they might not be passed in the test examination, in which case they would not be allowed to go up to the entrance examination.

No one of the European residents took any part in the local examination.

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GYAH.—Number of pupils 193 against 175 in 1868-69. Of the whole number, only 28 are Muhammadans. More than half the school or 52 per cent. are Kaisths.

This school was closed when I visited Gyah.

Three students passed the entrance examination. *Two* were placed in the 2nd division and *one* in the 3rd.

Babu Siva Prasád, 4th master, resigned his place for a post in the Collector's office.

Babu Umes Chandra Sarkár, B.L., deserves the thanks of the Government for having examined the whole school single-handed. Not a single European resident took any part in the examination.

ARRAH.—Attendance, 155 against 150 in 1868-69. About *two-thirds* are Kaisths. The Muhammadans number 30 only ; Brahmans 5 ; and Rajputs 4.

One boy passed the entrance examination in the 2nd division. One of the candidates was prevented by indisposition from appearing on the day of the examination. This is the first time a student from Arrah school has passed the entrance examination.

The Rajah of Dumraon having subscribed Rs. 50 a month towards the school, an additional teacher on Rs. 50 was appointed on 7th January 1870. The school will do better now, the deficiency in the education staff has been supplied.

The Secretary and all the European members of the committee assisted in conducting the annual examination.

Arrah school appears to have done best among all the schools examined by the members of local committees. In no other civil station have so many of the European members assisted at the annual examination, or conducted it with the same laborious and critical discernment. The Arrah committee deserve the thanks of the Government,

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The head master, Babu Kálí Kumár Mittra, B.A., and the third master, Babu Budha Mal, an ex-pupil of Etawah school, North-West Provinces, deserve credit for having introduced cricket in this school. The teachers join the pupils in the game, which is kept up with spirit. *Twenty-two* of the pupils played *six* gentlemen of the Arrah club: with what result is not stated. But the head master promises that by next year his pupils will be game for a less uneven match. The bats and balls were purchased with a donation of Rs. 50, presented by the Rajah of Dumraon on his visit to the school.

The school was visited by the members of the committee oftener than they have been wont to visit it.

The Bishop of Calcutta made the following entry respecting the Arrah school, which he visited in December 1869:—

“The scholars seem well taught. Their reading and pronunciation were good, and their answers in history, geography, and Euclid were accurate and well expressed. I could not judge as to the discipline of the school, but it seemed orderly and good.”

The Head Master.—Of the head master, Babu Kálí Kumár Mittra, the Secretary, Mr. Roberts reports: “I must particularly draw your attention to the able manner in which the head master has conducted his duties, and the zeal he has uniformly displayed.”

MONGHYR.—The number of pupils has increased from 148 in 1868-69 to 200 in 1869-70, and the fees from Rs. 2,676-3-0 to Rs. 3,083-3-3.

The only students, *three* in number, who went up to the entrance examination, were educated in *Bhagulpur* higher school. “They joined the Monghyr school in September,” only two months before the entrance examination, “to finish their education,” as the Secretary to the Monghyr school puts it. If Monghyr higher school is to be considered a “finishing” school

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to Bhagulpur higher school, it remains to be explained why the former failed to send up a single student to the entrance examination, when Bhagulpur sent up *seven*, of whom *three* were passed; to which number must be added the three students, of whom *two* were passed, *nominally* pupils of Monghyr school, but *virtually* from Bhagulpur school.

The failure of Monghyr higher school to send up a single *bond fide* Monghyr school pupil is not creditable to the head master and his assistants.

MOZUFFERPUR.—Mozufferpur higher school does not progress. The attendance stands still at only 122—*half* and *one-third* the attendance, respectively, of Chuprah and Bhagulpur—and the fees have fallen from Rs. 2,319-11-1 to Rs. 1,899-6-0. In December 1869 the attendance had fallen as low as 103.

In 1868-69, of *nine* students sent up to the entrance examination only *one* was passed. And in the following year again only *one* student passed this examination—Mr. Gregory, the head master's son, the only student who went up. Both in the number of pupils and in fees Gyah, Monghyr, and Arrah are ahead of Mozufferpur. And yet Tirhut is the *first* district in the division as regards vernacular education.

The above facts, taken together with the circumstance that the first class consisted of only *two* pupils, shew that this school is inefficient and unpopular. The school does not draw. The few who can do so repair to other schools. This is especially the case with pupils of the entrance class, who naturally leave a school which fails to pass pupils at the entrance examination for another school which is more successful.

Babu Ramá Náth Basu having been permitted by the Secretary to vacate his post before provision for a successor could be made, and a long delay having occurred in finding a competent second master on so low a salary as Rs. 50, the second class would

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have suffered considerably if the post had not been efficiently filled during this interval by Mr. Gregory, junior, a young man of very fair attainments. Moreover as there was no 1st class during this period, the pupils having gone over to other schools, the 2nd class was taught by the head master.

None of the members of the local committee took any part in the annual examination. The Secretary, Rev. J. Greenfield, examined the history and geography papers of *three* boys, whose names are given in order of merit; though it does not appear to which class the boys belonged, or whether the three boys named were the best boys of the class, or whether they constituted a class by themselves.

With this slight exception, the examination was left entirely in the hands of the masters of the school.

PURNEAH.—Purneah higher school makes no progress whatever. This school fell from its high state, never to recover apparently, in 1863, when it lost a good head master in Babu Khetra Mohan Mukhurji, since a pleader in the High Court at Calcutta. This school has not had an efficient head master since. In 1863-64, the number on the rolls was 77; and one pupil passed the entrance examination in the 2nd division. Since that date, the number on the rolls fell to 49 in 1865-66, and subsequently to 38 only; that is, *one-sixth* of the average of all the higher schools, Deoghur excepted; and during the *seven* years which followed, no pupil has passed the entrance examination. For the past seven years there has been no 1st class.

The Commissioner, Mr. Dalrymple, visited the school *twice*, and the members of the committee *nine* times during the year.

The annual examination was conducted by the Secretary and members of the local committee.

The branch school in the city, founded by Mirza Muhammad, is attended by 19 boys. The teachers are inefficient.

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DEOGHUR SCHOOL.—The number on the rolls stands still at 67. The fees aggregate Rs. 360-6, shewing a slight increase of Rs. 21-2. •

One student went up to the entrance examination and was passed in the 2nd division.

The Secretary, Dr. Chandra, reports that “the annual examination of the school has not yet been held. It was due in January, but there being no competent men to conduct the examination (the members of the local committee being too busy with their respective works), it has been postponed till April.”

MIDDLE SCHOOLS—MOTIHARI.—Number of pupils 39, and fees Rs. 488-4-9.

The cost of educating each pupil in the Government school is Rs. 61-0-6 per annum, of which sum the people pay Rs. 14-14-1, and the Government as much as Rs. 46-2-5.

PAKAUR AIDED SCHOOL.—This is the only aided higher school in the division. Two students passed the entrance examination in the 2nd division.

PROPORTION OF MUHAMMADANS TO HINDUS.—The proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus in Government English and Vernacular schools, respectively, is shewn in the next table:—

Proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus.

Year.	HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS.			MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.		
	Hindu.	Muhammadans.	Percentage.	Hindu.	Muhammadans.	Percentage.
1866-67	892	184	1 to 4·84	1,757	555	1 to 3·16
1867-68	947	226	1 to 4·19	1,712	507	1 to 3·37
1868-69	931	223	1 to 4·19	2,366	701	1 to 3·37
1869-70	1,117	287	2 to 3·19	2,282	832	1 to 2·74

Taking the Muhammadan population at *one-seventh* that of the Hindus, the proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the Muhammadan population is about *twice* as large as that of Hindu pupils to the Hindu population in an English school; and in a vernacular school, the proportion is somewhat under *three*

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times as great. This disproportion must be due to the circumstance that Hindus form the bulk of the agricultural artizan, and trading classes, who are independent of the kind of instruction which is imparted in Government schools; while the Muhammadan section more addicted to letters and to official service, and more conversant moreover with their own language, which is the language of the courts, find in the Government school just the official training they want.

The popularity of the Government vernacular school, as compared with the English school, is, as regards Muhammadans, as 3 to 2.

In both classes of schools the ratio of Muhammadan to Hindu pupils shows a progressive increase. Comparing the official year just ended with 1866-67, there is an increase of 25 per cent. in English schools; and in vernacular schools a larger increase of 66 per cent.

Return of Pupils who obtained employment in the year 1869-70.

Government schools.	Number of students.	School class to which they belonged.				Average period of study.	Nature of employment.														Average salary of employment.
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.		Clerk.	Meteorological Observer.	Teacher.	Mohurir.	Court Inspector.	Cashier.	Zemindary Dak Munshi.	Constable.	Amin.	Dewan.	Government service.	Private service.			
						Y. M.														R. A. P.	
Higher English schools ...	1,442	14	3	6	2	5 10	11	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	13 12	25	9	0
Middle English schools ...	204	...	1	1	...	2 6	2	2	...	11	0	0
Middle vernacular schools ...	3,125	5	2	1	...	2 6	3	2	1	1	1	5	3	8	2	0
Training vernacular schools	146	21	24	1 4	1	...	41	3	35 10	1	2	5	
Total ...	4,917	40	30	8	2	3 6	12	1	52	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	55 25	13	15	4	

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It appears from this table that 80 pupils obtained employment during the year; 25 in private service and 55 in the Government service. Of the whole number, 65 per cent. are teachers, 15 per cent. are English clerks, and *ten* per cent. are mohurirs (native clerks). The largest proportion of employes, 45, is furnished by the training schools; and the next largest, 25, by higher English schools.

The average salary obtained by a pupil of a higher English school is Rs. 25-9-0, more than *twice* the average salary of a pupil teacher from the vernacular training schools, and *three* times the salary obtained by a pupil of a middle vernacular school.

The next two tables shew the castes and social positions of higher English and middle vernacular schools respectively.

Table of the castes or creed of the pupils of the Government higher English and middle vernacular schools in the year ending 31st March 1870.

						Higher English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.	
						Number of pupils.	Percent- age.	Number of pupils.	Percent- age.
Hindus—									
	Brahmans	...	...	...	...	283	19.83	357	11.43
	Khetris	...	...	...	...	56	3.93	292	9.34
	Vaidyas	...	...	...	...	20	1.40	181	5.79
	Kaisthas	...	...	...	...	599	42.25	566	18.11
	Nabosaks	...	...	...	...	63	4.42	229	7.33
	Kaibarthas	...	...	...	...	1	0.07	6	0.19
	Sonarbanias	...	...	...	...	14	0.98	383	12.20
	Other castes above the lowest and lower than those mentioned above					78	5.41	268	8.63
	Domes, Chandals, Haris	...	...	...	...	3	0.20	.....	.....
Mussulmans—									
	Shias	...	...	...	...	68	4.77	61	1.95
	Sunis	...	...	...	...	219	15.37	771	24.62
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	14	0.97	.....	.....
Budhists	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.20	.....	.....
Aborigines—									
	Gonds	8	0.25
	Santhals	3	0.10
	Others	3	0.20
Total						1,424	100	3,125	100

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Both in the English and in the vernacular school, the Kaisthas, or writer caste, form the largest percentage; as much as 42·25 per cent. in the former and 18 per cent. in the latter. Compared with the previous year there is little difference in the English schools; but there is a falling off of *six* per cent.—*one-fourth*—in the vernacular schools. The ratio of 42 to 18 might denote the money value of English as compared with vernacular education, only for the fact that the vernacular school is, as a rule, the only school in the village. No sooner is an aided English school set up, than the pupils desert the vernacular school, which has to be located in some other place where there is no English school.

The next numerous in the English schools are the Brahmans, or learned caste—20 per cent., or about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. over the previous year. In the vernacular schools Brahmans are only 11·43 per cent., or about 2 per cent. more. Manifestly the Brahmans' occupation is fading before the progress of enlightenment.

The *Khetri*, or military caste, are under 10 per cent. as before in the vernacular schools; but in the English schools Khetris have declined from 5·38 per cent. to 3·93 per cent.

Muhammadans are nearly 27 per cent. in the vernacular schools, and a little over 20 per cent. in the English schools. In the former, Sunis are to Shias as 24 to 1; and in the latter, they approximate more nearly, in the ratio of about 15 to 4. The high ratio of Shias in the English school must be due to the circumstance that there are more Shias in the *sadr town* than in villages.

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Table of the social position of the pupils in the Government higher English schools and the middle vernacular schools, for the year ending 31st March 1870, according to the profession, trade, or occupation of their parents or guardians.

	HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.		MIDDLE VERNA- CULAR SCHOOLS.	
	Number of pupils.	Percent- age.	Number of pupils.	Percent- age.
UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.				
1. Princes, Nababs, Rajahs, Raí Báhá-dúrs and holders of titles of rank recognized by the British Govern- ment ... ..	.....	.....	4	0.13
GENTLEMEN NOT CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.				
<i>Living on the income of estates and other property, such as—</i>				
2. Landholders of large estates ...	81	5.90	74	2.59
3. Landholders of small estates ...	231	16.41	425	13.60
LIVING BY PROFESSIONS.				
4. <i>Higher Professional men, such as—</i> Barristers, Surgeons, Engineers, Pleaders, Clergymen, Priests, Mullas, Kazies, Maulavis, Professors, High Pandits, Superior English Teachers, Univer- sity Degree-holders, Editors ...	129	9.06	79	2.59
5. <i>Lower Professional men, such as—</i> Muktars, Amlas, Writers, Mohururs, Sarkars, Gomastas, Surveyors, Over- seers, Native Doctors, Kabirajes, Apothecaries, English Teachers, Pan- dits, Munshis, Gurus, Printers, En- gine-Drivers, Press Proprietors, Press Readers, Catechists, Ghataks...	403	28.30	421	13.47
Carried over ...	850	1,003

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	HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.		MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.	
	Number of pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils.	Percentage.
Brought forward ...	850	.....	1,003	.....
PERSONS CONNECTED WITH TRADE, COMMERCE, &C.				
<i>6. Higher class, such as—</i>				
Bankers, Brokers, Kyals, Gold-merchants, Money-changers, Merchants, Mahajans, large Traders, Contractors, Manufacturers of sugar and saltpetre, Distillers	80	5·62	271	86·7
<i>7. Lower class, such as—</i>				
Large Shop-keepers, Arutdars ...	20	1·40	70	2·24
<i>Persons connected with Arts, such as—</i>				
<i>8. Higher Musicians, Portrait-Painters, Engravers, Photographers, Coach-builders ... ..</i>	.....	.....	4	0·13
<i>Connected with Government —</i>				
<i>9. Officers on salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards</i>	24	1·68	7	0·22
<i>10. Upwards Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 200</i>	101	7·09	23	0·74
<i>11. „ „ 20 ditto 50</i>	133	9·34	71	2·27
<i>12. „ less than Rs. 20, such as— Military Officers, Teachers, Pandits, Post Masters, Amlas</i>	36	2·56	171	54·7
Total ...	1,244	87·39	1,620	51·92

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	HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.		MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.	
	Number of pupils.	Percent-age.	Number of pupils.	Percent-age.
LOWER CLASSES OF SOCIETY OR THE MASSES.				
<i>Servants on regular wages.</i>				
1. Government servants on less than Rs. 20 a month, such as compounders, soldiers, constables, chowkedars, peons, paiks, barkandazes, chuprahis, durwans, guards, messengers, bhandarees, nagdies, boatmen, gunners, lascars, seamen, cooks, tailors, palki-bearers, bearers, farashes, punkha-pullers, coachmen, syces, elephant drivers, grass-cutters, shikaries, duffries, blis-ties, khansamahs, khitmutgars, ayas, washermen, melters and other ser-vants on regular pay ...	41	2.86	256	8.19
2. Servants employed by others than Go-vernment, such as those named above	5	0.35	149	4.77
3. Agricultural labourers, gardeners, small ryots ...	50	3.51	421	13.47
4. <i>Petty shop-keepers and small dealers and sellers, such as—</i> Pedlars, kolu, chunari, mudis, sweet-meat-sellers, sellers of tarry, betel, milk, spices, biscuits, opium, stamps, punkhas, firewood, baskets ...	57	4.00	374	11.95
5. <i>Artizans, such as—</i> A. Printers, compositors, pressmen, book-binders ...	...	.....	3	0.10
B. Workers in gold and silver, orna-ment-makers ...	6	0.42	43	1.36
C. Potters, stone-cutters, masons, idol-makers, brick-makers, brick-layers ...	3	0.21	42	1.34
Carried over ...	162	11.35	1,288	41.18

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

	HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.		MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.	
	Number of pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils.	Percentage.
Brought forward ...	162	11·35	1,288	41·18
D. Fireman, stokers, lower engine-drivers ...	1	0·07	.....	.....
E. Painters of houses, of common pictures, picture frame-makers ...	...	.....	4	0·13
F. Blacksmiths, tinmen, braziers ...	1	0·07	22	0·70
G. Carpenters, coopers, wheelwrights, palki-makers ...	2	0·14	15	0·48
H. Weavers, blanket-makers ...	2	0·14	23	0·74
I. Harness-makers, shoe-makers, hat-makers ...	...	.....	8	0·24
6. <i>Skilled laborers for hire, such as—</i> Tailors, barbers, ghramies, farriers, horse-breakers, shikaris, midwives, bird-catchers ...	6	0·42	33	1·04
7. Laborers for daily hire or for themselves, palki-bearer, garwans, syces, coolies, cowherds, shepherds, fishermen, pig-keepers ...	1	0·07	44	1·40
8. <i>Itinerant performers, such as—</i> Musicians at natches, songsters, mob-dancers ...	...	.....	36	1·15
9. <i>Vagrants, such as—</i> Beggars, fakirs, bairagis ...	5	0·35	29	0·92
10. <i>Disreputable classes, such as—</i> Latials, badmashes, dacoits, thieves, prisoners, prostitutes ...	...	.....	3	0·10
Total ...	180	1,261	1,505	48·08
Grand Total ...	1,424	100	3,125	100

Rajas and raí báhádúrs have *four* representatives in vernacular schools, *none* in English schools.

The highest percentage is given by lower professions in the English schools; *viz.*, 28·30 per cent. In the vernacular schools, lower professions are only over 13 per cent., which is also the

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

percentage of landholders of small estates and of agricultural laborers. In the English schools landholders of small estates are nearly $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Government servants receiving from Rs. 20 to 200 are over 16 per cent., and the higher professions over 9 per cent. in the English schools. The corresponding percentages in the vernacular schools are nearly 12 per cent. petty shop-keepers, and over 8 per cent. each of higher class tradesmen, and Government servants receiving under Rs. 20 a month.

Landholders of large estates and higher class trades are about equally represented at over 5 per cent. in the English schools, corresponding in the vernacular schools to professions in the Government service over 5 per cent., and private servants on less than Rs. 20 a month 4·77 per cent.

In 66 vernacular schools, with *twice* as many pupils as there are in *eight* English schools, the percentage of landholders of large estates is only 2·39 per cent., or one-half the percentage of the English schools.

Higher professions, lower class large shop-keepers, and Government servants receiving from Rs. 20 to 50 a month, are respectively over 2 per cent. in vernacular schools. The same percentage is given respectively by higher professions in Government service, and by Government servants under Rs. 20 a month.

COST OF INSPECTION.—The next table shews a reduction in the cost of inspection compared with that of the instruction from 18·21 to 15·45 per cent. In 1863-64 the cost of inspection was as much as 31·45 per cent.

The only reason why the percentage of cost of inspection is not much less is the inadequacy of the funds for instruction provided by the Government.

Table shewing the cost of Inspection and Instruction.

Source of charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	Percentage.		
INSPECTOR—	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Salary	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0	6.96		
Travelling charges	1,427 8 0	.....	1,427 8 0			
Office charges (including rent, salaries and contingencies)	2,497 7 11	.....	2,497 7 11	8.49		
DEPUTY INSPECTORS—						
Salaries	14,647 8 8	.....	14,647 8 8	15.45		
Travelling charges	3,654 12 0	.....	3,654 12 0			
Fees and contingencies	1,099 4 0	.....	1,099 4 0			
Total inspecting charges	35,326 8 7	.....	35,326 8 7	15.45		
INSTRUCTION (including all charges entered in return No. 24)						
Remuneration of examiners (not included under the head "Instruction")	76,831 15 0½	1,05,976 8 1½	1,82,808 7 2	81.09		
Rewards (not included under the head "Instruction")	2,459 5 9	.....	2,459 5 9			
SCHOLARSHIPS—						
Minor	151 1 0	.....	151 1 0	2.18		
Vernacular	4,835 14 0	.....	4,835 14 0			
Others .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Remuneration of examiners (not included under the head "Instruction")	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	1.28		
Building charges (not included under the head "Instruction") .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Government schools	1,446 12 0	.....	1,446 12 0	84.55		
Aided schools .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Book agencies .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,080 0 0	.....	1,080 0 0			
Total of instruction charges	87,204 15 9½	1,05,976 8 1½	1,93,181 7 11	84.55		
Grand Total	1,22,531 8 4½	1,05,976 8 1½	2,28,508 0 6	100		
					Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Government schools					65,892 11 8	38,062 12 3
Receiving allowances under grant-in-aid rules					10,939 3 4½	26,391 13 10½
Receiving no allowances .. .. .					.....	41,521 14 0
Total					76,831 15 0½	1,05,976 8 1½

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. GEORGE BELLETT, M.A.

THERE has been a very considerable change since the date of last report in the conditions of the division.

By orders of Government, No. 239, dated 13th May 1869, the districts of Rajshahí and Málda were removed from this and placed under the newly-formed north central division. At the same time the system of indigenous schools at work in the districts of Dinájpur and Rangpur under Bábu Kási Kúnta Mukhopádhyáy was placed under my control, and that officer was appointed to the newly-created office of joint-inspector under me. Such an office not having existed before, there was at first some little difficulty in arranging the exact duties which the person holding it should be called upon to fulfil. After consultation with you, it was finally arranged that Bábu Kási Kánta Mukhopádhyáy should, with regard to aided schools and pathshalas, have the power of an inspector; that he should, when I was in Asám, have charge of the Bengal districts of the division; and that when I came into Bengal, he should go to Asám. All the zilla schools remained under the direct control of the inspector; and in certain cases, such as the recommendation of application for grants-in-aid, &c., the inspector's sanction was to be necessary to the acts of the joint-inspector.

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

Considering that the scheme was an entirely novel one, and despite some slight cases of confusion which might naturally have been looked for, this arrangement may be reported as having worked fairly well. It will, I doubt not, work still better during the ensuing year.

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It is not necessary for me to say much of the high opinion which I entertain of the qualifications of Bábu Kási Kánta Mukhopádhyáy, as I have already during the course of the year, by my letter No. 2T, dated 21st September 1869, laid this before you, in recommending his being admitted into the graded ranks of the educational service. I need only say here what has often been said by others, that he is a most efficient officer, and that I much regret that his name has not yet been admitted into the graded list,—a reward which his valuable services for many years would seem to have entitled him to.

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By this amalgamation of the indigenous school system with that previously carried on by the inspector, a large number of pathshálas, training schools, and aided girls' schools, was added to the number of schools in the division; and eight deputy inspectors of the 4th grade were placed at my disposal.

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There now being eleven deputy inspectors—one of the 2nd, two of the 3rd, and eight of the 4th grade—available for work in the Bengal portion of the division, that portion was re-divided, and each of these deputy inspectors provided with a circle within which he was to have charge of all classes of schools. The following table will shew how this re-division was carried out, as well as the salary, travelling allowances, the number (1st) of schools under inspection, (2nd) of schools visited, and (3rd) of miles travelled, in the case of each deputy inspector.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

TABLE I.

Date of appointment.	Name.	Present situation.	Salary actually drawn during the year.		Travelling allowance actually drawn during the year.	No. of schools under inspection.	No. of visits to schools during the year.	Miles travelled during the year.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.			
18th November 1864 17th March 1866	2nd Grade. Bābu Sarat Chandra Dās " Sasibhushan Datta	Dy. Insp. of Schools, Bográ Ditto, Lower Asām	1,776	10 8	437	8 0	36	1,702	
			1,900	0 0	647	10 0	83	2,414½	
25th August 1865 13th September 1865 29th August 1865 6th August 1867	3rd Grade. " Hari Mohan Lāhiri " Rainadhar Datta " Dwārkā Nāth Datta " Hari Mohan Sēn	Ditto, Central Asām Ditto, Upper Asām Ditto, Rāyganja Circle Ditto, South Kangpur	1,200	0 0	655	0 0	47	2,192	
			1,200	0 0	382	8 0	32	1,374	
			1,200	0 0	550	3 0	57	2,220	
			1,200	0 0	634	3 0	63	2,464	
September 1868 January 1869 9th July 1867 February 1866 13th December 1865 January 1869	4th Grade. " Bisvesvar Sen " Gauvā Nāth Rāy " Mahim' Chandra Chāturji B.A. " Harihar Dās " Govindachandra Chakravarti " Lal Mohan Bhattachāryay " Vidyā Nidhi " Sasi Bhushan Sen, B.A. " Mahes' Chandra Chakravarti " P. á. i Mohan Basu " Mr. J. Thomas	Ditto, Jālpāiguri Ditto, Bhābhāganja Ditto, Kakina Ditto, North Kangpur Ditto, Dinājpur Circle Ditto, Páráiam Circle Ditto, Birganja Circle Ditto, Rāyganja Circle Ditto, Serāganja Circle Ditto, Dārjiling	900	0 0	746	13 0	58	2,916	
			900	0 0	624	14 0	59	2,399	
			900	0 0	458	4 0	60	1,804	
			900	0 0	414	10 0	57	1,834½	
			900	0 0	461	8 0	53	1,837	
July 1868 March 1869 3rd August 1869 November 1865			900	0 0	1,087	10 0	80	3,848	
			900	0 0	605	4 0	60	1,986	
			672	14 5	378	0 0	41	1,566	
			600	0 0	110	0 0	9	390	

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

Bábu Sarat Chandra Dás, at present deputy inspector of Bográ, but about immediately to be transferred to Serájganj, still deserves credit for the very good work he has done. Of Bábu Sasíbhushán Datta, deputy inspector of Lower Asám, I am sorry not to be able to speak in very high terms. He has been on leave during three months of the year under report, and, happening to be on tour in his district during his absence, I found considerable proof of want of energy and neglect in visiting schools. I have spoken to him on the subject, and I hope an improvement will be shewn in the present year. Of both the deputy inspectors of Upper and Central Asám, I am glad to record my high opinion. They have very difficult districts to deal with, where all travelling must be carried on under considerable hardships and exposure, but there has been in their case no shirking of work. Bábu Hari Mohan Sen, deputy inspector of South Rangpur, is one of the best, if not the best, of the deputy inspectors in this division. His energy and tact have been greatly useful to the cause of education. Bábu Dváráká Náth Datta, of Ráyganj, is earnest in his work, but wanting in tact. Of the work of Bábus Máhim Chandra Cháturji of Kákiná, Harihar Dás of North Rangpur, and Sasíbhushan Sen of Birganj, I am glad to be able to report favorably. I have not seen much, in some cases anything, as yet of the work of the other 4th grade deputy inspectors; but the joint-inspector reports that Bábu Bisvesvar Sen, of Jálpaiguri, is "active and laborious, but slovenly in his work," and that "he is a young man and will make a good deputy inspector in time." Of Bábu Gangá Náth Ráy, of Bhabániganj, he says: "He has given me every satisfaction by the manner in which he has discharged his duties. He is considerate, persevering, and attentive in his work." Bábu Govinda Chandra Chakravarti is reported to be active and laborious, and to have a good deal of tact, and to be highly and deservedly popular in his district. Of the deputy

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Inspector of Patirám, the joint-inspector writes : " He is exceedingly active and energetic ; of all the deputy inspectors in your division, he has paid the largest number of visits to schools. He is the author of *Kávyá Nirnay*, a work on Bengali rhetoric, which forms part of the B.A. course * * * *. He has done wonders with regard to increasing the number of schools and pathshalas in his circle. He is, however, always careless, being in too great a hurry to get over his work." The Bábu's English is very deficient. He should endeavour to improve himself. Bábu Mahes Chandra Chakravati was less than three months at his post, and there was not time to judge of his qualifications. Bábu Pyári Mohan Basu " is active and hard-working, and the district has made a successful stride under his care." Mr. Thomas at Dárjiling has more work as deputy inspector, and at the same time head master of the zilla school, than he can satisfactorily get through. Some change in this respect will be necessary in that district, and after personal communication with the local committee of public instruction and the deputy commissioner I shall propose to you some plan therefor.

Before I leave the subject of deputy inspectors, I beg to put forward the claims of this division to have one deputy inspector of the 1st grade on Rs. 200. Since the resignation of Bábu Hara Chandra Bandyopádhyáy, his first grade appointment has not been filled. The division is not capable of bearing comparison with the Presidency or the Dacca divisions. But this arises, I hold, not from want of hard work bestowed upon it by the subordinate inspecting agency, but from the very barren soil we have to work upon. It is a heavy blow, and great discouragement to the deputy inspectors to feel that they have no one prize at the head of their list to struggle for, such as exists in other divisions. I therefore respectfully suggest that the first grade deputy inspectorship now vacant be filled up by the appointment of one or other of the deputy inspectors of the lower grade.

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

The following table shews the number of grants sanctioned and revised during the past year, with the situation and class of each school :—

TABLE II.

N ^o	Name of School.	District.	Amount of grants sanctioned.	Director's orders sanctioning the grants.	REMARKS
			Rs. As. P.	No.	
1	Solap, vernacular ...	Seraiganja	16 0	1887 of 19th April 1869	
2	Garádaha, vernacular ...	Ditto	15 0	1850 of 23rd April 1869	
3	Khariábádá, vernacular ...	Bogra	10 0	1885 of 24th April 1869	
4	Dhupcháchia, vernacular.	Ditto	15 0	1893 of 26th April 1869	
5	Khetri Hardia, English	Kamrup	35 0	1978 of 28th April 1869	
6	Rangpur, vernacular, girls	Rangpur	13 0	2053 of 28th April 1869	
7	Seráiganja, English ...	Seraiganja	60 0	3008 of 9th July 1869	Revised
8	Gopalpur, adult female ...	Rangpur	20 0	3050 of 10th July 1869	
9	Kákumári, vernacular ...	Nowgong	10 0	3011 of 9th July 1869	
10	Mahádebpur, vernacular...	Dinajpur	12 0	3062 of 13th July 1869	
11	Belkuchi, vernacular ...	Seraiganja	14 0	3544 of 11th Aug. 1869	
12	Durgápur, vernacular ...	Rangpur	12 0	4093 of 28th Sept. 1869	
13	Bhotmári, vernacular ...	Ditto	12 0	4152 of 1st Oct. 1869	Revised
14	Kákina, English ...	Ditto	64 0	4151 of 2nd Oct. 1869	Revised
15	Kakina, vernacular ...	Ditto	14 0	4157 of 2nd Oct. 1869	
16	North Gauhati, English...	Kawrup	25 0	4246 of 8th Oct. 1869	Revised
17	Dámajáni, vernacular ...	Bogra	14 0	4482 of 17th Nov. 1869	
18	Demrá, vernacular ...	Seraiganja	18 0	4578 of 21th Nov. 1869	Revised
19	Bágdagrá, English ...	Darjeling	14 0	4597 of 25th Nov. 1869	
20	Rayganya, English ...	Dinajpur	30 0	4593 of 25th Nov. 1869	Revised
	Goálpara Hitabidhayini vernacular ...	Goalpara	22 0 0	4602 of 26th Nov. 1869	Revised
	Nágesvorhóri, vernacular	Dinajpur	14 0 0	4761 of 7th Dec. 1869	
	Saidábád, vernacular ...	Seraiganja	14 0 0	4854 of 8th Dec. 1869	
	Básáhará (Daulá)	Dinajpur	17 0 0	149 of 14th Jan. 1870	
	Rohá, vernacular ...	Nowgong	14 0 0	155 of 14th Jan. 1870	
	Chikannáti, vernacular .	Rangpur	14 0 0	893 of 21st Feb. 1870	
	Gaurgáon, vernacular ...	Ditto	14 0 0	895 of 21st Feb. 1870	
	Khetlál, vernacular ...	Bogra	11 0 0	902 of 22nd Feb. 1870	
	Sáhhádpur, vernacular, girls	Seraiganja	11 0 0	977 of 26th Feb. 1870	
	Dinháá, English ...	Rangpur	24 0 0	979 of 26th Feb. 1870	
	Phulkumór, vernacular	Ditto	9 0 0	1186 of 3rd Mar. 1870	
	Haridebpur, vernacular .	Ditto	16 0 0	1190 of 3rd Mar. 1870	
	Nalaibári, vernacular ...	Dinajpur	14 0 0	1381 of 11th Mar. 1870	
	Mahespur, vernacular ...	Ditto	14 0 0	1249 of 11th Mar. 1870	
	Ghorábándhá, vernacular.	Bogra	14 0 0	1267 of 11th Mar. 1870	
	Dariapur, vernacular ...	Rangpur	14 0 0	1269 of 11th Mar. 1870	
	Gopináthpur, vernacular	Bogra	14 0 0	1271 of 11th Mar. 1870	
	Sthalgoalhári, vernacular	Seraiganja	14 0 0	1518 of 23rd Mar. 1870	
	Ullápará, English...	Ditto	20 0 0	1522 of 23rd Mar. 1870	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The following table shews the number of special grants, *i.e.*, grants for books, maps, and furniture, made during the past year in consideration of money expended on school buildings by managers :-

TABLE III.

Number.	Name of School.	District.	Director's orders sanctioning the grants.	Amount of grants sanctioned.	Purpose.
			No.	Rs. As. P.	
	Jalpaiguri English	Jalpaiguri	4138 of 1st Oct. 1869.	150 0 0	Maps, books, furniture, &c.
	Govindaganja, English.	Bogra	4147 of 1st Oct. 1869.	100 0 0	Ditto.
	Sahajalpur, English ...	Serajganja	4150 of 1st Oct. 1869.	150 0 0	Ditto.
	Nischintapur, vernacular	Dinajpur	4804 of 8th Dec. 1869.	40 0 0	Ditto.
	Mahadebpur, vernacular	Ditto	4813 of 9th Dec. 1869.	40 0 0	Ditto.
	Bagalagori, vernacular.	Rangpur	4815 of 9th Dec. 1869.	20 0 0	Ditto.
	Kaliaganja, vernacular.	Dinajpur	4819 of 9th Dec. 1869.	40 0 0	Ditto.
	Hatkora, vernacular ...	Serajganja	810 of 18th Feb. 1870	100 0 0	Ditto.
	Kairabari, vernacular ...	Dinajpur	862 of 21st Feb. 1870	60 0 0	Ditto.
10	Badalgaichi, vernacular.	Bogra	1219 of 9th Mar. 1870	50 0 0	Ditto.
11	Hatbar, vernacular ...	Nowgong	1295 of 15th Mar. 1870	15 0 0	Ditto.
12	Puranigudam, English..	Ditto	1298 of 15th Mar. 1870	30 0 0	Ditto.
13	Daliram, vernacular ...	Rangpur	1002 of 26th Feb. 1870	35 0 0	Ditto.
	Lakshanpur, vernacular	Ditto	1005 of 26th Feb. 1870	50 0 0	Ditto.

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

Below is shewn the amount sanctioned during the year from surplus funds at the credit of Government schools as extra grants :—

TABLE

Number.	Name of Schools	Amount of grants.	Director's orders sanctioning the grants.	Purpose
		Rs.	P.	
1	Gauligh	6	No. 307 of 10th July	For hut for refreshment of the boys.
2	Mátigáram		No. 6T of 4th Sep.	For removal of school furniture.
3	Dinájpur dar vernacular	12 0	No. 4470 of 16th Nov.	For furniture, &c.
4	Chánmárá model	6 5	No. 4709 of 1st Dec.	Ditto.
5	Jor-Bangalow model	9 0	No. 4711 of 1st Dec.	Ditto.
6	Dinájpur training	45 0	No. 223 of 1st Jan.	For maps, books, &c.
7	Rangpur attached model p. h. sala	50	No. 592 of 8th Feb.	For repairs of and additions to the school houses.
8	Rangpur zillah school		No. 819 of 8th Feb.	Purchase of cricket apparatus and rewards to teachers, &c.
9	Dinájpur attached model pathasala	30 0	No. 601 of 10th Feb.	Purchase of an Obj. Box.
35	Dinájpur training	45 0	No. 606 10th Feb.	Repairs and purchase of gymnastic apparatus.
36	Rangpur training	25 0	No. 623 of 10th Feb.	For maps, books, &c.
37	Rangpur model	65 0	No. 799 of 18th Feb.	For maps, books, and furniture.
	Gauh			

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

	Names of Schools.	District.	Amount of grants.	Director's orders sanction- ing the grants.	Purpose.
13	14	15	16	17	18
Laks.					
13	Bográ zilla school	Bográ	Rs. As. P. 375 0 0	No. 821 of 18th Feb. 1870...	For enlargement of the school house, payment of chaulidari tax, purchase and repair of furniture, and for distribution as rewards to the masters of the school.
14	Satiá model	Dorang	25 0 0	No. 929 of 23rd Feb. 1870...	For rewards to the second pandit of the school.
15	Subarnadaha model	Rangpur	4 0 0	No. 1011 of 26th Feb. 1870	Purchase of maps.
16	Chilmári model	Ditto	5 0 0	No. 1013 of 26th Feb. 1870	Ditto.
17	Belkánávanganja model	Ditto	37 0 0	No. 1017 of 26th Feb. 1870	Purchase of maps, books, &c.
18	Tezpur sadar vernacular	Dorang	18 0 0	No. 1038 of 28th Feb. 1870	Purchase of prize books, and subscription of the <i>Education Gazette</i> .
19	Nowgong sadar vernacular	Nowgong	20 0 0	No. 1078 of 1st Mar. 1870...	Purchase of prize books.
20	Bográ sadar vernacular	Bográ	35 0 0	No. 1114 of 1st Mar. 1870...	For maps, books, furniture, &c.
21	Adamdighi model	Ditto	32 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
22	Dámájáni model	Ditto	23 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

23	Cháchaitora model	...	Ditto	...	19	0	0	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
24	Chámpápúr model	...	Ditto	...	19	0	0	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
25	Amíágáchi model...	...	Ditto	...	45	0	0	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
26	Karpur model	...	Ditto	...	42	0	0	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
27	Debrugur zilla school	...	Lakhimpur	...	730	0	0	No. 1166 of 8th Mar. 1870...	...	For gymnasium, furniture, rewards to teachers, library books, fencing school compound and repairing out-houses.	
28	Sibságur zilla school	...	Sibságur	...	118	4	0	No. 1260 of 9th Mar. 1870...	...	For furniture, books, maps, &c.	
29	Tezpur zilla school	...	Dorang	...	140	0	0	No. 1292 of 15th Mar. 1870	...	For library and prize books.	
30	Nowgong zilla school	...	Nowgong	...	400	0	0	No. 1303 of 15th Mar. 1870	...	Purchase of library books and furniture, &c.	
31	Dinájpur zilla school	...	Dinájpur	...	170	0	0	No. 1307 of 15th Mar. 1870	...	For rewards to masters of the school.	
32	Gauháti sadar vernacular	...	Kamrup	...	300	0	0	No. 1439 of 18th Mar. 1870	...	For maps, furniture, &c.	
33	Hajo Govt. vernacular	...	Ditto	...	40	0	0	No. 1447 of 18th Mar. 1870	...	Ditto.	
34	Gauháti high school	...	Ditto	...	700	0	0	No. 1483 of 22nd Mar. 1870	...	For purchase of books—law, literature, and mathematical.	
35	Dinajpur training	...	Dinájpur	...	135	0	0	No. 1558 of 25th Mar. 1870	...	For rewards to masters of the school.	
36	Rangpur training...	...	Rangpur	...	125	0	0	No. 1561 of 25th Mar. 1870	...	Ditto	ditto.
37	Gauháti high school	...	Kamrup	...	200	0	0	No. 4404 of 2nd Nov. 1869	...	For repairs of the old furniture.	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The following grants-in-aid have been cancelled during the year :—

TABLE V.

Number.	Names of Schools.	District.	Director's orders sanctioning the cancelment.	Amount of grants.
				Rs. As. P.
1	Bográ night	Bográ ...	No. 1638 of 9th April 1869	10 0 0
2	Pákurkhál vernacular	Dinájpur	No. 3092 of 12th July 1869	10 0 0
3	Icháil vernacular ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	14 0 0
4	Rádhikápur vernacular	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	12 8 0
5	Kámakhyá Sanskrit ...	Kamrup...	No. 4145 of 2nd Oct. 1869	15 0 0

I may here mention that an application was made shortly before the expiration of the year, which has since received your sanction, for the cancelment of the grant to the Olipur school in Rangpur. It is not usually a subject of gratification to an inspector to recommend the cancelment of a grant. In this instance, however, it was very much so. The parganá in which this school is situated belongs to Rání Svarna Mayí of Kásimbázar. She has, with a munificence which it would be gratifying to see more frequently imitated, undertaken to support an anglo-vernacular and a vernacular school at Olipur, at the cost of Rs. 200 per mensem, entirely at her own expense, leaving the schools still under the inspection and supervision of the officers appointed by Government. I am very happy to be enabled to convey the thanks of the department to the Rání for her liberality.

The following table shews the numbers and classes of the schools under my inspection on 31st March 1870, with the sums expended on them both from local and imperial funds :—

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

TABLE VI.

	Number of institutions.	No. of students on the rolls.		Daily average attendance.	Receipts.				Expenditure.	Remarks.	
		On the 31st March.	Monthly average.		From imperial funds.	Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.			
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.											
High School—											
College Department...	1	15	9	8	Rs. As. P. 4,792 9 10	345 0 0	Rs. As. P. 0 0 0	Rs. As. P. 5,137 9 10	Rs. As. P. 5,137 9 10		
School Department ..	1	393	177	242	6,409 15 1	2,561 9 0	0 0 0	8,971 8 1	8,971 8 1		
Law Department ..	1	18	17	16	378 13 6	170 0 0	0 0 0	548 13 6	548 13 6		
Schools for boys—											
Higher Class, English	8	973	880	658	19,851 1 11	9,953 13 0	1,414 5 9	31,221 4 8	31,221 4 8		
Middle Class, English	1	42	38	20	1,771 2 10	183 8 0	34 2 0	1,988 12 10	1,988 12 10		
Middle Class, vernacular	37	2,117	1,746	1,312	11,619 4 9	4,133 15 0	693 0 0	16,446 3 9	16,446 3 9		
Lower Class, vernacular	7	320	313	217	1,425 0 0	90 4 6	32 3 0	1,547 7 6	1,537 3 6	(a)	
Normal Schools—											
For masters (vernacular)	5	209	197	165	16,613 13 10	1,774 8 10	0 0 0	18,388 6 8	18,388 6 8		
I.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.—Under native managers.											
Receiving allowances under the grant-in-aid rules.											
Schools for boys—											
Higher Class, English	1	189	161	127	480 0 0	582 13 6	698 9 9	1,711 7 3	1,346 11 8	(b)	
Middle Class, English	37	1,847	1,670	1,217	12,599 8 4	4,567 0 0	14,392 1 9	31,558 10 1	29,686 8 8	(c)	
Carried over	99	5,923	5,208	3,988	75,941 6 1	24,314 7 10	17,264 6 3	1,17,520 4 2	1,15,273 8 2		

(a) Rs. 10-4 excess of receipts over charges, 1 (b) Rs. 364-11-7 excess receipts, 1 (c) Rs. 1,872-1-5 excess receipts

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	Number of Institutions.	No. of students on the rolls.		Daily average attendance.	Receipts.				Expenditure.	Remarks.
		On the 31st March.	Monthly average.		From imperial funds.	Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.		
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Brought forward ...	99	5,923	5,208	3,998	75,941 6 1	24,314 7 10	17,264 6 3	1,17,520 4 2	1,15,273 3 2	
Middle Class, vernacular ...	108	3,702	3,421	2,582	14,251 4 0	3,680 9 1	12,527 0 9	30,788 13 10	30,628 1 3	(a)
Schools for girls, vernacular ...	15	260	251	160	1,789 0 4	20 12 0	1,081 12 9	3,791 8 9	3,636 1 0	(b)
II.—RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.										
Normal schools for masters, (vernacular) under missionary bodies ...	3	115	68	50	1,200 0 0	0 0 0	1,080 3 9	2,280 3 9	2,280 3 9	
Lower class, vernacular, for boys, under missionary bodies... ..	24	4,272	281	53	1,404 0 0	0 0 0	85 15 9	1,489 15 9	1,453 10 2	(c)
Ditto, under native managers ...	492	11,315	10,603	7,967	24,344 4 2	6,866 12 9	4,327 15 0	35,538 15 11	35,538 15 11	
Schools for girls, vernacular, ditto	37	388	360	277	1,026 0 0	2 11 0	174 0 0	1,202 11 0	1,202 11 0	
III.—RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.—Under native managers.										
Middle Class, English, for boys ...	5	252	172	138	0 0 0	432 0 0	160 10 0	592 10 0	582 0 0	(d)
Middle Class, vernacular, for boys, ...	25	938	717	555	0 0 0	167 12 0	1,998 4 3	2,166 0 3	2,094 14 6	(e)
Schools for girls, vernacular ...	4	82	71	50	0 0 0	0 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	101 4 0	(f)
Total ...	813	1,88,262	21,464	15,820	1,19,985 14 3	35,485 0 8	40,029 4 6	1,95,500 3 5	1,92,791 0 9	(g)

(g) Rs. 2,709-2-8 excess of receipts over charges.

(e) Rs. 71-1-9 excess receipts. (f) Rs. 27-12-0 ditto.

(c) Rs. 36-5-7 excess receipts. (d) Rs. 10-10-0 ditto.

(a) Rs. 160-12-7 excess receipts. (b) Rs. 155-7-9 ditto.

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The following table shews the charges incurred in the north-east division during the year under report :—

TABLE VII.

Source of charge.	From imperial funds. •	From local funds.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
INSPECTOR—				
Salary	9,240 0 0	0 0 0	9,240 0 0	
Travelling charges ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Office charges (including salaries, contingencies, travelling charges of the establishment, service labels, and removal of office, &c.) ...	3,162 6 9	0 0 0	3,162 6 9	
JOINT-INSPECTOR—				
Salary	3,600 0 0	0 0 0	3,600 0 0	
Travelling charges ...	1,872 4 0	0 0 0	1,872 4 0	
Office charges (including rent, salaries, contingencies, travelling charges of the establishment, service labels, &c.)	2,077 7 0	0 0 0	2,077 7 0	
DEPUTY INSPECTORS—				
Salaries	15,949 9 1	0 0 0	15,949 9 1	
Travelling charges ...	8,225 4 0	0 0 0	8,225 4 0	
Peons (contingencies including service labels)	583 8 0	0 0 0	583 8 0	
INSTRUCTION (including all charges entered in the form issued with Director's orders, dated 13th March 1866) ...	1,19,985 14 3	72,805 2 6	1,92,791 0 9	
Remuneration of examiners (not included under the head "Instruction")	200 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	
SCHOLARSHIPS—				
Minor	466 2 1	0 0 0	466 2 1	
Vernacular	6,021 14 8	0 0 0	6,021 14 8	
Book agencies	336 0 0	0 0 0	336 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Cost of a boat purchased for the use of the Joint-Inspector ...	300 0 0	0 0 0	300 0 0	
Total ...	1,72,020 5 10	72,805 2 6	2,44,825 8 4	

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NORMAL SCHOOLS.—In addition to the normal classes existing last year at Gauháti, Sibságar, and Nowgong in Asám, there are now in the division two training schools for gurus, one at Rangpur, and one at Dinájpur, which were transferred to me from the inspector of indigenous schools.

The normal classes in Asám can bear no comparison with the two in Bengal, their establishment being much smaller, their masters having smaller pay, and the numbers of their pupils being very much fewer, while they have no boarding establishments attached to them as in the case of the Bengal normal schools. They have, however, done satisfactorily in the course of the year—the Gáuhati normal school having passed 13, the Sibságar 9, and the Nowgong 10 certificated gurus. I think from what I have gathered from the reports of the deputy inspectors and from the joint-inspector, that it will be found desirable shortly to transfer the normal classes at Sibságar and Nowgong to Dibrugur and Mangaldai respectively, as the former districts have been pretty well furnished with village school masters, while such are very much needed in the latter. The pandits are all competent men.

The Dinájpur training school has done very well this year. Of 51 candidates 32 passed at the examination in February, although it is reported that the questions put were difficult, and the answers very strictly marked. There were 15 boarders in the houses attached to the school at close of the year, where the lads who come from a distance live under the supervision of the head master.

The Rangpur training school for gurus has not, I regret to say, been successful in the numbers it has turned out this year. Only 11 lads passed out of the number (52) who presented themselves for examination. This is, I am sure, attributable in a great measure to the absence on leave of the

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head master for three months. The second master is also reported to have been negligent in his work. The examination is said to have been very strictly conducted, though I was myself frequently present during the *viva voce* portion of it and I saw no signs of over-strictness there. I hope the masters will take the hint afforded them by this failure, and work hard this year to re-establish the condition of the school.

To both these training schools there is attached a penny library, supported by a pice paid monthly by each student, and a debating club; and considerable good is reported to have arisen from each of these institutions.

The head masters, Bábus Sasíbhushan Mukhopádhyáy and Chandí Charan Cháttopádhyáy, are able and energetic men; and both, in addition to their vernacular acquirements, know English; the former very well indeed.

The lads have been encouraged to amuse themselves in out-of-door games, such as cricket, &c.

In my report of last year (page 327 of appendix to the general education report) I called attention to the crying want of the division, *viz.*, a normal school similar to those at Calcutta, Huglí, and Dacca. The want is still as severely felt, and the difficulty of getting competent pandits for aided or Government vernacular schools as great as it was then. I had hopes at the beginning of this year that this want was about to be supplied. I had the honor, on the 28th January 1870, to forward to you an application for aid to a normal school to be established at Rangpur. The joint-inspector, with the assistance of the deputy inspectors of South Rangpur and Kákiná, had induced some of the zemindárs of that district to subscribe Rs. 50 per mensem for such a school, and they asked the aid of Rs. 100 per mensem from Government. Sanguine of success, the subscribers started the school before any answer was received

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from you on the subject. Some 13 lads joined the school, and Bábu Mahim Chandra Mahínthá was appointed head master. As you were, however, unable to entertain the application, and as it was considered too late in the year to submit a fresh one in a modified form, the school has now been broken up. The subscribers, though disappointed at the ill success of their scheme, are, I believe, prepared to renew their subscriptions next year, and trust, by asking for a smaller proportional grant-in-aid, to be more successful.

If they are, the establishment of the school will fill a need which has been felt by all inspectors of the north-east division.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

GAUHATI HIGH SCHOOL.—This school, for the first time, has this year sent candidates up to the first examination in arts of the Calcutta University. There were only two, one of whom passed, by name Lakhmí Chandra Sarmá, and the second failed by a few marks in the second language. According to a promise made at the formation of the college classes, that the salary of the head and second masters should be raised as soon as the name of a boy from the Gauhátí high school appeared in the passed lists of the first arts' examination, the head master will for the future draw Rs. 300 per mensem, and the second Rs. 200 per mensem. Nine candidates were sent in for the entrance examination, of whom six passed, and all gained junior scholarships. A law class having been sanctioned, the same was opened in February. Bábu Sarat Chandra Bandyopádhyá, M.A., B.L., was appointed law lecturer, and the class now musters 18.

The numbers, which in the general department now amount to 208, have outgrown the size of the present building, and another wing is required to accommodate them.

The receipts of the school are by nearly Rs. 600 greater than was the case last year.

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A ninth master has been appointed during the year.

Mr. Boyd, who has been for some time secretary to the local committee of public instruction, and took great interest in the school, resigned towards the end of the year.

RANGPUR ZILLA SCHOOL.—This school has on its rolls a list of 190 boys, but the average daily attendance is not good, as it does not rise above 120. There is a very slight increase both in number and receipts on what was reported last year. Two candidates only appeared at the entrance examination. Both however passed and gained scholarships. I hope there may be a larger number of candidates next December; but the material which the head master has to work upon in the first class is by no means good.

It is reported that the pandit's qualifications are not up to the instruction of boys for the entrance examination standard. His pay is only Rs. 20, and for so small a sum it is in vain to look for a man possessing much or deep knowledge of Sanskrit, as well as some acquaintance with English, which a pandit in a zilla school should have.

I regret to be obliged again to report that the school buildings are in bad repair. The whole house is dilapidated from want of careful annual repairs; so much so, that I hear that the superintending engineer, on his visit to Rangpur, expressed doubts as to whether the house was worth the amount which would have to be spent to put it in thorough repair. This is the more to be deplored as the building is not Government property, but has been placed by its owner, the Rájá of Kuch Behár, in the hands of the authorities, in trust as it were, for the use of the school.

DIBRUGUR ZILLA SCHOOL.—I am glad to be able to notice that the members of the local committee of public instruction have during the past year shewn much more interest in the

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affairs of the school than had been formerly the case, though it appears that one of them, the Reverend Mr. Wilkinson, resented a request of mine to the local committee of public instruction to show more interest, and resigned his membership.

The numbers on the rolls of the school are very much what they were last year, 89 against 91. Certain sipahis who used to attend are no longer able to do so on account of the calls of regimental duty. The daily attendance is not good.

The fees of the school were raised in all classes 8 annas in March 1869, and in consequence the receipts of the past are Rs. 821 above those of the previous year.

Of three candidates who appeared at the entrance examination, one only passed in the 3rd grade. The school is suffering severely for want of a second master. A fit person has been recommended, but as yet no one has been appointed.

The distribution of Rs. 300 among the masters has been sanctioned.

My best thanks are due to Captain Maitland, the secretary to the local committee of public instruction, who shews most earnest interest in the welfare of the school.

DINAJPUR ZILLA SCHOOL.—The number on the rolls of this school has increased by three on that of the year previous, and the receipts now reported amount to Rs. 1,449, as against Rs. 1,306 during 1868-69.

Of three candidates at the entrance examination, all passed; two in the first and one in the third grade: all, too, obtained junior scholarships.

The head master I am still able to report very highly of, from what I saw of the school myself; and the secretary says, "he has brought the school to its present state of usefulness through

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his untiring zeal." He is hardly, however, fortunate in his under masters.

There is a good deal of crowding in the school building; but I pointed out to the head master a method of arranging the classes by which this evil may be remedied.

Dr. Webber, the secretary to the local committee of public instruction, takes interest in the school; but I fear the remaining members of the local committee of public instruction shew but little.

SIBSAGUR ZILLA SCHOOL.—The prevalence first of cholera, and then of the cattle plague in the district of Sibságar, has a considerable influence on the attendance at the school; the average monthly and daily attendance having been 111 and 86, against 126 and 99 respectively of the previous year. But improvement was evident at the close of the year under report, the average daily attendance being for that month 97·4. The receipts have also fallen from Rs. 1,246 to Rs. 1,104. There has been a slight increase of the rate of fees since February last, but the secretary to the local committee of public instruction reports that there has been no falling off in the attendance.

Two boys from Sibságar, appeared at the entrance examination, one a Hindu and the other a Mussulmán, and both passed and gained Rs. 10 scholarships.

I found the first class at Sibságar very good in most subjects, the head master being a very hard-working man, and a remarkably good teacher. With the other classes and masters I was not well satisfied; and I felt it necessary to warn the second master that if evident improvement did not take place in his manner of teaching, and the condition of his class, it would be necessary to make a change.

The school-house is a good one, and in good repair; but has, what I consider, a radical but too common fault, *i.e.*, it consists only of one large single room.

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GOALPARA ZILLA SCHOOL.—The numbers in this school have decreased from 120 in 1868-69 to 100 in the past year, while the receipts have risen from Rs. 848 to Rs. 1,009. Both facts are attributable to the raising of the schooling fees.

The secretary complains that few of the boys remain long enough in the school either to attain any real proficiency, or to become candidates at the entrance examination of the university. There was but one candidate at the last examination, and he failed.

The school has again suffered from a frequent change of masters, which, however, was unavoidable.

The work of the masters is generally fair: the head master a very painstaking and hard-working man.

The condition of the building, about which there has been some correspondence, is now reported to be bad, and the roof leaks in many places.

The members of the local committee of public instruction seem all of them to interest themselves in the school.

NOWGONG ZILLA SCHOOL.—The numbers here, from the same causes as operated at Sibságar—chólera and the cattle plague—are less than they were at last report; there being now 132 boys in the school, against 163. The receipts for the year amount to Rs. 1,109, as against Rs. 1,248 for 1868-69.

There was an entrance class in this school, but no candidates appeared at the examination. The head master, Bábu Janmajay Dás, deserves very highly of the education department. He has raised from almost nothing two schools in Asám, that at Gauháti and that at Nowgong. It is entirely owing to his exertions that the Nowgong school now boasts so large a number of pupils. He is most energetic, and takes a very lively interest in the welfare of his school and scholars. His attainments and qualifications as a teacher are hardly equal to his energy.

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The report from the secretary to the local committee of public instruction this year is very meagre.

TEZPUR ZILLA SCHOOL.—I regret to notice that the secretary to the local committee of public instruction reports that the local committee of public instruction has not once met during the course of the past year. Such indifference is discouraging to pupils, teachers, and inspector.

The number on the rolls on the 31st of March 1870 was 58, against 54 in the previous year. The receipts have risen from Rs. 280 to Rs. 331.

That the numbers have not further increased, is attributed by the secretary to the existence of a missionary school, where there is no fee charged, and another school, where the fees are almost nominal, within a quarter mile of the zilla school.

The head master is an intelligent man, and understands and takes interest in his work. The other masters are well reported on.

I hope that the Tezpur school will send up candidates to the next entrance examination, and that it may meet with success.

BOGRA ZILLAH SCHOOL.—No report has been received from the secretary to the local committee of public instruction here. This school passed eight candidates at the entrance examination, four of whom gained scholarships. The numbers on the rolls on 31st March were 133, against 117 in the previous year.

The school has suffered a loss in the transfer of the head master, Bábu Kálináth Dé, to Beauléa. He has been succeeded by Bábu Chandra Náth Maitra.

GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

DARJILING ZILLA SCHOOL—I am glad to be able to report that the numbers of this school have picked up again, as well as

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the receipts. The average monthly attendance is 37, against 33·6; and the receipts Rs. 217, against Rs. 188 of 1868-69.

The following table will shew the results of the entrance examination with regard to all the schools in this division. It will be noticed that by the removal from the division of the districts of Rájsháhi and Málda, I have lost five schools which last year sent up candidates for this examination, *viz*, Bealea, Málda, Chátmahar, Dighapatiya, and Sardha,

TABLE VIII.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	No. of candi- dates.	No. PASSED.			Total passed.	Total failed.
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.		
Gauháti high school ...	9	...	5	1	6	3
Bográ zilla school ...	8	1	5	2	8	...
Dibrugár school ...	3	...	...	1	1	2
Dinájpur school ...	3	2	...	1	3	...
Rangpur school ...	2	1	1	...	2	...
Sibságar school ...	2	...	...	2	2	...
Goálpára school ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Serájganj English ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	29	4	11	7	22	7

GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

BOGRA.—By the Bográ district this year I mean only the district of Bográ proper. The sub-division of Serájganj, last year included under this head, has during the past year been placed under a separate deputy inspector.

There are seven schools of this class in Bográ, where the aggregate number of pupils shews an increase of 49 against 1868-69.

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The sadr vernacular school, of which Bábu Govinda Chandra Datta is the very efficient head pandit, is still far the best, having sent up seven candidates to the vernacular scholarship examination, and passing all with scholarships. One of these candidates came out first in the division. The Chácháitára school is next in efficiency and success. All the Government vernacular schools in this district passed at least one candidate at the vernacular scholarship examination.

SERAJGANJ.—To this sub-division belong the two Government model schools at Bhángábári and Kájlá, which were last year included in the Bográ district. Five of six candidates at the vernacular scholarship examination from the former school gained scholarships. The Kájlá school has fallen off, and its failure in every respect is attributed to the ill conduct of the pandit, whom it will, I believe, be necessary to remove.

DINAJPUR.—This district is still behind hand. Education seems to progress—if progress it does—at the slowest possible rate. The only school in the district which has succeeded in passing candidates for scholarships is the sadr vernacular school, and in that case even the marks had to be stretched to admit the boys. The joint-inspector and deputy inspectors seem to look forward to better times during the current year, and I hope I may in my next report be able to speak more cheerfully of the district. There are seven model schools in the district, four in the Ráyganj, one in the Birganj, and two in the Paterám circle; and their aggregate number of boys is 262, against 249 of the year 1868-69.

RANGPUR.—There are in this district seven schools of this class—two in the south Rangpur, three in the Bhabániganj, and two in Kákiná circle. The Sátigára school, well reported of last year, has broken down owing to the incompetency of the late pandit. A better man has, however, been put in his place, and the institu-

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tion is looking up again. Two of the schools in the Bhabániganj circle have had to be revised, and all three are at present only struggling, though the deputy inspector speaks hopefully of them.

JALPAIGURI.—The school at Chandanbárá (called Bodá in last year's report) is the only one in this district. It had 65 pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March, and passed two lads at the vernacular scholarship examination. The school-house has quite lately been burnt down.

LOWER ASSAM.—There are here six vernacular schools, none of which are in the district of Goálpára. The only school of the number which has any claim to be considered as successful is the Gauháti sadr vernacular school. There were 176 names on its rolls on the 31st of March, and 11 of its lads passed the vernacular scholarship examination. All other schools have gone back rather than advanced; and this fact is attributed by the deputy inspector to an unwillingness to learn or to pay for education, which, however, if it exists at all among the Asámese, cannot be a *newly* excited tendency.

CENTRAL ASSAM.—Here there are three Government model schools—one at Nowgóng, one at Tezpur, and one at Satiyá (not Potea, as printed in last year's report). At Nowgong there has been an increase of nearly a hundred boys on the rolls, while at Tezpur the number has sunk from 76 to 31. From the latter school there were no candidates for the vernacular scholarship examination, but two lads from the former gained scholarships, as well as one from Satiya. The prevalence of cholera is reported to have broken up the Tezpur school in the beginning of the year, and it seems not to have recovered.

UPPER ASSAM.—There are in Upper Asám four schools of this kind—one at Sibságar, one at Golághát, one at Dibrugar, and one at Sadiyá. Of these, the Sibságar school is the best, having

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180 boys, and having passed six candidates at the vernacular scholarship examination. The Golághát school (with 101 boys) sent up no candidates. This is attributed to the inefficiency of the late pandit. Dibrugar has 80 pupils, but out of three candidates passed only one at the vernacular scholarship examination. Sadiyá is on our extreme frontier, and cannot be expected to keep up a school satisfactorily. There are only 21 boys on the rolls, and not quite Rs. 37 were in the course of the year realized as fees. I was unable to see the school myself this year on account of the sudden fall of the river, which would not allow the Commissioner's steamer, in which I was travelling, to proceed to Sadiyá; but I am inclined to doubt the expediency of keeping a school there at all at a monthly cost to Government of Rs. 30.

LOWER CLASS GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the schools attached to the training schools at Dinájpur and Rangpur, Dárjiling is the only district in which there are any schools of this class. There are five there, Chánmári, Jor-bangalow, and Karsiong, which existed in the year 1868-69; and Nāmschi and Mátigará, established this year. There is an aggregate average of 98 lads in monthly and 68 in daily attendance on these schools. It is, however, anticipated that considerable increase will shortly take place in the numbers attending the Terai schools; and as it is difficult to get pandits qualified to teach the pupils in the hill schools, and as when they are got it is difficult to induce them to remain, the deputy inspector proposes to have some sort of normal class in which hill men should be trained to teach. The joint-inspector suggests that some of the model schools might be moved from the plains to Dárjiling.

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PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.

The following table will shew the number of schools of this class in the division, with the number of scholars on the rolls, and the expenditure of the year under report as compared with 1868-69 :—

TABLE IX.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.	1868-69.				1869-70.			
	Number of institutions.	Number on the rolls.	From Government.	From local funds.	Number of institutions.	Number on the rolls.	From Government.	From local funds.
I.—Receiving allowances under the grant-in-aid rules.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>Under native managers.</i>								
Higher Class, English, for boys ...	3	273	1,696 15 8	5,274 11 1	1	189	480 0 0	1,231 7 3
Middle Class, English, for boys ...	49	2,591	17,333 13 4	315 12 9	37	1,817	12,590 8 4	18,059 1 9
Middle class, vernacular ...	124	4,336	16,855 11 0	18,990 12 3	108	3,702	14,281 4 0	16,507 9 10
Schools for girls, vernacular ...	11	196	1,012 11 6	1,032 9 6	15	260	1,789 0 0	2,002 8 9
II.—Receiving allowances under other rules.								
Normal schools for masters, under missionary bodies, vernacular ...	1	26	525 0 0	731 0 0	3	115	1,200 0 0	1,080 3 9
Lower class vernacular schools for boys, under missionary bodies ...	12	286	1,546 13 9	52 9 6	24	487	1,404 0 0	85 15 9
Lower class vernacular schools for boys, under native managers ...	72	2,107	4,132 0 0	1,432 15 0	492	11,315	24,344 4 2	11,194 11 9
Girls' schools, vernacular, under native managers ...	19	211	1,196 0 0	6 0 0	37	388	1,026 0 0	176 11 0
III.—Receiving no allowances under native managers.								
Middle class English schools for boys ...	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	252	0 0 0	592 10 0
Middle class vernacular schools for boys ...	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	25	938	0 0 0	2,168 0 3
Schools for girls, vernacular ...	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	82	0 0 0	129 0 0

HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS UNDER CHRISTIAN BODIES.

St. Paul's school, Dárjiling, is, and is likely to remain, the only school of this class under my inspection. I have received no report on the working of this school. The number on the rolls is 26, against 33 of 1868-69.

*North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.***HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.**

Both the schools, Chátmahar and Dighápatiyá, referred to in last year's report, being in the district of Rajshahi, have been transferred to the north central division.

SERAJGANJ SCHOOL.—This has been raised to a higher class school. The number on the rolls on the 31st of March was 189, against 160 of 1868-69, and the receipts were Rs. 791, against Rs. 594 of that year. This increase is very satisfactory, as the rate of schooling fees in the higher classes was raised during the course of the year. I have not myself seen the school, but the joint-inspector reports himself as fairly pleased with its general condition. One candidate went up to the entrance examination, but failed in English only. Rs. 2,000, the balance of the gift Rs. 5,000 made by Bábu Banvárí Lál Ráy, was received in the course of the year, and has been placed in the hands of the collector of Bográ for investment. The head master, Bábu Srínáth Gupta, is reported by the committee to be an attentive, intelligent, and promising teacher. The committee here shews much more than usual interest in the school.

This was the only school of this class in the division during the year; but the school at Olipur, through the liberality of Rání Svarna Mayí, has just been raised to this class; and the Barpetá school, through the exertions of Mr. Campbell, the assistant commissioner, has applied to be made a higher class school.

MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The following table shews the position in which, with respect to this class of schools, the division now stands in comparison with the state of things reported last year :—

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

TABLE X.

Names of Districts.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Bográ and Serájganj	7	6
Dinájpur	2	3
Rangpur and Jalpáiguri	13	14
Upper Asám ... ..	...	...
Central Asám	7	6
Lower Asám	7	8
Total	36	37

BOGRA.—Five of the schools included in this district last year have now been transferred to the Serájganj deputy inspector. There has been no addition to the remaining two. Both these schools, however, are reported to have very much improved during the year, the one at Govindaganj specially. A boy from this school stood first in the list of minor scholars. Sírpur, in consequence of a complete change of masters, is doing well, and promises to be at last a good school.

SERAJGANJ.—Of the five schools of this class transferred to this sub-division, Serájganj has become a higher class school. Of the remaining four, Sáhájádpur is 'very flourishing, and Sthalgoálbári getting on well. The other two, Hárinábágbátí and Porganá, are unsatisfactory; in the one case from disagreements between the masters and managers, and in the other from want of hearty co-operation with the deputy inspector on the part of both the masters and managers.

SOUTH RANGPUR.—Of the five schools of this class here, two only deserve mention,—those at Olipur and Máhiganj. The former has 77, boys, against 52, and the latter 86 against 51 of the previous year. The Olipur school passed all its

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candidates—two at the minor scholarship and three at the vernacular scholarship examinations, and at the former Máhiganj passed three. The Máhiganj school is very badly housed, but I hope to see a new house built for it shortly by one of the managers, Babu Jánakí Ballabh Sen. The other schools are unsatisfactory.

JALPAIGURI.—The only fair school here is the one in the sadr station, which has 93 pupils on the rolls. It passed one lad at the vernacular scholarship examination, and it is proposed to send up candidates for minor scholarships this year.

BHABANIGANJ.—Godárhát and Naldangá are the two schools of this class under the deputy inspector of Bhabániganj. Neither of these can be said to be successful at present, though the former passed its three candidates for the vernacular scholarship examination.

KAKINA.—There are three schools of this class here—at Kákiná, Tusbhándár, and Ghoriyáldangá. The first is the largest, but the second has been the most successful this year. The secretaries of these schools take great interest in their success.

The third school is very poor indeed.

There is no school of this class in North Rangpur.

DINAJPUR.—In this district the only circle from which the deputy inspector can report the existence of schools of this class is Ráyganj; and in that there are three, one lately sanctioned having, however, not commenced work for want of house accommodation. I cannot say much in favor of the two existing schools, but it is hoped that the appointment of a new master to the Ráyganj school may result in its improvement.

LOWER ASAM.—There are eight of these schools here—five in Kamrup and three in Goálpará. The best are the two at Barpetá and Gaurípúr. From the latter school one boy gained

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a minor scholarship. The former has an entrance class, and it is proposed to raise it to a higher class English school. The Lakhmipur school is on the premises of, and supported by, Ráy Prithi Rám Chauduri Báhádur; it has now got a good master, and we may look for better results from it. The head master of the North Gauhátí school is anxious to pass the entrance examination, and presented himself before me to obtain a certificate to the effect that he had a reasonable chance of passing. I was, on examining him, unable to grant him such a certificate; but I hope he may be a candidate this year. One candidate for minor scholarship appeared from the school held at the top of the Kámakhyá hill, almost within the walls of a celebrated temple of great resort. A few more marks would have entitled him to a scholarship.

CENTRAL ASAM.—There are five schools of this class here, but two only are in any degree satisfactory. The one at Mangaldai is a very good one, and candidates are expected for minor scholarships this year. The extra assistant commissioner, Mr. Driberg, takes great interest in this school. The one at Silghát is still but poor.

DARJILING.—There is one aided school of this class here, Bágdagrá school, which has 18 boys on its rolls, and receives a grant of Rs. 14 per mensem.

In Upper Asám there are no schools of this class.

I cannot leave the subject of schools of this class without expressing my dissatisfaction with them generally. The people are very anxious to have an English school in their village because it sounds well, and because the very little English which the lads learn in them still has some slight, where it really should have no influence on their claims to situations. As a rule, the salaries which the masters are paid are by no means such as to make it possible to obtain for them really qualified men,

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i.e., men fit to teach up even to the standard of the minor scholarship. When a master is appointed he considers himself settled for life, and takes no pains to improve himself in attainments or power of teaching, and so his school goes on from year to year in the same hum-drum fashion; the deputy inspectors reporting year after year "the condition of this school is unsatisfactory." This class of schools would be better if the masters and managers would consent that all subjects, except English, should be taught in Bengali. But this is considered beneath the dignity of an "English" school, and so lessons are learnt and *repeated* (for that is the only word to apply to the performance) in words which the learners *usually*, and *not unfrequently* the teachers, do not understand.

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MIDDLE CLASS GRANT-IN-AID VERNACULAR
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of schools of this class in the division, compared with that reported last year, is shewn in the following table:—

TABLE XI.

Names of Districts.						1868-69.	1869-70.
Bogra and Serájganj	...	...	...	...	...	20	26
Dinájpur	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Rangpur and Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	31	33
Upper Asám	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Asám	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
Lower Asám	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Total						98	108

BOGRA.—Here there are thirteen schools of this class, of which three have had grants sanctioned during the course of the year. Of these, however, two only, those at Dámájáin and

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Jámálpur, are going on satisfactorily. This is, as usual, attributed to the difficulty of obtaining efficient pandits.

SERAJGANJ.—There have been four more schools added to those previously existing in this class in the sub-division. The total number is now fourteen. Nine of these—Demrá, Patágiá, Rájábári, Phulkuchá, Noáhátá, Saidábád, Chálá, Hátkorá, and Chándáikona—are said to be doing well, each having passed at least one candidate at the vernacular scholarship examination. The remaining five are not good.

DINAJPUR.—In this circle there is only one aided vernacular school, and that is a very bad one. It is held within a few miles of the station at Bhabánípur. I was obliged to instruct the deputy inspector to warn the head pandit that I should be obliged to apply to you to have the grant cancelled unless he could in two months report considerable improvement.

RAYGANJ.—Most of the twelve schools in this circle are unsatisfactory, in consequence of bad management and inefficient masters. Five of them, *viz.*, Sibganj, Akhánager, Bhomradaha, Raghunáthpur and Nágesvarbári, are reported as flourishing.

BIRGANJ.—The deputy inspector says that the pandits in these schools in his circle are generally incompetent, and that there is a natural difficulty in removing them to fill their places with better men. There are here twelve schools of this class, of only one of which, Bátniyá, which passed one lad at the vernacular scholarship examination, satisfactory report can be given.

PATERAM.—There is but one aided vernacular school here, that at Khayerbári. It is of recent origin, and is not yet in a satisfactory state.

SOUTH RANGPUR.—There are three schools of this class here: Jallágánj is the only one of any standing, the other two are comparatively recent. The first-named school passed one lad at

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the vernacular scholarship examination. The deputy inspector complains of want of competent pandits.

NORTH RANGPUR.—There are five aided vernacular schools in this circle. Of two, those at Bagulágári and Lakshampur, the deputy inspector speaks hopefully; but he echoes the complaints of other deputy inspectors on the difficulty of getting pandits.

BHABANIGANJ.—Here there are twelve schools of this class. Of these the deputy inspector reports one, Bhabániganj, to be good; and four others, Kumárpur, Kholáháti, Pirganj, and Putimari to be promising.

KAKINA.—Of the four schools here, the one at Kákiná and the one at Barakhátá are doing well. The former passed one candidate at the vernacular scholarship examination. The remaining two, at Báurá and Bhotmáí, are doing but poorly.

JALPAIGURI.—The deputy inspector reports that none of the nine schools of this class in his circle are worth particular mention.

LOWER ASAM.—There are under the deputy inspector of Lower Asám 14 schools of this class—7 in Kamrup and 7 in Goálpárá. The best, indeed, as it appears the only good one, is that at the sadr station of Goálpárá, from which two candidates passed at the last vernacular scholarship examination, and which has an average daily attendance of 91. Others are reported as only fair at present, but promising for the future.

CENTRAL ASAM.—Of nine schools of this kind the deputy inspector reports that four, those at Danduá, Hátbar, Barapujiya, and Rohá, are working satisfactorily. The remaining schools draw small grants, and are more like pathsalas than aided vernacular schools.

There are no schools of this class in Upper Asám.

APPENDIX A.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

MINOR AND VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

The following table will show the results of these examinations generally in the division, as well as in regard to the districts from which candidates appeared :—

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

TABLE XII.

Names of Circles.	Total number of candidates.	RESULT.			
		Four-year scholarships.	One-year scholarships.	Pass certificates.	Failed.
Serājganj ...	55	6	25	17	7
Bográ ...	34	10	9	4	11
South Rangpur..	11	3	4	...	4
Ráyganj ...	9	3	3	1	2
Patráam ...	6	1	1	...	4
Bhabániganj ...	6	...	5	1	...
Kákiná ...	3	1	1	...	1
Birganj ...	2	1	...	...	1
Dínájpur ...	2	...	...	...	2
Jalpaiguri ...	11	...	3	...	8
Lower Asám ...	17	11	...	...	6
Central Asám ...	8	3	...	...	5
Upper Asám ...	11	6	...	...	5
Total ...	175	45	51	23	56

MINOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Names of Circles.	Total number of candidates.	RESULT.	
		Two-year scholarships.	Failed.
South Rangpur ...	7	1	6
Kákiná ...	2	2	0
Serājganj ...	9	4	5
Bográ ...	1	1	0
Lower Asám ...	5	1	4
Total ...	24	9	15

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For minor scholarships there has been on the previous year an increase of seven candidates and an increase of passed candidates of six. For the vernacular scholarships there were 30 more candidates, but the number passed was smaller by 17. The papers for each examination were printed in Dacca; and as there had been some slight confusion in the appointment of examiners, and there was rather a hurry at the end; there was not time to submit them for approval. The result was that in some cases the papers were very much more difficult than was desirable. This was especially the case in mathematics, in which subject one of the questions set to the minor scholarship candidates (set, it must be recollected, to lads whose English was theoretically only up to the 3rd class of a zilla school, and actually much lower,)—was “If two triangles have three elements of the one respectively equal to three elements of the other, the triangles are equal in every respect. Is this proposition universally true?” The idea which a minor scholarship candidate would have of three *elements* of one triangle respectively equal to three elements of another, would probably be a geometrical curiosity.

FEMALE SCHOOLS UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.

BOARA.—The four schools reported as existing last year are still in existence: the one of them held in the sadr station is apparently dropping to pieces owing to the ill health of the pandit. One school, also in the sadr station (it seems a pity to have two close together), with 12 pupils on the rolls, though with an average daily attendance of 13 only, is flourishing. Two schools of this class have sprung up during the year, supported by Bābu Krishnendra Rāy Chaudhuri, of Balihār.

SERAJGANJ.—From this sub-division the deputy inspector reports that two schools of this kind have sprung up—one at Kājla for girls, and one for female adults at Sāhājādpur.

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DINAJPUR.—Here there is a, comparatively speaking, large girls' school, for there are 24 girls on the rolls, with a daily average attendance of 17. The highest class reads *chárupáth*, *navanári*, and grammar and geography. I was much pleased with the progress which the school has been quietly making. Several of the leading native officials shew considerable interest in it.

RAYGANJ.—There is only one girls' school here, which, though unsatisfactory at the beginning of the year, has much improved during the course of it, and for which a mistress has been engaged from the Dacca normal female school.

BIRGANJ.—The only school of this kind at *Khánsámá* is unsatisfactory. I found one girl able to read *chárupáth*; the rest knew nothing.

SOUTH RANGPUR.—The *Gopálpur* adult female school, to which I alluded in my last year's report, is, I am happy to say, flourishing. The fears entertained by its promoters have proved groundless: and having received aid to the amount of Rs. 2 a month, it has now a mistress from the Dacca female normal school engaged in teaching its 15 pupils reading, writing, and needle work. There is also a small girls' school at *Gopálpur*, and one has lately been started at the *sadr* station.

NORTH RANGPUR.—At *Bálágrám*, in this circle, is a girls' school, which the joint-inspector considers the best in these parts of the world. I have not myself seen it. There were 38 girls on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of only 15. The success of the school is reported to be owing to the secretary, *Bábu Dharma Náráyan Sarkár*.

BHABANIGANJ.—The *Godarhát* girls' school, attended by 11 girls, all *Masalmanis*, is progressing fairly. The school is supported by *Rání Svarna Mayí*.

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KAKINA.—Here two schools, one at Kákiná, and one at Tusbhándár, are fair.

JALPAIGURI.—The Bodá girls' school has been re-opened, and improved during the year.

LOWER ASAM.—A girls' school, with 37 names on its rolls, has been opened in Gauháti, for which a grant-in-aid has been lately sanctioned, and for which it is proposed to procure a mistress. The school has been warmly supported by the native officials of Gauháti, and I hope it may keep up its numbers and prove a success. "Satisfactory progress," writes the deputy inspector, of the four schools of this class in his district, "has not been made by these girls' schools, although the students are mostly drawn from respectable families."

CENTRAL ASAM.—There has just sprung up a girls' school in Nowgong under a Native Christian mistress, with seven girls on its rolls. Aid has been asked for the school. The three other schools in this district are not flourishing.

I fear that I have no very great faith in girls' schools, or in female education as it at present exists in the north-east division. It too often happens, I fear, that girls' schools are got up and aid drawn more for the purpose of providing for some relative or hanger-on of the managers than with a real anxiety to educate the girls. I find it to be mostly the case when I enter a girls' school, that there is one girl in it, usually forming the head class, who will read away Bodhoday fluently enough (with suspicious fluency too often), and who can write a little, and knows a few figures. The rest of the girls, however, as one of my deputy inspectors puts it, "were in the alphabet two years ago, and the alphabet page is still their fingers' haunt." The eldest girl is kept as long as possible in the school, to shew off her proficiency when the inspector or any other visitor comes there; and when she is taken away,

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the eldest girl left is taken up by the pandit, and has for some time a good deal of attention bestowed on her to fit her to be the show-girl in the room of her predecessor.

This of course is not the case with the really good schools in the division; but I fear it is so not unfrequently with others.

SCHOOLS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.

UNDER MISSIONARY BODIES.—The schools of this class are the Káchárá schools in Dorang, the hill tribe schools at Naogáon, and the Gáro schools, Goálpára.

In Dorang there is under the Revd. S. Endle, of the S. P. G. mission, a normal school, as well as some 14 village schools. In the normal school, in the station of Tezpur, there are 10 Káchárá lads, with Rs. 4 monthly scholarships in training, to be sent out to form schools. There is also an attached model school of 25 lads of all classes, including a few Hindus. The village schools have an average monthly attendance of 225. They are attended chiefly by Káchárá, there being but very few Hindus among them, and they are therefore very interesting. The Káchárá are a very simple, harmless race, without the cunning, which is the characteristic of some, or the wildness which distinguishes other savages. They seem to like their work in school, and though their attainments are not very great, they do make progress. All, pupils and masters, seem to be much attached to Mr. Endle, who works very hard for them, both when in and out of the station. Mr. Endle complains that he can get no assistance from, but on the contrary is obstructed by, the maujádárs in his endeavours to raise school-houses. The schools this year have done better than in any year before. There are four schools in the district under the

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instruction of the gurus sent from the normal school in the station at Naogáon. The number on the rolls of the normal school was 43, 31 of whom belonged to the hill tribe. It would be better if the pupils of this school had more practice in teaching before they are sent out as masters. English is taught here, and I found on inquiry that the people are so eager to learn English, that it was necessary to introduce it to induce them to attend the school regularly. There is an average attendance of 58 pupils in the pathsalas among the hills. These schools have suffered from the sudden death of the Revd. E. P. Scott early in the year, but the superintendence of the schools generally has nevertheless been admirably carried on. These schools belong to the American Baptist Mission Socitey. The schools in the Goálpára district, under the Revd. I. J. Stoddart, of the above mission, have increased in number by two since last year, with an aggregate number of 150 pupils. There is besides an unaided girls' school, with from 18 to 25 pupils. The normal school has provided pandits for four schools. During the course of the year, but too late for action to be taken on it in 1869, you have given your sanction to the removal of the normal school during the rains into the sard station of Goálpára; so that there, too, when the difficulty of travelling prevents the missionary from going out to the village where the school is now held, Mr. Stoddart will be able to have an eye upon its working. Four school-houses have been built this year entirely by parents and pupils at their respective villages. Mr. Stoddard reports: "I have applications from the head men of several villages for schools. But I have not teachers for every call, even if funds were sufficient." I have lately received a letter from the Revd. M. B. Comfort, American Baptist Missionary at Gauháti, proposing to start some hill schools in that neighbourhood if Government aid can be obtained.

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LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

DAY AND NIGHT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.

Under this head come the pathshalas in the districts of Dinájpur and Rangpur, till the end of last year under the charge of Bábu Kasí Kánta Mukhopádhyaý, inspector of indigenous schools; and the schools in the Asám districts, referred to in page 323 of last year's general report.

The following table will show the increase in each of these districts since last year :—

TABLE XIII.

District.	1868-69.		1869-70.			
	Total No. of pathshalas.		Circles.		No. of pathshalas in each circle.	Total No. of pathshalas.
Dinájpur	167		Dinájpur	49	}	199
			Ráyganj	34		
			Birganj	43		
			Patehám	73		
			North Rangpur	51	}	
Rangpur	200		South Rangpur	57		
			Kákiná	45	}	235
			Bhabániganj	39		
			Jalpaiguri	43		
Upper Asám	17		Upper Asám	24		24
Central Asám	24		Central Asám	24		24
Lower Asám	50		Lower Asám	48		48
	458					630

Although there has been a great deal of sickness during, and especially at the beginning of, the year under report, the progress of this class of schools is generally reported to have been good. Of the two deputy inspectors of the 3rd grade, who till the present year have not had any connection with

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pathsalas, Babu Hari Mohan Sen, of South Rangpur, says—“These important institutions, I am happy to be able to report, have, with few exceptions, fared well during the year under review. The progress of the boys has been satisfactory, and the teachers, as a body, have been mindful of their duties and regular in their attendance.” The deputy inspector of Ráyganj says—“They meet the wants of the lower orders, for whom they are primarily intended, and my endeavour has been to raise their general efficiency, and to make them more valuable instruments in the extension of education.

The deputy inspectors of the 4th grade, who up to the present year have been engaged exclusively with this class of schools write thus:—Babu Hari Har Dás of North Rangpur; “During the year under review, these highly useful institutions, taken as a whole, have gone on well; their teachers have been mindful of their duties, and the progress made by the students under their tuition reflects the highest credit on them.”

Bábu Govinda Chandra Chakravarti of Dinájpur: “Pathsalas are getting on well. I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the teachers discharged their duties.” “There are, however, reported to be three pathsalas in this circle attached only by a few lads, and the progress in these institutions is very poor.”

Bábu Bisvesvar Sen of Jalpaiguri: “The pupils attending these institutions are mostly agriculturists, and consequently the attendance in them is greatly affected during the reaping and sowing seasons. The local income of the gurus is very low. As soon as fee realization is introduced in a pathsala the number falls off; yet, however, to the credit of the district, the gurus in some villages are supplied with *sidhás*, (*i.e.*, payment in kind).” The Bábu reports that the pathsalas starting well at first are very liable to fall off, and this he attributes to the grasping tendency of the gurus, who are inclined to try to

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levy high fees, and to the apathy of the villagers, which "proceeds from a knowledge of the shady (!) education with which the certificated teachers come out of the training seminary." He does not either appear to hold a very high opinion of the moral character of these gurus. Altogether the report from Jalpaiguri is not very satisfactory.

Bábu Sasibhushan Sen, B.A., of Birganj: "The pathshalas are at work for above three years in this district. That they have done some good to the district is undeniable. The system is more adapted to this land of the masses than the grant-in-aid one." The Bábu, too, reports that after the novelty of the first year has worn off, there is some difficulty, as a rule, in keeping up the attendance at the pathsala; and he speaks in no high terms of the attainments of the gurus.

Bábu Gangá Náth Ráy, of Bhabániganj, reports favorably of most of the 29 pathshalas in his circle, and says that the teachers have generally done their work well. This deputy inspector has one pathsala working at Bághárchar, close upon the borders of the country inhabited by the Gáros, and it is hoped that Gáros and Hajans may be induced to attend it.

Bábu Lál Mohan Bidyánidhi reports of his circle, Patirám, that the pathshalas have generally improved during the year, but complains that the gurus, after their one year's training in the training school, make no attempt to keep up or increase the knowledge that they have gained; and he recommends their being sent back to the training school for the periods when, from the demands of sowing and reaping, but very small attendance is shewn at the pathshalas.

Almost all the deputy inspectors refer to the night pathshalas as important. They are attended by a class engaged during the day in the fields, or in various handicrafts, and in some instances, such as at Kákiná in the Rangpur district, where there were 63 names on the rolls, are very successful.

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INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS IN ASAM.

In Upper Asám there are 24 pathsalas, all of them in the Sibságar district.

The deputy inspector, Bábu Ratnadhara Dátta writes: "Comparing the present condition of the pathsalas with that of the preceding year, a marked improvement is observable." Under the circumstances of the demand for field labor from the boys, "better progress than that made it is hard to expect." It is noticed, as a promising sign, that the children pay some attention to school hours, which is a quite new characteristic.

CENTRAL ASAM.—The deputy inspector reports that the numbers have to a certain extent fallen off this year in consequence of cholera. "These pathsalas have proved a great blessing, and have been the best and most successful means in my hand of spreading the knowledge of reading and writing among the masses, and for creating a desire for higher education in the village community. They are well suited to the present condition of the people, and are well appreciated by them."

In Lower Asam, where there are 50 pathsalas at work, all of them in Kamrup, the deputy inspector reports that the pupils and masters are backward in arithmetic and geography; that the attendance is very irregular; and that the registers are untidily, and sometimes untrustworthily, kept. Still he says—"The pathsalas are steadily, though slowly, growing popular with the masses, and are peculiarly suited to the wants and requirements of Asám."

On the whole, then, this system of education, carried on at a cost (exclusive of the normal schools) of Rs 35,538-15-11, not quite half of which comes from imperial funds, may be reported as having been quite successful. It has its difficulties and its drawbacks, which have been referred to in the extracts from the deputy inspector's reports; but, spite of these, I believe it to be

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doing great good. The one great difficulty, the scanty attendance in harvest and sowing season, we shall not, I fear, be able to remedy.

Most of the deputy inspectors propose that the gurus should remain at the training schools for two years instead of one. They come out very imperfectly grounded in what they have to teach, and are not at all inclined to take any trouble to improve themselves afterwards.

I think, too, that if they are to be only one year in the training school, the range of subjects which they have to learn should, in some degree, be restricted. As they have only to teach quite the elements, it is more important that they should themselves be thoroughly well grounded than that they should know something, which *something* is generally very little more than *nothing*, of a good many subjects. Connected with this matter is the consideration of to what extent pathshalas should go in giving education. In several of the pathshalas in my division the gurus either now teach, or are struggling to be able to do so shortly, up to the standard of vernacular scholarship. The joint-inspector proposes that, as the effect of this plan is to concentrate all the attention of the guru on the 1st class, to the neglect of the younger boys, a remedy for it should be found by the institution of some minor vernacular scholarships for lads studying in pathshalas, which would form a link between them and the vernacular schools.

It is a matter of regret that it is not possible to draw some line by which the education given by these pathshalas might be confined to the really lower classes, agriculturists, &c., for whom they are intended. But though, of course, the larger number of the lads are of this class, I rarely go to a pathsala without seeing the sons of prosperous, and often of wealthy men, who

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can well afford to pay well for education, but are not ashamed to send their sons to a school where the fee, if any fee is paid at all, is almost nominal.

The following table shows the number of schools in the state of Kuch Behar, the number on the rolls on 31st March, the daily average of attendance, and the receipts from the State treasury as well as from local sources :—

TABLE XIV.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Receipts during the year.			Expenditure during the year.
				From the State.	From fees, fines, subscriptions, &c.	Total.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Kuch Behar Jenikn's English ...	105	96	4,066 1 2	501 0 0	4,567 1 2	4,066 1 2
2	Kuch Behar vernacular ...	142	134	2,217 13 6	212 11 0	2,440 8 6	2,217 13 6
3	Cuch Behar night ...	7	8	194 0 0	16 0 0	210 0 0	194 6 0
4	Mekliganja vernacular ...	26	25	300 0 0	40 9 0	340 9 0	300 0 0
5	Gobrasora vernacular ...	44	35	240 0 0	315 0 0	555 0 0	521 2 9
6	Balarampur vernacular ...	38	28	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
7	Khotimari vernacular ...	48	40	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
8	Banesvar vernacular ...	36	30	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
9	Kharkharid vernacular ...	26	22	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
10	Dinhata vernacular ...	34	37	150 0 0	115 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
11	Kasiabari vernacular ...	31	38	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
12	Sagarbati vernacular ...	21	21	150 0 0	175 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
13	Katamari vernacular ...	31	28	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
14	Changrabandha vernacular ...	56	38	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
15	Janaldaho vernacular ...	27	23	115 0 0	150 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0
16	Dhuliahati vernacular ...	27	21	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
17	Rahimganja vernacular ...	26	33	175 0 0	150 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
18	Bamauhat vernacular ...	33	28	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
19	Khalisamari vernacular ...	22	19	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
20	Sitalkuchi vernacular ...	22	17	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
21	Devanhati vernacular ...	21	32	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
22	Kursa Sinti vernacular ...	30	22	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
23	Talidhar vernacular ...	30	23	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
24	Hemkumari vernacular ...	50	34	127 8 0	120 0 0	247 8 0	247 8 0
25	Dudhkhava vernacular ...	33	27	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
26	Koti Bhajni vernacular ...	28	18	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
27	Jitalda vernacular ...	20	19	94 1 9	94 1 9	188 3 6	188 3 6
28	Daikata vernacular ...	34	24	75 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
29	Gurihati vernacular ...	14	14	84 0 0	27 0 0	111 0 0	111 0 0
30	Ghugumari vernacular ...	26	23	60 0 0	25 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0
31	Boarding school ...	22	28	811 6 4	0 0 0	811 6 4	811 6 4
32	Batakura girls' ...	28	24	240 0 0	120 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0
33	Chakdara girls' ...	28	22	96 0 0	0 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0
34	Rajabari girls' ...	12	10	120 0 0	0 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
35	Nagisvati girls' ...	14	2	75 2 6	0 0 0	75 2 6	75 2 6
36	Moharam's girls' ...	35	...	0 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
37	Taoraguri girls' ...	18	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

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The number of schools has increased from 49 in 1868-69 to 56, and of the whole number 5 are supported entirely by the State, 35 are aided, and 19 unaided. The number of pupils has risen from 1,283 to 2,049.

The only English schools are the Jenkins' school and the Sadr night school, both in the capital. The latter has fallen off in number very much. The former has now 105, against 113 of the previous year. It is a very expensive school, each boy costing Rs. 3-8-7 per mensem; the fee being 8 annas, and several boys being educated free. Six boys started from Kuch Behar to attend the entrance examination, but not one presented himself. From what I have seen of the school, I should doubt whether more than one had any chance of passing.

On the whole, I hardly consider the school satisfactory.

From the Sadr vernacular school, which has 142 names on the rolls, 17 candidates appeared for vernacular scholarships; 4 passed, and 3 gained scholarships awarded by the State.

There are 6 girls' schools, with an attendance of 140 on 31st March.

Only one mofussil school, Gobrásorá, has passed any candidate for the vernacular scholarships.

I shall write more fully on the schools in this state when making the special report on the schools in the Kuch Behar division called for by Government.

The local committee of public instruction say of Bábu Abhaya Charan Ghosh, deputy inspector, that "he is a hard working man, and takes a great interest in his duties, which he has performed satisfactorily." I regret that I cannot echo the opinion of the local committee of public instruction. A man more fitted for his duties than the present incumbent might, I should suppose, be readily obtained.

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Neither the local committee of public instruction nor the deputy inspector have reported to me directly, but the secretary of the local committee of public instruction has forwarded me a copy of his general report on education addressed to the deputy commissioner.

GENERAL REMARKS.

EDUCATION AMONG THE GAROS.—In February of the present calendar year I addressed to you a letter on this subject. The Garos in the neighbourhood of Goálpára have had schools established among them, and some education introduced by the American Baptist Mission. But Tura, the head-quarters of the deputy commissioner of the Garo Hills, is quite out of the beat of the missionaries. At the request of Lieutenant Williamson, the deputy commissioner, I accompanied him to Tura in January to see whether anything could be done. The consequence of that visit was a proposal made in my letter No. 1412 of 7th February 1870, that there should be placed at the disposal of the deputy commissioner the sum of Rs. 700 per annum with a view to the formation of a boarding-school at Tura. The details of the proposal with regard to the payment of the master, and the allowance for board, were contained in the above-cited letter. As I have heard no more of the matter, I fear that it has been found impossible to carry out the proposal. By your No. 511, dated the 28th January 1870, I was called upon for a report as to the practicability of introducing schools for the benefit of the children of coolies engaged on the tea gardens in Asám, a subject to which the attention of Government was called by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. I addressed a letter to several of the leading tea planters in the province, enclosing a copy of the grant-in-aid rules, and requesting them to offer any suggestions they could with regard to the establishment of such schools. I regret to say that of the whole of the number whom I have addressed, I have received no reply from

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more than two—T. Severin, Esq., of Grúndland, Mangaldai, and F. V. Harward, Esq., of Kaliabar Nowgong. Of these two gentlemen, however, the former has already started a school for his coolie children, and the latter proposes to do so at once. I hope on my return to Asám to lay before you some plan by which such schools may be more generally introduced.

Of the two Williamson schools so long promised for Golaghat and Jorehat, the latter will, the executive engineer informs me, be ready by the end of the rains, and the former, I hope, soon afterwards. At the risk of becoming tedious from much harping on the same string, I beg to be allowed again to refer to the matter of a normal school for this division. At page 41 of last year's report there is a table which shows that this is the only division which has not the benefit, in some shape or form, of a normal school, ranging in cost to Government of Rs. 10,400 at Dacca to Rs. 469 at Cuttack. No division can lament so small a number of really qualified teachers as the north-east division. Not only are there few in employment, but so far are most of the districts from the seats of normal schools, and so bad a character have most of them, quite groundlessly I am convinced, attained as regards health, that it is almost impossible to induce good pandits to take even well-paid appointments. I therefore take leave to press upon your consideration the difficulties under which the division labours, and to ask for a normal school, even of no higher class than those at Chittagong, Maymansinha, or Pábná.

The subject of class books for middle and the lower classes of higher class English schools has been brought a good deal under my notice during the past year. No set of books yet published either by the School Book Society or by private persons seems to me to meet the object for which they are put forth. The selections for reading are either too difficult in language, or too childish in subject, or too much concerned with European thought and feeling, to be fitted for the youths of this country. The

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hand-books, too, of geography and history are, as a rule, very meagre in information, and expressed in language beyond the comprehension of those who have to study them. A set of books of this class, carefully selected and compiled, and published under the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, would produce general uniformity in schools, and be of a very great advantage to the students.

In conclusion, I beg leave to return thanks to the following gentlemen, who have each and all assisted in the cause of education in the north-east division during the past year:—

L. R. Totenham, Esq., late judge of Dinájpur.

W. R. Larminie, Esq., late collector of Dinájpur.

Bábu Rádhá Gobinda Ray, Rajsahi.

„ Durgá Charan Ghosh, Báherghát.

„ Raj Chanra Saniyál, Báherghát.

„ Gopi Náth Máitrá, Chintáman.

„ Sanla Náth Bhattáchárya.

„ Rudra Náth Guha.

„ Chandra Náth Ray.

„ Mohes Chandra Bágchi.

„ Romes Chandra Chaudhuri, zemindar.

„ Pores Náth Ghosh.

„ Khetra Mohan Sinha, Dinájpur.

„ Setáp Chand Sinha, Azimganja.

„ Uma Charan Dás, Dinájpur.

„ Tará Chand Bandyopádhyáy, Dinájpur.

„ Bisambar Mohaula, Dinájpur.

„ Keripá Náth Sáhá, Dinájpur.

„ Syma Charan Mojumdá, Dinájpur.

„ Ram Sánkar Dás, Dinájpur.

„ Nitya Gopál Maulik, Birganja.

G. E. Porter, Esq., c.s., Rangpur.

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Bábu Mahima Ranjan Ray, Kákina.

„ Ramani Mohan Chaudhuri, Tushvandar.

„ Ram Surna Mayi, Kasimbazar.

The trustees of the estates of the late Hon'ble Prasanna Kumar Thágor.

Captain Michell, Deputy Commissioner of Naugáon.

F. V. Harward, Esq., Kaliabar.

J. J. S. Driberg, Esq., Mangaldai.

F. Severin, Esq., Grúndland, Mangaldai.

Bábu Tilák Chándrá Guptá.

T. F. Bignold, Esq., Collector of Bográ.

Maulavi Abdul Mansur, Badiakháli.

Bábu Kristendra Roy, Balihár.

„ Jánáki Bálláb Sen, Rangpur.

„ Háris Chándrá Ráy, ditto.

„ Madhu Sudan Bandyopádhyáy.

Captain A. G. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságör.

„ W. G. Maitland, Dibrugar.

Bábu Práin Chándrá Pákrási, Sthal Goalburi.

„ Golok Náth Barua, Guaripur.

„ Sámбу Chárán Láheri, Guaripur.

„ Rádha Mohán Gásvámi, Dhubri.

„ Tilok Ram Chaudhuri, Lakshimpur.

„ Jádunáth Mukhopádhyáy, Goálpára.

„ Sadi Ram Dás, Goálpára.

„ A. C. Campbell, Esq., Barpeta.

„ Dvarika Náth Ghosh, ditto.

„ Gobinda Ram Chaudhuri, Dhárápúr.

„ Lakshmi Kanta Báruá, North Gauhati.

„ Hem Chandra „ Gáuháti.

„ Lakshmi Lál „ ditto.

„ Dulál Chandra Dás, ditto.

„ Rám Chándrá Bháumik.

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NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF BABU BHUDEV MUKHURJI.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DIVISION.—The North Central division, of which I received charge on the 1st April 1869, is constituted of the districts, sub-districts, and parts of districts, named below :—

(1) Malda, (2) Rajsahi, (3) Pubna, exclusive of the Serajganj sub-division, (4) Jessore, (5) Mursidabad, (6) Birbhum, exclusive of the Santhal Pargannas. Of these, the first two districts belonged to the North-East, the second two to the South-East, and the last two to the Central and South-West divisions respectively, before they were united to form this new inspec-torial division.

The following table, though necessarily inaccurate, will give some general idea of the extent and popular statistics of this division :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.			Population.			
	Total.	Culti- vated.	Uncul- tivated.	Hindus.	Maho- medans.	Others.	Total.
1. Malda ...	1,288	688	600	187,450	50,000	40	237,490
2. Rajsahi ...	2,385	1,699	686	188,840	330,912	75,537	604,289
3. Pubna ...	1,533	1,314	219	123,101	158,265	.....	281,366
4. Jessore ...	3,651	2,520	1,131	.....	.....	.....	981,118
5. Mursidabad ...	2,634	619,704	348,155	967,859
6. Birbhum ...	2,330	746,156
Total ...	13,821						3,818,278

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Districts.	Higher class English.		Middle class English.		Middle class vernacular.		Lower class vernacular.		Normal.		Girls' Schools.				Total.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.		Scholars.		
											Number of girls' schools aided.	Number of pathshalas attended by girls.	Girls in schools.	Girls in pathshalas.	
Malda	2	128	2	75	6	271	157	3852	1	69	1	32	146	10	474
Rajshahi	3	354	10	400	21	798	5	2119	1	40	6	123	196	196	5751
Pubna	2	233	14	511	19	805	279	7130	1	85	13	170	578	47	2018
Jessore	3	430	80	1465	13	672	69	1670	1	59	3	84	74	343	10538
Mursidabad	1	21	770	38	1279	703	47	1680	..	..	2	82	233	123	3336
Birbhum	..	218	16	722	12	703	47	1680	..	..	..	82	233	78	3698
Total	13	1449	93	3373	114	4328	548	14661	4	253	25	441	1631	797	26356

Number of Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1870.

Districts.	Higher class English.		Middle class English.		Middle class vernacular.		Lower class vernacular.		Normal.		Girls' Schools.				Total.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.		Scholars.		
											Number of girls' schools aided.	Number of pathshalas attended by girls.	Girls in schools.	Girls in pathshalas.	
Malda	2	134	3	125	12	719	132	2551	1	67	2	23	53	17	978
Rajshahi	3	417	10	433	24	924	17	637	1	51	6	178	69	172	4833
Pubna	2	233	17	645	26	1223	298	8319	1	85	6	218	510	69	30046
Jessore	6	515	41	2286	25	1174	57	1333	1	76	3	68	73	130	13137
Mursidabad	..	..	25	1005	44	1668	49	1631	..	..	3	83	198	136	42228
Birbhum	3	283	20	805	18	855	49	1631	15	198	93	3861
Total	16	1675	116	5309	149	6563	533	14881	4	279	29	560	890	867	30147

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Districts.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN SCHOOLS.													
	Higher class English.		Middle class English.		Middle class vernacular.		Lower class vernacular.		Normal.		Girls'.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Malda ...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	1	25
Pubna ...	...	...	3	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Jessore ...	1	...	11	...	10	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	43	...
Mursidabad ...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	3
Birbhum ...	2	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	15	...
Total ...	3	...	23	...	35	...	33	28	...	...	4	...	93	28

Districts.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN SCHOLARS.													
	Higher class English.		Middle class English.		Middle class vernacular.		Lower class vernacular.		Normal.		Girls'.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Malda ...	6	...	50	...	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	...
Rajshahi ...	93	...	43	...	126	...	...	1101	...	2	...	57	262	1160
Pubna ...	27	...	104	...	418	...	457	...	11	...	55	...	1072	...
Jessore ...	65	...	821	...	502	...	1230	...	...	...	...	20	2618	20
Mursidabad ...	...	...	235	...	389	...	...	337	17	...	...	12	641	310
Birbhum ...	35	...	83	...	152	29	18	270	47
Total ...	226	...	1336	...	2035	...	1687	1467	28	2	55	107	5367	1576

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It will be seen from the above that the increase or decrease in the several districts has been anything but uniform in the different kinds of schools. This want of uniformity is owing to four different causes : (1) the different capabilities of the districts themselves for the reception of schools ; (2) the diverse progress which had been made in the different districts before they came from different hands to form this new division ; (3) the different measures of zeal, ability, and influence which the local educational officers have brought to bear upon their work in different districts, and different parts of the same districts ; and (4) to the different degrees of care and strictness with which statistical returns were prepared in the preceding year under different supervision. It seems to be of primary importance to take note of the first of the above four causes, as its effects are not to be influenced either by mere lapse of time or simple administrative control. I shall proceed, therefore, to sketch in brief what appears to me to be the distinctive features of the different districts which constitute this division, glancing, as far as may be necessary, at the past history of educational progress in each.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.—1. Malda is a sub-district yielding a total revenue of about Rs. 3,02,000 only per annum. More than one-third of the district is uncultivated jungle land, and the entire trade, import and export, of the district is not more than Rs. 8,00,000 in value. Malda is therefore a very poor district. The native zemindars of the district are partly absentees and partly money-lenders. The men of most influence therefore whom the educational officer can look to for help are the few planter zemindars, many of whom, however, seem to have broken down and closed their concerns not long ago. The general population of the district seems to be of a very mixed character. Here are to be found the Kumars,

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Kahars, and Kurmis, &c., which predominate in the Behar districts, as well as the Sahus, Telis, and Tantis, which preponderate in Bengal Proper.

This admixture in the population has affected the language of the district. A very large number of Hindi words are in common use, and where the word is pure Bengali, the accent and intonation of voice with which it is pronounced are akin to those of the Hindi. The educational officer is also struck with the very defective pronunciation of children belonging to certain castes, such as Noalis, Pandariks, Rangis, Bangadesis, which, so far as I am aware, are to be found nowhere out of this district.

The higher caste Hindus, such as Brahmans, Kaiths, and Vaidyas, have but few representatives in Malda. Their children come up to hardly three per cent. of the total number of pupils in our schools. On the other hand, the Musulmans of Malda seem to be more tractable than their co-religionists in other districts. In fact the Musulmans here seem to be hardly of a distinct or hostile religion, but more like one of the innumerable castes into which the great bulk of the people is minutely sub-divided. Musulman children in Malda are sometimes named after Hindu deities. My impression is that the best pupils of our schools in Malda will be those bright-eyed Muhammadan boys who have for the first time begun to read books on the opening of new schools in the interior of the district in the course of the year under review.

From all that has been said it will be seen that the district of Malda is not rich; that the men of influence and intelligence living in the district are but few; and that the classes which most readily take to letters in other districts are very nearly absent. But, educationally speaking, Malda is a virgin field. It had but ten schools in all in the beginning of the year, and of these four were purely Government schools. No separate deputy inspector was attached to this district, the grant-in-aid system had hardly

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been introduced, and the circle and pathsala schemes are still quite unknown.

My conclusion is that Malda is not yet suited, and for a very long time will not be suited, for the reception of higher class schools; that its schools, however denominated, will be of an inferior type; and that the difficulties in the way of educational progress in the district will be many and peculiar, demanding great energy and thoughtfulness on the part of the local educational officer.

The deputy inspector of the district, Bábu Isvár Chándrá Khásnávis, is an intelligent young man. He has nearly doubled the number of schools under him in the course of one year. He has worked with a will, and gained much knowledge and acquired some influence. It remains to be seen if he will be able to keep on his schools increasing in number and working healthfully in all respects.

The deputy inspector notices the following gentlemen as friends of education in the Malda district:—

1. Raja Gopál Chándrá Sinhá Báhádur, of Mahespur, in Mursidabad.
2. Bábu Bháirábnáth Misrá, of Haris Chandrapur.
3. Bábu Bhuván Chándrá Ráy, of Bhaluka.
4. Lákshináráyán Thákur, of Khampur.
5. Mathuranath Basu, of Gomastapur.
6. Jogesvar Mukhurji, of Nababganja.
7. Kesáb Chándrá Básu, of Chandala.
8. Shaik Kalimuddin Miya, of Maharajpur.
9. Maulavi Elahi Bakash, of Malda.
10. Bábu Brájálál Cháturji, of Kaliachak.
11. G. Husmor, Esq., of Kansat.
12. Bábu Chándrá Mohán Dás.
13. T. Cumming, Esq., of Mathurapur.
14. Bábu Rám gobindá Thákur, of Khanpur.

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2. RAJSAHI.—This is both a large and a rich district. Its annual revenue is Rs. 10,29,000. The people are, generally speaking, very well off. There are a large number of rajas and zemindars. The middle classes consist partly of high caste *Barendra* Brahmans, and partly of those castes of Hindus who have mostly taken to trade, the *Sahus*, *Tamlis*, *Tilis*, and others. The former possess property in *lakhraj* land, and the latter live upon the profits of a trade, which amounts in value to about Rs. 1,00,00,000 per annum. Neither are the lower classes of the community very badly off. The great rajas and zemindars, as well as the thriving tradespeople, find ample employment for the lower classes; and, more than all, the silk factories abounding in the district supply an easy means of subsistence to large masses of the laboring population.

As may be expected under such circumstances, the educational status of the Rajsahi district is in keeping with its flourishing condition in other respects. Rajsahi is inferior to no district of Bengal situated at the same distance as itself from Calcutta, the centre of wealth, civilization, and progress. Much need not be said here about the zilla school. If marked success at the university examinations and in life of the students of a school be any test of its efficiency, a very high position indeed among the mofussil Government schools may be claimed for the zilla school of Rajsahi. But besides the zilla school there are many superior aided schools in the interior, supported by the rajas and zemindars of the district. These gentlemen are, as a rule, very friendly to the cause of education, and seem to vie with each other in acts of public spirit and liberality. There is a noble emulation animating them as a body. If anything is to be done in the Rajsahi district, it is no use getting out a subscription book and going about for help to different parties. If the work is to be done at all, it will be done by some one raja or

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zemindar. This is of course not exactly what would be desirable in all cases. But it has its advantages, and in the present state of society they more than counterbalance the disadvantages which spring from such exclusiveness. The aided schools in the interior of the district are each of them supported by some one gentleman of position, wealth, and respectability, and the management of schools is accordingly free from those drawbacks which not unfrequently attend upon the system of clubbing together for the maintenance of schools. There is no difficulty, so far as I am yet aware, of pushing on the grant-in-aid system in Rajsahi, and of raising up schools as they improve from a lower to a higher standard year after year.

The case is different with respect to lower class schools. In certain districts of B ngal, such as East and West Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapur, the people belonging to different castes and orders of society have more points of sympathy and interest in common than I have found to exist in Rajsahi. Here the distinction of classes is more strongly marked. I have very often heard common day-laborers in districts of the Burdwan division addressing high caste Brahmans in such familiar language as would be strongly resented if used by the same classes towards their superiors in Rajsahi. This, no doubt, is to be attributed to the circumstance that the great bulk of the Rajsahi peasantry consists of Musulmans, who are as five to three to the Hindus. Musulmans as such are not admitted to terms of such familiarity by high caste Hindus, of whom, as has been already said, the higher classes are almost exclusively, and the middle classes chiefly, composed in this district. This want of fusion between the different classes of society is a great drawback to the lower class schools. The income from local sources at these schools is very small, and the schools want much in stability. Pathshalas in the Rajsahi district must therefore be opened

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and watched with great care. As yet they shift about from place to place. A school opened in one place to-day, to be removed elsewhere to-morrow, may still continue to figure in statistical returns, but is really unproductive of the least conceivable good to the people.

Much praise is due for his work of previous years to Bábu Píyári Mohán Mukhopádhyáy, the second grade deputy inspector, who had charge of the entire district for twelve years, until the beginning of the year under review. So far as I have been able to learn, he was chiefly instrumental in founding the healthy and well-to-do grant-in-aid schools of this district. The district has been this year cut up into four different circles, and while Bábu Píyári Mohán is familiarising himself with the work of pathsala inspection, the other three younger men of the fourth grade are learning to work under the grant-in-aid rules. There has not been much progress during the year under report. The friends of education in Rajsahi are many. The following gentlemen have been most prominently noticed by the deputy inspectors :—

1. Raja Prámothánáth Ráy Báhádur, of Dighápátiyá.
2. Kumár Chándránáth Ráy, of Nator.
3. Kumar Paresnarayan Ráy, of Putiya.
4. Bábu Máthuránáth Bánurji, Deputy Collector, Rajsahi.
5. Bábu Tráylókhyánáth Mitrá, Munsiff of Lalpur.
6. W. L. Heeley, Esq., Magistrate of Rajsahi.
7. Ráni Sárát Sundari, of Putiya.

3. PUBNA.—The sub-district of Pubna, exclusive of Sirajganj, yields an annual revenue of about Rs. 3,18,000. The value of its trade is estimated at Rs. 20,00,000 per annum.

The great bulk of the population of Pubna is very nearly like that of the Rajsahi district; the higher and middle classes consisting of *Barendra* Brahmans and Kaiths, and the middle classes

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of the trading *Sahus*, *Tilis* and *Tamlis*. The lower agricultural population is composed chiefly, as in Rajsahi, of Musulmans. There is one striking point of difference, however, between these two neighbouring districts. There are no high caste Hindu rajas or zemindars in Pubna as there are in Rajsahi, and silk factories, which subserve such an important purpose in the social economy of the one district, are entirely absent from the other.

The number of higher class schools in Pubna is but one, exclusive of the zilla school, and the number of middle class English and vernacular schools not more than 43. Considering the small area of the district, it may be said that the above number is not too small. As for grant-in-aid schools of the lower class, I am not sorry that the number is not larger than it is. When the pathsala scheme begins to be fairly worked in this district, its success here will in all likelihood be greater than it has been in Rajsahi. I have seen that in the few pathsalas which have been opened in the sub-division of Kumarkhali in the course of the year, children, of the middle classes have not altogether stayed away from these institutions. Musulman and Hindu boys have come to attend them, and are paying handsome fees to the certificated gurus. In Pubna, owing to the absence of high caste Hindu rajas, the fusion of classes is greater, and the lower class schools much more permanent, than they are in Rajsahi. Unfair practices did not prevail to any extent in the aided schools of Pubna at the time the district came under me, thanks to the watchfulness of Bábu Bhuván Mohán Niyogi, second grade deputy inspector, for having kept up the moral tone of his schools. He speaks with enthusiasm of the managers and teachers of his aided schools. He says, "I know several instances of teachers of aided schools being treated very kindly by the managers, in whose houses they board free of charge. At the same time they are paid regularly and in full. For this

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favor the teachers are required to render no special service. When I recollect that my aided school-masters are poorly paid, I feel grateful to the managers who thus help them. But lest you should think that they treat the teachers with disrespect by assuming before them the haughty air of the rich man, who dispenses favors to gain applause, it is necessary to remind you that these managers belong to that orthodox class of Hindus, on whose character hospitality is engraven by religion. The teachers as a body are mindful of their duties. But beyond all praise is the excellent personal character borne by every one of them. Born near Calcutta, and brought up in that city, where the social vices are so rampant, I confess I was not a little surprised to see so many young men leading such spotless lives. I feel a pleasure—a kind of pride—when I remember that in the performance of my sacred duty I am assisted by gentlemen so conspicuous for the purity of their character. If children are really so imitative as I have always thought them to be, then I can congratulate the parents of my school boys on their good fortune in having their sons placed under these excellent young men.” The friends of education in Pubna noticed by the deputy inspector are—

• Bábus Anáth Bándhá Sên and Háris Chándrá Sárma.

4. JESSORE.—Of all the districts in the North Central division Jessore is undoubtedly the richest. The annual revenue is Rs. 10,10,000, and the large trade of the district in sugar and molasses brings into it about Rs. 1,00,00,000 per annum. Jessore has a very large number of rich zemindars, who are for the most part resident on their estates. Nevertheless, the system of sub-letting land obtains in this district to perhaps a greater extent than elsewhere in this division. This has resulted in bringing into existence a vast number of middle men, who are called *Gantidars*. There are but few villages in

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this district which have not one or more representatives of this class.

But notwithstanding the prevalence of this system of subletting, the lower orders of the community are not very badly off. The district is wonderfully fertile, and planted throughout as it is with the date palm, it looks like one great garden intersected by a net work of rivers, and without one plot of ground which is not green with cultivation. The articles of food are abundant and cheap. Fish and curds are sold in larger quantities in every *hât* of Jessore than I have seen to be the case in any other district.

Possessed of all these advantages, Jessore, though already rich in schools, might be still richer in that respect but for one great drawback. The district is unhealthy, and deemed by people in and about Calcutta to be far more unhealthy than it actually is. In the beginning of the present educational movement no deputy inspector would live in the district. For some time the deputy inspectors who had charge of the district paid but short visits to the few schools that existed at the time, and then hastened away from it as fast as they could. It was not until 1862-63, when the pathsalâ scheme was first introduced into Jessore, that the district was worked with anything like real earnestness. The pathsala deputies, who had to live in the district, and to penetrate into every creek and corner of it, may be said to have fully laid open the educational capabilities of Jessore. They likewise awakened emulation. Aided schools began to multiply fast, until from 1862-63, when the number of aided schools in Jessore was ten only, it increased to eighty-six in April 1869, when I received charge of the district.

In the meantime one great evil had attached itself to the aided schools of Jessore. No school that was started in this district could expect to get a good teacher from Calcutta or its

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vicinity. Outsiders did not like to come to a district reputed to be so unhealthy. The schools were therefore provided with such teachers as the district itself could supply, and the schools, though many in number, were not as efficient as they should be.

Incompetent teachers not only fail to teach well, but they open a wide door for mismanagement in other respects also. They are more easily content than efficient men to serve on insufficient and irregular payment. As it is, while schools of all descriptions from the higher class English to the lower class circle, pathsala, and night school, have every facility for healthy growth and increase in Jessore, unfair practices, I am sorry to say, seem to me to be more prevalent in the schools of this district than elsewhere. The canker needs to be removed once and for ever. In the course of the year under review two schools of this district have been closed; the grants of eight schools are being held in abeyance, and the deputy inspectors have received instructions to watch nineteen schools closely.

Jessore presents an excellent field to the educational officer; but I believe that our undivided attention is needed for the present to the correction of abuses and the improvement of efficiency in the schools which are already extant, rather than to merely adding to the number of schools.

Of the deputy inspectors employed in this district, Bábu Sasadhar Ráy, third grade, was absent on sick leave for most part of the year; and with the exception of Bábu Becharam Ráy, who is a man of great energy, the other three fourth grade officers have hardly yet come up to the work which has now devolved upon them.

The friends of education in Jessore noticed by the deputy inspectors are named below:—

1. Bábu Chandra Kumar Ráy, zemindar, Narail.
2. „ Kaliprasanna Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Bagarhat.
3. „ Gaurdas Basak, Deputy Magistrate, Khulna.

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5. MURSIDABAD.—The revenue and trade of this district amount to about Rs. 13,90,000 and 80,00,000 per annum respectively.

It is a remarkable feature of this district that the zemindars and other men of wealth and influence within it are for the most part congregated in and about the place which was once the capital of all Bengal. Educationally speaking, this has proved a misfortune. One can easily understand how, if the many great families that now live within a range of about twelve miles from each other on either hand of Mursidabad had their country seats scattered over the whole district and lived in them, each family would have required and supported a higher class school, just as rich families so situated in other districts are usually found to do. But as it is, the college at the sadr station meets the wants of the rich families, and those families are content to support a few indifferent middle class schools close to each other, in a line near their own habitations. The interior of the district is thus left almost barren; and there is not one higher class school, with the exception of the unaided Kandi and nizamat schools, through the whole length and breadth of the rich district of Mursidabad.

The middle classes consist for the most part of silk farmers and money lenders. These, as a rule, do not prove friendly to schools until the example of those who are at the top of society has stirred them up to some sort of emulation. The rich men of the district are anything but stingy. Indeed, their liberality is marked. But, for the reason already adduced, the liberality they extend to schools is for the most part confined to one small part of the district. The middle class schools are still but few, and those few are ill attended and worse conducted. The tendency of the middle class schools here is not to develope into higher class schools, but, contrariwise, to dwindle into schools

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of a lower type. Gokarna is a large village, inhabited, as I have been told, by no less than five hundred different families of high caste Brahmans. There was at one time an English school at this place; subsequently the school became purely Bengali; and now the Bengali school is such only in name. It is much inferior to many pathsalas. Even the lower class schools and pathsalas of this district are not in a very hopeful condition. A large number of the children of the agricultural classes find employment in the numerous silk factories, and cannot be easily induced to attend schools.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks in the progress of schools in Mursidabad, there is no reason for apprehending that the district will remain always as backward as it is at present. The past history of the district affords strong grounds for hopefulness. When Mursidabad was included in the North-East division, the number of schools in the district was only fourteen. After it was incorporated with the Central division, in the year 1863-64, the number of schools began to increase, until in April last it came under me with sixty-seven aided schools and fifty-four pathsalas. Progress in Mursidabad seems to me to depend very materially on the energy and intelligence and influence which the local educational officers can bring to bear on their work. The district itself has not yet felt very strongly the impulse to move onward. It must be pushed along, and the efforts made must be strong and unremitting.

If in the course of the year under review the number of schools has not increased in Mursidabad, that has been owing partly to its loss by death of the services of Bábu Jogesvár Mukhopádhyáy, the most energetic and experienced deputy inspector the district ever had, and partly also to my own unwillingness to recommend new grants in a district where the schools already working called for particular care in order to be

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made fully healthy and efficient. I fear I have not yet succeeded to the extent of my wishes.

The four deputy inspectors now employed in Mursidabad have named the following gentlemen as friends of education in this district :—

1. Ráni Surnámái, of Saydabad.
2. The Rájá of Kándi.
3. Bábu Gurucharán Dás, Deputy Magistrate of Kandi.
4. „ Nárendrá Narayan Ráy Chaudhurí, zemindar of Jemna.
5. „ Tárini Chárán Ráy, zemindar.
6. „ Háríkrishná Sáhá, zemindar.
7. „ Gaur Mohan Ráy, zemindar.
8. Rájá Miá, zemindar, Talibpur.

6. BIRBHUM.—There are but few families of resident zemindars of much wealth and note in the part of the district which is under me. The Banwaribad, Hetampur, and Raipur estates, are the only three that may be said to be of really large dimensions. The larger estates of the Mahārāja of Burdwan, and of the late Bábu Asutosh Deb of Calcutta, are let out in *pattani* tenures, and support a very considerable number of middle-men.

These middle-men of Birbhum form an interesting class of people. They are, for the most part, sons of men who constituted the *amla* of the old great and now decayed families of the district. They have not the narrow-mindedness which belongs to self-makers of the *amla* class, and they have the example of the decayed families on the ruins of which their fathers built their fortunes to warn them against idling away their lives in sensual enjoyment. They are men without much education themselves, but they have been brought up in that practical school of earnest work, the discipline of which is far more useful than that of educational institutions in imparting clearness of intelligence and strength and energy of character.

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These petty zemindars look closely into their own affairs, and although not in all cases very quickly alive to the worth and beauty of moral or intellectual culture, are yet quite conscious of the usefulness of school instruction for their children.

The superior schools of the Birbhum district are supported chiefly by this class of men. Their management is such as may be expected from their personal character; neither so liberal as that of the rajas and large landed proprietors of other districts, nor so stingy as that of men who have to go about collecting subscriptions from different quarters, nor so easy and careless as that of men who support schools as a form of charity in which they have themselves no worldly interest. The class of men I am speaking of support and manage schools from views of clear-sighted self-interest.

The lower classes in Birbhum are not very sharply marked off from the higher classes of the community. There is a gradual and almost imperceptible shading off of one class into another, and children of the highest ranks are found to attend vernacular schools and pathsalas along with the children of agricultural laborers. This imparts stability to the lower class schools of Birbhum.

With all the advantages above-mentioned, Birbhum possesses the further great advantages of a justly deserved reputation for healthiness, and of railway communication with the metropolis. A vacant post in a Birbhum school brings in more numerous applications, and from a superior class of candidates, than a similar vacancy in any other district of this division.

Another circumstance in favor of Birbhum is its possession of an excellent deputy inspector in the person of Bábu Bishnu Chándrá Mukhopádhyaý, first grade. I have found in him a prompt executor, a correct informant, and a thoughtful adviser. He has the good of his schools at heart. Bábu Mahes Chandra

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Cháttopádhyáy, the other deputy inspector employed in this district, was one of the best pathsala deputy inspectors. He has been promoted to the third grade for his efficient past services.

The friends of education in Birbhum are named below from the reports of the deputy inspectors :—

Mr. MacNeile, late Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum.

F. T. Reed, Esq., manager of the Hetampur estate.

Bábu Dvárakanáth Chakravarti, Pleader, Judge's Court.

„ Bisvambhar Sinha, zemindar.

„ Pares Chandra Mukhopádhyáy, zemindar.

„ Giris Chandra Bandyopádhyáy, ditto.

„ Pramathanáth Mukhopádhyáy, Munsiff of Debrajpur.

Munshi Hamid Mia.

From the rapid survey, imperfect as it is, which has been taken of the different districts constituting the North Central Division, their diverse capabilities for the reception of different kinds of schools have been made apparent; the peculiar advantages or disadvantages possessed by each district have been seen; and the kind of work required to be done in each has been generally pointed out. These distinctive characteristics of the districts must be taken notice of by the local educational officers; (1st) in order to avoid errors, and (2nd) in order to shape their course so as to obtain the best results attainable in each. A knowledge of the different capabilities of the districts is also useful in preventing the injustice of invidious comparisons.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF SCHOOLS.—I shall now proceed to notice one after another the different kinds of schools. Following the order of their relative importance, I shall speak (*A*) of the zilla schools; (*B*) of the normal schools; (*C*) of the aided schools; (*D*) of the Government model schools; (*E*) of the circle schools; and (*F*) of the pathsalas. This arrangement will lead me incidentally to speak of the different examinations to which these schools

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are annually subjected, the results of those examinations in the year under report, and other points intimately connected with the different systems in operation.

(A). ZILLA SCHOOLS.—Zilla schools are justly considered to be the most important institutions under the inspector. Their importance is not owing singly to the high standard they teach up to, nor to the fact that, as a rule, the rising classes of the community send their children to them for education, nor even to the circumstance that the subordinate posts in the public service of the country are, or may be, recruited from among the alumni of these schools. In the eyes of the inspector the importance of the zilla schools arises from a different source, which, however, is the result of a combination of all the above. Has a zilla school flourished long in a district? Then assuredly there will be found men within the district who will prove friendly to the interests of education, who will be possessed of both the will and the power to raise subscriptions for aided schools, who will supply the best teachers available on the very small salaries which the inspector will be able to offer, and who will have, by their success in life, already predisposed the people of the district in favor of school instruction. Such is the light in which zilla schools appear to the inspector. He sees in each the fulcrum on which the grant-in-aid system must rest when acting upon the entire district. If the zilla school is weak, the inspector is sure that there is up-hill work before him, and that difficulties await him at every step. He can look for but few applications for grants-in-aid; he must make his deputies exert their full powers of persuasion; he can depend upon no one but the Government officer or the landholder for the realisation of subscriptions; and, in spite of every exertion on his part, and on the part of his assistants and friends, he must be still prepared to see his schools growing up weak and unhealthy, and living but precarious and ephemeral lives.

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I shall, in the first place, report on the several zilla schools under me from the point of view above indicated. The zilla schools in this division are altogether five in number. The years in which they were severally founded, and the number of their pupils who have obtained junior scholarships, or passed successfully the university entrance examinations since their first foundation, will be seen in the table subjoined :—

Zilla Schools.	When founded.	Pupils passed in them from their foundation to the year 1870.
1. Malda	1858	7
2. Rajshahi	1836	112
3. Pubna	1853	38
4. Jessore	1838	76
5. Birbhum	1851	93
	Total	326

The career in life adopted by the passed pupils of the schools is shewn below :—

Districts.	Total number of passed pupils.	In Government service.	In other services.	Zemindars.	Traders.	Students.	Dead.	Not known.
Malda ...	7	1	1	...	...	4	...	1
Rajshahi ...	112	47	11	4	...	27	12	11
Pubna ...	38	9	8	1	...	12	3	5
Jessore ...	76	18	7	1	...	15	13	22
Birbhum ...	93	32	11	10	3	16	13	8

The above two tables shew in what measure the schools have been generally useful to the country. The next two tables are intended to measure their usefulness more particularly to the districts in which they are severally situated :—

I.

Schools.	Total number of passed pupils.	How many natives of the district.	How many outsiders.
Malda ...	7		5
Rajshahi ...	112	51	61
Pubna ...	38	30	8
Jessore ...	76	55	21
Birbhum ...	25	86	93

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II.

SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1870.															
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		5th Class.		6th Class.		7th Class.		8th Class.	
	Natives.	Outsiders.	Natives.	Outsiders.	Natives.	Outsiders.	Natives.	Outsiders.	Natives.	Outsiders.	Natives.	Outsiders.	Natives.	Outsiders.	Natives.	Outsiders.
Malda	6	6	6	4	12	7	11	3	3	4	14	9	...	...	...	...
Rajsahi	11	14	5	10	14	14	12	12	18	8	8	11	11	16	15	5
Pubna	18	7	18	7	31	9	16	7	20	8	20	5	32	5	...	...
Jessore	14	2	11	4	16	6	10	2	9	7	19	3	24	7	28	8
Birbhum	18	7	22	3	10	3	12	8	15	3	12	6	14	6	16	4

From the above tables it will be seen that of the five zillah schools in this division, the Baulea and Jessore schools are of the longest standing. The educational status of the Rajsahi and Jessore districts, in which they are respectively situated, is likewise very high. The Pubna and Birbhum zilla schools rank next to them in age, and the educational position of the Pubna and Birbhum districts is likewise in keeping with that of their zilla schools. The zilla school at Malda has not yet grown out of its first stage of infancy and weakness, and Malda is certainly the most backward of all my districts. I am not able to say anything on this point about Mursidabad, as there is no zilla school in this district, and the collegiate school of Berhampur, which occupies the position of a zilla school in the district, refused to supply me with any information, on the ground that it was directly under your inspection and control. I shall now proceed to notice the work performed during the year in each of the above five zilla schools.

1. MALDA SCHOOL.—The secretary to the local committee of public instruction reports that the receipts during 1869-70 have been Rs. 3,648-2, and expenditure Rs. 3,648-2, inclusive

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of a reward of Rs. 100 given about the close of the year to the teachers of the school. The number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was eighty-five, being less than that of the year before by two. The local committee held four meetings in the course of the year for the transaction of business. The only change which occurred in the instructive staff was that owing to an exchange of posts effected between the third masters of this and the Pubna zilla schools with their mutual consent. The school-house and library are in good order. The head master, Bábu Rajani Kantha Chattopadhyáy, B.A., is a very good teacher. I can likewise bear testimony to his having kept up his studies.

2. RAJSAHI SCHOOL.—The receipts in fees and fines at this school were Rs. 2,514, and expenditure Rs. 2,499, inclusive of Rs. 325 given in rewards to the teachers. The number of pupils at the close of the year was 184, being greater than that of the previous year by 32. The secretary of the local committee of public instruction reports that several members of the committee, both European and Native, visited the school on several occasions. The most important change which occurred in the instructive staff was the transfer of the head master, Bábu Siv Chandra Som, to the Birbhum school, and the appointment of Bábu Kálináth Dé from Bogra in his place. Bábu Kálináth joined his post on the 14th March last. The local committee have noticed very favorably the services of the second master, Bábu Káli Kumár Dás, B.A. The Raja Pramathanáth's special prize of Rs. 100 for English composition, which was competed for by all the higher class English schools situated in the districts of Rajsaahi, Bogra, and Pubna, was awarded to Waji-ud-Din, a student of this school.

The munificent contribution of Rs. 3,200 by Ráni Sarat Sundari Debi, of Putiya, has been expended in providing the

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school compound with a railing and a pukka *ghát* to the tank. The works are very near completion. The munificence of the ráni deserves to be brought to the special notice of Government.

3. PUBNA SCHOOL.—The number on the rolls at the close of the year under report was 203, against 195 of the previous year. The receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 2,634. In February last the school was removed to the pukka building erected for the purpose. But the accommodation provided not being sufficient, one of the two bungalows in which the school had been previously held was retained for the two lowest classes. The school library was in good condition. Two changes have occurred in the instructive staff. The second and third masters exchanged their posts severally with the deputy inspector, Chatmor, and the third master of the Malda zilla school.

4. JESSORE SCHOOL.—The total sum realized from fees and fines was Rs. 2,478, and the number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 154. Several changes have occurred in the instructive staff during the year. The second master, Saradaprasád Ráy, having been appointed deputy inspector, Barisal, Bábu Rámjádab Talapátra, B.A., has been appointed his successor, and the fourth master having resigned his post, all the lower teachers have been each promoted one step, and the last place has been filled up by Bábu Umes Chandra Dás. The secretary to the local committee of public instruction reports that over and above the prizes given out of the Government allowance, two scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.8, as well as two special prizes of Rs. 6 and 8 for map-drawing and Bengali composition respectively, have been instituted out of the general donation fund at the disposal of the local committee. The teachers of the school are reported on favorably. The school-house repairs have been completed. The library is in good order.

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5. **BIRBHUM SCHOOL.**—The local committee met seven times during the year for the transaction of business. On the 31st March 1869 the number of pupils on the rolls was 314; on the 31st March 1870 the number of pupils was 163 only. This falling off is to be attributed to the enhancement in the rates of schooling fees payable by the boys and the opening simultaneously of an English school at the station by the Revd. Messrs. Reed and others of the Baptist Mission. But the school seems to be again slowly recovering its strength. The number on the rolls fell off to 145 in November last, and from this minimum point it is rising steadily, though slowly. The receipts from fees and fines during the year amounted in all to Rs. 3,812-11.

The local committee conducted, as usual, the annual examinations of all the classes, excepting the highest. The examinations seem to have been carefully conducted.

The school-house and the library are in good order, and Mr. Toogood's boarding-house, for the accommodation of Government wards and other students of the school who have no homes at the station, has been all but completed.

(B). **NORMAL SCHOOLS.**—The normal schools in this division for the training of teachers are altogether four in number: the lower (now called higher class) normal school at Pubna, and the three guru training schools at Berhampur, Jessore, and Baulea, one at each.

1. **PUBNA.**—This normal school has a three years' course of study, and a very zealous and painstaking head master over it. It has accordingly become no mean rival, so far as the progress of the pupils is concerned, of the normal schools at Hugli, Calcutta, and Dacca, which have very much larger establishments than itself. The best boy of the Pubna normal school stood ninth in the general list of the passed candidates of this year.

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I can bear testimony to the earnestness and ability of the teachers of this school. The head master, Bábu Syáma Charan Chat-topadhyáy, is a first-rate Sanskrit scholar; and the second master, an ex-pupil of the Dacca normal school, has proved himself to be an excellent teacher of the mathematical branches, which are under his charge. The Pubna normal school, with its very inadequate assignment of Rs. 202 per mensem, inclusive of nineteen stipends in all, cannot answer all the calls for teachers that might be made upon it. If measures, therefore, are not taken to increase the establishment of this school, it is to be feared that the aided schools in some of the districts will have to suffer all the evil consequences of an insufficient supply of qualified teachers.

2. JESSORE, BERHAMPUR, BAULEA.—The pass-examinations of the three training schools in this division, along with those of the Burdwan and Midnapur training schools in the South-West division, were conducted by myself.

The Midnapur school did best of all. The Burdwan, Berhampur, and Jessore schools came up pretty close to one another. Baulea school lagged very far behind. No blame, however, should attach to the head master of the last-mentioned institution. He has to work on materials far inferior to those supplied at the other training schools. The term of study at the Baulea school should extend over two years, and not be completed in one year, as at present.

The results of the pass-examinations of the three training schools in this division are tabulated below:—

Schools.					Passed in the 1st grade.		Passed in the 2nd grade.		Total passed.
Berhampur	4	...	16	...	20
Jessore	1	...	31	...	32
Baulea	0	...	4	...	4
Total					5	...	51	...	56

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NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—I am not in favor of a system of examinations by which our normal schools are pitted against one another. Without questioning the merits of competition in general, it strikes me as an important fact, worthy of note in the case of our normal schools, that these institutions are required to meet the inspector's call for teachers at all times of the year. The inspector cannot wait for the close of a normal school session to get from it his teachers for the aided schools which are opening all the year round. It is for the interest of the public service that the head master of a normal school should meet these calls of the inspector with his very best pupils. But the system of competitive examinations, which come off only once in the year, make it the head master's interest to keep back his best pupils in order to shew them off on those occasions. A system of examinations which sets the duty and interest of the masters at variance, cannot, I apprehend, be productive of unmixed good.

I must add that the same objection does not apply in the case of training schools, as they are required but once in the year, and never before the close of a session, to send out teachers, excepting only to temporary officiating appointments.

(C). AIDED SCHOOLS.—The aided schools are of four different classes—(1) the higher class English; (2) the middle class English; (3) the middle class vernacular; and (4) the lower class vernacular.

The higher class English schools belong to the status of the Government zilla schools, and prepare candidates for the entrance examinations of the Calcutta University. The statistics of these schools for the year under review are given in the table subjoined.

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Zillas.	Number of higher class aided schools.	Number of candidates sent up to the entrance examination.	NUMBER PASSED.			
			1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	Total.
1. Malda ...	1	0	...	0	0	0
2. Rajshahi ...	2	4	...	1	0	1
3. Pubna ...	1	6	...	2	1	3
4. Jessore ...	5	12	...	9	0	9
5. Mursidabad ...	0	0	...	0	0	0
6. Birbhum ...	2	0	...	0	0	0
Total ...	11	22	...	12	1	13

The middle class English schools teach up to the minor scholarship standard. This standard is (in English) that of the third class in the zilla schools. The number of these schools in this division, and the results of the examinations they underwent this year, will be seen from the following table :—

Zillas.	Number of middle class English schools.	Number that sent candidates to the minor scholarship examinations.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		
				With scholarships.	With certificates.	Total.
1. Malda ...	3	2	4	.....	.....	...
2. Rajshahi ...	10	6	27	2	19	21
3. Pubna ...	17	6	20	1	12	13
4. Jessore ...	41	16	79	8	52	60
5. Mursidabad ...	25	9	29	3	21	24
6. Birbhum ...	20	5	19	2	8	10
Total ...	116	44	178	16	112	128

The middle class vernacular schools bring up pupils to pass the vernacular scholarship examinations. Besides a knowledge of Bengali literature, prose and poetry, the vernacular scholarship standard ensures some acquaintance with general geography, the history of India, Euclid, and arithmetic, besides the elements of physical science, laws of health, and country accounts.

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The following table contains the most important statistics of these schools :—

Zillas.	Number of middle vernacular schools.	Number that sent candidates to the vernacular scholarship examination.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	Total.
1. Malda	12	2	6	1	2	...	3
2. Rajsahi	24	19	54	3	6	16	25
3. Pubna	26	19	56	8	17	20	45
4. Jessore	25	14	50	4	14	21	49
5. Mursidabad	44	23	73	5	14	28	47
6. Birbhum	18	10	43	5	5	17	27
Total	149	87	282	26	58	102	186

The lower class vernacular schools are not very clearly distinguished from vernacular schools of the middle class. Having no standard of studies fixed for them, they struggle as well as they are able to teach up to the standard which has been laid down for the middle class schools, and injure themselves by undergoing a strain which they are not constituted to bear. There are forty-seven lower class aided vernacular schools in this division. Circle schools, as well as day and night pathsalas, take rank with these, but they will be reported on elsewhere.

I should add here that I had no hand this year in conducting the minor and vernacular scholarship examinations of my middle class English and vernacular schools. These examinations were conducted in the several zillas by the inspectors to whom these zillas had belonged before the formation of this new division. Such an arrangement was necessary, as the standard of studies for the examination was not uniform in all the divisions, and my six districts were going on with four different courses of study at the time they came under me.

THE GRANT-IN-AID SYSTEM.—I shall take this opportunity to say a few words on the grant-in-aid system in general. In one

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sense, all our schools, with the exception of normal schools, are grant-in-aid schools, *i.e.*, schools jointly supported by Government and the people. In the zilla and model vernacular schools, as well as in the circles and the pathsalas, the contributions of the people come in the shape of fees only ; while in the aided schools, distinctively so called, the people's share of the expenditure is given in the shape of both fees and subscriptions. But even this slight and technical distinction is not found to stand throughout. Under the new grant-in-aid rules subscriptions are no longer required to bear any fixed proportion to either the fees paid by the pupils or to the aid given by Government ; the condition on which, practically, Government aid is given being that a certain sum should be made up from local sources, whether from fees or subscriptions, or both. There are aided schools in which the entire sum guaranteed from local sources is made up from fees only. These schools may be said, in their financial relations with Government, to stand exactly on the same footing as the Government zilla schools. The difference is this only—that while Government have assigned a fixed sum per annum to each of the zilla schools, irrespective of its income from local sources, the State contribution to the aided school has of late been made to vary within certain limits according to the local contributions month by month. Broadly then, the difference between Government and aided schools consists in this, that in the case of Government schools the Government assignment is a fixed sum ; while in the case of aided schools the help given by Government is proportional to the local income, and therefore variable. The difficulties which present themselves in defining grant-in-aid schools, as distinguished from Government institutions, may be taken as one proof of the fact that the principle of grant-in-aid runs throughout the educational system of Bengal, and is to be found alive in every part of that system. That the principle is one the best adapted to the circumstances of this

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country, it is now unnecessary to argue upon grounds of abstract justice or policy. It is enough that it has been steadily worked upon for these fourteen years and upwards in this part of the country, and that it has established itself in the minds of the people at large. Roads, embankments, municipal improvements, hospitals, dispensaries, and school-houses, are now being made in Bengal on the grant-in-aid system, which was first introduced in connection with our schools. It is not, however, necessary to be blind to the abuses found in the grant-in-aid schools in order to prize the system at its real worth.

Without entering into details, it will be sufficient for my present purpose to remark that the system is good for comparatively large schools, having intelligent men placed over them as managers. It is not adapted, with all its technicalities, to deal with small village schools. This distinction is not often made by those who needlessly rail against the grant-in-aid system, and scatter abuse right and left, unconscious of the evil they do, and the undeserved pain they inflict. Are all the grant-in-aid schools to be abused, because some of them have been ill-managed? Are there not aided schools where the students are better taught than in some of the Government zilla schools? Are not the payments made at some of the aided schools as secure and as regular as payments from Government treasuries? Are there not managers who come of their own free will to request the inspector to select for appointments under them? Are there not managers who have attached to themselves the teachers of their schools, treating them more as their personal friends than as paid subordinates? I know that there are many such schools and school managers, and they tie my tongue against indiscriminate abuse.

In fact, the superior grant-in-aid schools are almost all of them quite free from financial abuses. Indeed the outside public have been led to form very exaggerated ideas of the faults of

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the grant-in-aid schools. I am very doubtful if those who have spoken so harshly and in such exaggerated language of these faults, have ever attempted to take a correct measure of their extent. With a view to take such a measure, I put the following questions to my deputies at different times, as I met them, taking particular care not to discover my own predilections for or against any system of schools:—

Q. 1. In how many of your schools do you barely *suspect* (mind, you are not called upon to *prove* anything) that the teachers subscribe to the schools in which they serve?

Q. 2. In how many of your schools do you *suspect* that teachers subscribe to schools other than those in which they serve, but under the same management?

Q. 3. In how many of your schools do you *suspect* that the teachers are under-paid?

Q. 4. In how many of your schools do you find that the teachers board with the managers?

Q. 5. In how many instances do teachers pay for their boarding at the managers?

Q. 6. In how many cases do the teachers get their boarding at the managers' gratis?

The answers of the deputy inspectors are tabulated below:—

Answers of the deputy inspectors to queries.

Deputy Inspectors.	No. 1.	No.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Birbhum	1		4	7	4	3
Mursidabad			11	10	2	8
Rajshahi			...	28	...	28
Malda			...	1	...	1
Pubna			...	6	...	6
Jessore			2	5	2	3
Total			17	57	8	49

It will be seen that the deputies were at full liberty to give in their replies their own *impressions*, without any fear of being called upon to show cause for the suspicions entertained by

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them. The conclusion then is, that out of 292 grant-in-aid schools in the North Central division, eighteen schools are barely suspected of entertaining petty financial abuses of one kind or other. The evil is not small. But is it as great as it has been represented to be? And what is more, is the evil irremediable? Not at all so. Now that schooling fees have been allowed to count as local resources, managers can calculate upon a stable and growing source of income. There is now no necessity, so to say, for any financial abuse whatever. Happily, the remedies for financial abuses in aided schools are such as are calculated to improve the instructive efficiency of those schools. (1.) If competent teachers are appointed to schools, they will not only complain when insufficiently or irregularly paid, but likewise teach the children better. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the abuses in grant-in-aid schools will disappear if we can once secure the appointment of competent teachers. To do this, however, is not so easy as may appear. I see that in some of the districts which constitute this division, the power of appointment had been fully assumed by the inspector; but the teachers are not better as a body than those appointed in other districts by the managers of schools. The real difficulty lies in the paucity of good teachers in the interior of districts, and this difficulty will not be entirely removed until higher class schools have gone on working for some time yet. My action during the year under review has been to induce the managers of schools, for which I recommended aid, to advertize every appointment in the *Education Gazette*; and as all such advertisements are published gratis by that paper, I met with no opposition. I have likewise enforced the rule in all my new schools, that no appointments made in them are to be valid until approved by this office. With respect to the old aided schools in this division, I have been for the present content with taking an accurate survey of the qualifications of those

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who hold appointments in them. The following table is a summary of my inquiries on the subject:—

Qualification of teachers.	SALARIES OF TEACHERS.							
	From Rs. 75 upwards.	50 to 74.	30 to 49.	20 to 29.	15 to 19.	10 to 14.	5 to 9.	Total.
1. B A.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
2. First arts' examination, senior scholarship ...	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	12
3. Junior scholarship or entrance	0	10	33	40	2	1	0	86
4. Teachership certificate, certificates from principals of colleges ...	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	9
5. Ditto from inspector of schools	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
6. Ditto from normal schools	0	0	0	14	9	9	1	33
7. Without certificates ...	0	2	17	88	157	104	102	470
Total ...	4	19	55	147	173	114	106	618

Another remedy for the correction of financial abuses in aided schools is likewise calculated to improve the instructive capabilities of those schools. It consists in close, thorough, earnest, and frequent inspection. That excellent provision of the grant-in-aid system, that Government officers will not interfere in the internal management of schools, appears to me to have been greatly misunderstood in many cases. The following are some instances of such misconception.

On one occasion the complaint of a teacher, who had not been paid up in full by the manager of his school, having been sent to the deputy inspector for report, that officer very complacently remarked that we could do nothing for the teacher, except advise him to sue the manager. Now there is no doubt that this is our last and ultimate resource; but certainly we

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can do many things before sending away our teachers to fight out their battles in courts of law. In the course of the year under review there were in all ten cases of complaint made to this office for non-payment of arrears. Nine have been settled, and the one yet pending is that in which the deputy inspector had to be rebuked for dilatoriness in submitting his report.

On another occasion the diary of a deputy inspector having shewn that the teachers in a certain school had not been paid in full for some months, he was asked if he had remonstrated with the manager for such irregularity. He said he had done nothing, and pleaded in self-defence his want of power to interfere in the internal management of schools.

Upon a third occasion, going to see a vernacular school I found that the deputy inspector was in the habit of entering his remarks in the visitors' book in English, although no one about the school understood a word of that language. Even this absurd practice had originated in a curious misinterpretation of the dictum that Government officers were not to interfere in the internal management of schools. The deputy inspector had imagined that he was not required to say anything by way of counsel or remonstrance; that he was only to examine the boys, fill up the columns of his diary, and to come away, forming his opinion as to the place the school should hold in his classification list, keeping that opinion to himself, and for the edification of the inspector.

I do not cite the above instances in order to disparage the ability or the willingness of my assistants. My object is but to shew that the work required of them is not in all cases fully or clearly understood, and that it needs to be more definitely marked out. Too strict and definite rules laid down for the guidance of workmen have a tendency to render the work

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performed by them mechanical. But, on the other hand, the application in practice of a large general rule to every particular case requires an effort of the mind too great for all; and as the strain cannot be always kept up by some, the work performed under rules too general is apt to become as lifeless and uninteresting as under rules which admit of no latitude. Deputy inspectors should remember that the managers and teachers we have to deal with require more or less to be *taught* their respective duties. They should understand the difference between teaching and ordering, and count it a privilege that while others can only order, they are permitted to teach. Inspection conducted with such views will be thorough and yet uninterfering. It will stop abuses by removing their most fruitful source—the ignorance of the managers and teachers.

(C.) DEPUTY INSPECTORS.—The principal remedies for the defects that exist in grant-in-aid schools are to be applied, as may be easily seen, through the deputy inspectors of schools. It is absolutely necessary therefore that these officers should be able and willing, and that they should clearly understand their duties. I have seen it stated in some of the printed reports of the department that the deputy inspectors of schools are the least responsible of all officers, because, it is argued, responsibility implies power, and deputy inspectors are possessed of no power. I am unable to endorse this one-sided statement. Power is of two kinds—(1st) power to order authoritatively the doing or not doing of a thing; and (2nd) power to advise a course of action, and to withhold or cause to be withheld some good in case the course advised be not followed. Deputy inspectors of schools do not possess much or any power of the first kind, but they possess every power of the second kind over the schools under their inspection. They are, on the one hand, the professional advisers of the managers of schools, and, on the other hand, the inspector's

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representatives. If a manager from simple ignorance, or a desire to provide for some relative or *umedhwar*, wants to appoint an incompetent master or pundit, the deputy inspector can advise him not to do so; and should the manager persist, the deputy inspector can cause the inspector's sanction to the appointment to be withheld. If a teacher is not fully or punctually paid, the deputy inspector can remonstrate with the manager; and should his remonstrance fail to have effect, the deputy inspector can get the aid-bills stopped. If a master is neglectful of his duties, and wastes the time and labor of his pupils by pursuing a wrong course of instruction, the deputy inspector can notice it to the manager, who is bound to take the steps necessary under such circumstances.

I am unable to perceive that the deputy inspector is really in want of any power the exercise of which would be conducive to the good of his schools. The possession of direct authority is not only flattering to our vanity, but likewise saves the time and trouble required in using persuasion or remonstrance. But authority of the kind now possessed by the deputy inspectors does not prevent them from being as useful as it may be in them to be. It is such authority as does not deprive others of power, but is calculated to teach others how to use power rightly. The deputy inspector can rule the manager, if he will but forego the wish to *shew* that he rules him.

The deputy inspector's duties are two-fold, partly executive and partly professional. So far as the duties are executive, they seem to me to be well performed on the whole. The appointment of incompetent teachers is generally brought to the inspector's notice; irregularity or insufficiency of payment is also duly reported, and, on the whole, a close eye is kept for the detection of financial abuses of every kind. But the professional part of the deputy inspector's work is as yet but ill-performed. As a

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rule, there is nothing in the different schools of a deputy's circle from which it may be perceived that they are all under the supervision of the same professional man. The schools are what the teachers have chosen to make them. The text books, the arrangement of lessons, and the mode of instruction, are different in different schools. The remarks left by the deputy inspectors in the visitors' books kept at the schools are usually commonplace formulæ of praise, thus: "I was satisfied with what I saw; everything was satisfactory." "The progress exhibited, reflected credit on the, &c." It is said that such remarks are meant to encourage. But barely complimentary, or even encouraging, phrases are not wanted from professional examiners. They must shew discrimination in praise and blame, point out defects, correct errors, lend a helping hand to improvement, and impress the stamp of their own minds on the teachers and their modes of instruction. I must confess that the deputy inspectors of schools, with some bright exceptions, seem to me not to have yet realized their true position, and that all of them are not quite up to this kind of work. •

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It will not, perhaps, be quite out of place for me to add here that the system of payment for results cannot be yet introduced in its full form in this country. However dissatisfied we may feel at the abuses which crop out now and then in our schools, and however depressed we may be at the results not coming up to our expectations, we shall in vain look for a remedy in merely changing from one system to another. It will not do to be irritated. A comparison of the present with the past yields very strong grounds for hope.

The work performed by the deputy inspectors during the year is summarised in the statement following—

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Names of Deputy Inspectors.	Designation.	MILES TRAVELLED		Number of schools visited.	Number of visits.	Number of nominees selected.
		By rail.	By dawk.			
1. Bábu Bishnu Chandra Mukhopadhyay.	Deputy Inspector, West Birbhum.	2,016	1,979	47	243	
2. Bábu Mahes Chandra Chattopadhyay.	Ditto, East do.	3,189	2,035	47	275	
3. Bábu Benimadhab Chaki.	Ditto, Mursidabad.	970	1,687	27	96	
4. Bábu Matilal Maitra...	Ditto, South Mursidabad.	1,114	1,865	45	226	
5. " Dwarkanath Bandopadhyay.	Ditto, Birham-pur.	1,498	2,368	33	263	
6. Bábu Brajamohan Turkalunkar.	Ditto, Jungi-pur.	920	2,058	21	153	
7. Bábu Becharam Ráy...	Ditto, Jessore	240	5,216	61	317	
8. " Sasadhar Ráy ...	Ditto, Narail	...	1,647	57	208	
9. " Pearimohan Sen.	Ditto, Mugura	140	4,053	49	272	
10. " Jasada Nandan Sirkar.	Ditto, Bagurhat.	48	3,900½	54	291	
11. Bábu Ananda Chandra Mitra.	Ditto, Kulna	170	3,818	65	309	
12. Bábu Rajendra Poorkita	Ditto, Jhenida	556	3,632	51	348	
13. " Bhuvan Mohan Niyogi.	Ditto, Pubna	...	2,758	45	280	
14. Bábu Krishnanath Banurji.	Ditto, Kumarkhali.	1,928	3,511	53	358	
15. Bábu Piyarimohan Mukhopadhyay.	Ditto, Rajsahi	920	1,924	47	203	
16. Bábu Umakantha Das	Ditto, Baulea	236	2,300	54	169	
17. " Kalinath Chaudhuri.	Ditto, Nator...	...	1,943	46	242	
18. Bábu Birchand De ...	Ditto, Chatmore.	720	3,634	22	165	
19. " Isvar Chandra Khasnavis.	Ditto, Malda	287	2,411	16	108	

(D.) GOVERNMENT MODEL SCHOOLS.—The number of these schools in this division is twelve. The statistics of these schools are given below :—

Zillas.	Number of model schools.	Number of pupils in them on the 31st March 1870.	Income during the year.	Expenditure during the year.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Malda	3	190	1,121 12 9	1,121 12 9
Pubna	2	105	623 4 0	623 4 0
Jessore	3	110	1,007 12 0	1,005 15 3
Mursidabad	2	188	1,024 6 0	1,018 10 3
Birbhum	2	89	759 10 3	759 10 3
Total	12	682	4,536 13 0	4,529 4 6

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These schools bring up their pupils to the vernacular scholarship standard. The results of the examinations in the year under report are tabulated below :—

Total number of Government model schools		...	...	12
How many of them sent in candidates		...	...	10
Number of candidates sent		...	...	39
Number passed	{ First grade	...	...	1
	{ Second grade...	...	...	11
	{ Third grade	...	...	20
				— 32

The result, as shewn above, is not very greatly in favor of the Government model schools, compared with that of the middle class vernacular aided schools, which competed on equal terms with them.

With respect to the Government model schools, it need be observed that these schools are entirely supported by Government, and are under the management of Government officers only. They have no private managers to *interfere* with them, and yet the Government schools do not invariably gain in comparison with aided schools of the same class. This fact is important, and should warn us against the strong predilection manifested in many quarters of late for bringing all sorts of schools within the direct control of educational officers. Even in this country, backward as it is, the truth of the maxim holds good, that people manage their own affairs better than others can manage for them. The interests of private managers are more direct and immediate in the well-being of the schools in which their children receive instruction than the interest of any other persons can possibly be. The management of schools can therefore be entrusted to no other hands more feelingly alive to their good.

It is, perhaps, under some such impression as the above that three of my deputy inspectors have attempted to create local committees, consisting of the guardians of the pupils, in order to undertake the management of the model schools placed under

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them severally. I believe that this arrangement will be conducive to the improvement of these schools.

(E.) THE CIRCLE SCHOOLS.—These schools, it is said, have succeeded best in East Bengal. With the two districts, Jessore and Pubna, which have come to me from East Bengal, I have received twenty circle schools. The statistics of these schools are summarised in the following table:—

Zillas.	Number of circles.	Number of different schools in the circle.	Number of pupils in the schools.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.					
				In pay.	In rewards.		Total.		
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		
Jessore	7	12	543	1,260 0 0	157 8 0		1,417 8 0		
Pubna	4	8	420	720 0 0	240 4 0		960 4 0		
Total	11	20	963	1,980 0 0	397 12 0		2,377 12 0		

It will be seen that the average number of different schools; of which each circle is at present composed, is 1·82. Circles, when first started, were intended to take in five schools each. They were commenced with three schools, and the number has now come to be a little less than two. Add to this circumstance the fact that, generally speaking, the different schools of which each circle now consists are not situated very far off from each other, and that the practice prevails of the senior boys from one of the schools travelling along with the pandit to the other, and one cannot help inferring that at no distant date circles will come to consist of *single* schools only. Thus the circle system seems to be at present in a state of transition. The results of the vernacular scholarship examinations which were attended by pupils from these schools are tabulated thus:—

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Zillas.	Number of different circle schools.	Number that sent candidates.	Number of candidates sent.	Number passed.			Total.
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	
Jessore	7	4	19	2	6	8	16
Pubna	4	1	6	...	2	2	4
Total	11	5	25	2	8	10	20

(F) **BATHSALAS.**—Of these schools I shall not speak at much length. Their real character is that of grant-in-aid schools, freed from those technicalities which hamper the latter. The rules of inspection and administration of these schools continue to be the same as before. The statistics shewing the number, increase during the year, attendance, income, and expenditure of the day pathsalas of this division are summarized in the following table:—

Zillas.	Number of pathsalas on the 31st March 1869.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Number on the 31st March 1870.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1870.	EXPENDITURE.					
					Government.			Local.		
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rajshahi	134	3,451	119	2,665	6,233	8	0	3,359	12	0
Jessore	175	5,062	191	6,170	10,311	8	0	6,112	14	0
Mursidabad	46	1,177	41	1,106	2,292	2	0	2,498	7	0
Birbhum	34	1,275	30	1,494	2,075	4	0	1,128	3	0
Pubna ... ..	...	...	14	419	509	7	0	618	1	0
Total	389	10,965	394	11,584	21,422	0	0	11,017	0	0

The statistics of the night pathsalas are given in the subjoined table:—

Zillas.	Number of pathsalas on the 31st March 1869.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1869.	Number of pathsalas on the 31st March 1870.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1870.	Expenditure.					
					Government.			Local.		
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rajshahi	23	501	13	196	213	0	0	8	4	0
Jessore	68	1,549	66	1,562	1,815	8	0	137	12	0
Mursidabad	8	227	12	276	391	0	0	32	0	0
Birbhum	8	262	15	415	425	8	0	24	14	0
Total	107	2,539	106	2,419	2,785	0	0	202	14	0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The statistics of the girls attending the day pathshalas are shewn elsewhere. I shall make room here for a few extracts from the reports of those of my deputy inspectors who have had to work the pathshalas for the first time during the year under report. Bābu Bishnu Chandra Mukhurji reports as follows :—

“The number of pathshalas entrusted to me in July last was ten, and since February the number has risen to eleven. The monthly average of pupils on the rolls last year was 389, while in the year under review it is 450. Three of these pathshalas, *viz.*, those at Gaurbazar, Paruldanga, and Garapadma, have been characterized as “fair.” The studies in the first class of the two last-mentioned institutions very nearly correspond with those of the second class of middle class vernacular schools. Three of them have been classed as moderate, and the rest indifferent. There is no fixity of any particular standard which these schools should aim at. Consequently, many of them aspire to the vernacular scholarship standard, which is much higher than what is well adapted to their humble sphere. With all the disadvantages of insufficient instructive staff and the low attainments of the teachers, these schools try to press on to that high standard. In the absence of some kind of encouragement or incentive to labor in the shape of prizes or scholarships, I am aware this must be the necessary consequence. Some of the gurus are men of parts and respectable attainments, while many are much below the mark. On the whole, the progress made by the pupils of these pathshalas is higher than might have been reasonably expected. The success of these schools very much depends upon the industry, zeal, and conscientiousness of the teachers. In places where they are deficient in these respects, pathshalas must fade, decline, and dwindle into insignificance. They must be sedulously watched over and inspected, and the teachers regularly paid. I am sorry to record here, as the result of my past experience, that the teachers of many of these pathshalas lack that zeal, industry, and regularity, which, as above adverted to, are the indispensable elements of success. They are often found to leave the pathshalas and go home on false pleas without reporting the matter to the deputy inspector. They sometimes ask permission of the local managers, who understand very little of their duties and responsibilities. Many of these gurus get more in the shape of rewards, schooling fees, and stipends, than what generally falls to the lot of pandits who have completed their high course of studies in

North Central Division, Bábu Bhudev Mukhurji.

the normal schools, and yet I find them discontented. Such ambition may have a tendency to better the condition of the gurus, but not of the pathsalas placed under their charge."

The deputy inspector of South Mursidabad, Bábu Mati Lál Maitra, reports as follows:—

"As a body, the aided school teachers are far superior to the pathsala gurus in point of attainments. These officers have received a regular education only for one year, and hence have acquired a very little knowledge of the language they have to teach. With one or two exceptions, they for the most part leave their studies after they leave their school. But their aspirations are not so low as their acquirements. They are far better off in a pecuniary point of view than the aided school teachers, yet they are in general the most discontented of teachers. If the average monthly salaries of persons who have studied for two or three years at normal schools is to be Rs. 15, theirs ought not to be more than Rs. 10; but the average income of a guru is not less than Rs. 15. And he ought to be as efficient as an aided school teacher drawing the same. The aided school teachers, having managing bodies to look after their conduct, are more regular in the discharge of their duties than the gurus."

The deputy inspector of Rajsahi, Bábu Pyári Mohan Mukhurji, reports as follows:—

"From what I have seen of the working of the indigenous school system in my circle during a twelve months' experience, I am not much disposed to subscribe to the opinion that prevails in certain quarters, in or out of the department, that its operation has been very successful here. I, too, had a similar notion before my official connection with these village schools was formally established, and the deeper and closer I have inspected the machinery that has been at work for the benefit of the masses in my division, the more cause I have had to shake off my first impressions—impressions formed, however, before I actually took a peep behind the curtain. * * * * * I have succeeded at last in setting things to rights by getting some of the village teachers dismissed from the service, and others heavily fined. * * * * * It is worth while to mention also that I found some schools, both day and night, existing on paper only, when I received charge of my circle, and about a dozen more

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

broke up in less than three months after I had entered upon the duties of my new sphere. I tried hard to revive those that had been closed, but failed, because in some places the villagers from various causes were unwilling to keep them up; and in others, the teachers themselves managed in underhand ways to get rid of schools from which they could get nothing, not even a single pice in a few cases, beyond their own stipulated allowances of Rs. 5 per mensem."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

All the different parts of the machinery which has been yet set up for female education in other parts of Bengal, are to be found more or less imperfect in the different districts of the North Central division. This will be seen at a glance from the tabular statement below :—

Machinery for females.	Malda.	Rajsahi.	Pubna.	Jessore.	Mursid- abad.	Birbhum.	Total.
1. Female normal school	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Aided girls' schools	2	6	15	3	3	129
3. Scholarships for girls	2	...	...	...	...	2
4. Pathshalas attended by girls	6	...	39	4	15	64
5. Zenana schools	1	1	...	...	2

1. The female normal school at Baulea, founded by the munificent liberality of Kumár Chandranáth Ráy, of Nattor, has not been yet provided with a European lady superintendent capable of communicating with the pupils in Bengali, nor has it yet received the grant applied for on behalf of it some time ago. I have been on the look-out for a lady superintendent for this school ever since I received charge of the division, but as yet my endeavors to find a competent person have proved unsuccessful.* The school

* A competent person has been found at last, and it is now hoped that the Government grant to the school will be sanctioned before long.

North Central Division, Bábu Bhudev Mukhurji.

has been placed under the charge of the local committee of public instruction, Baulea, in order to secure for it the most favorable local influence. My best thanks are due to Mr. Heeley, president, and Bábu Mathuranáth Banurji, secretary to the local committee of public instruction, for the great interest they have all along manifested in this institution. A female normal school in this part of India cannot achieve rapid success, and the local committee, under whom the Chandranáth female normal school has been placed, evince a due appreciation of the difficulties in their way. It is sufficient that they do not despair of it. During my two visits to the school I entered the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

“I visited the female normal school this day, and was pleased with the progress exhibited by the four pupils whom I found present. Their handwriting struck me as very superior indeed for the very short time they have been learning to write.

“There are six pupils. This is now the entire strength of the school. Three lines from the Ramayan were dictated to them by the pandit. The pupils wrote slowly, very slowly, but in a clear and neat hand. Some of them omitted words and letters, and all made orthographical mistakes. They were then made to read some passages in verse from the Ramayana. The reading was not bad. But when the pandit proceeded to ask questions in explanation and grammar, the result was anything but encouraging. Little children in aided schools do better after they have been taught for two years, as these have been. But is this backwardness to be attributed to the advanced age of the pupils? I do not know. Women of as advanced age as these, whom I examined in the Benares, Agra, and Lahore normal schools, did infinitely better. The pupils were required to sum up the following figures : 6,837, 906, and 78. Four of them performed the operation correctly, two were wrong. No needle work is taught, except that required for preparing carpet shoes ; neither do they receive lessons on household duties.

“From the register of attendance it appears that in all fifteen pupils have entered the school at different times. Of these three have died, five have been sent away, one has left of her own accord, and six remain

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“My impression is, that pupils for the school may be had if sought for with some diligence; that good pupils, although *very scarce*, will not be absolutely wanting, and that by laying too much stress in selecting pupils of an advanced age only, we can hardly succeed in turning out efficient mistresses from the school.

“The local committee, under whose charge the institution has been placed, will no doubt see to all these points when they draw up a body of rules for the school, as they were requested to do.”

The aided girls' schools in this division are as shewn in the table below :—

Zillas.	Number of Government schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1870.	EXPENDITURE.		
			Government.	Local.	Total.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rajsahi ...	2	28	180 0 0	207 13 0	387 13 0
Jessore ...	15	218	1,374 6 3	1,619 4 3	2,993 10 6
Mursidabad .	3	68	702 12 3	757 6 0	1,460 2 3
Pubna ...	6	178	807 8 0	758 8 0	1,566 0 0
Birbhum ...	3	68	379 0 0	390 1 6	769 1 6
Total ...	29	560	3,443 10 6	3,733 4 0	7,176 11 3

These schools are taught for the most part by pandits, a fact sufficient to prove that the schools are attended by girls of very tender age only. The average age of girls attending these schools is seven years, and their average period of stay at school is less than one year. Under such circumstances, any considerable progress in studies is not to be expected, more especially as our girls are the most irregular in attendance of all students who have ever borne that name. If a maid servant is entertained to call together the girls to school, and to escort them back home, there may be some hope of something like regular attendance, otherwise but few, excepting the secretary's or the teacher's girls, are to be found at school. These last however, namely, the secretary's or teacher's little female relatives, do really

North Central Division, Bábu Bhudev Mukhurji.

make some progress, and the instances that now and then occur of girls in our schools who have read up to the Charupath, or the first geography, or higher still, are almost invariably found among these. The rest of the pupils, generally speaking, begin and end with the first Bengali primer. The deputy inspector of West Birbhum reports as follows :—

“There are at present only two aided girls’ schools in my circle. I can scarcely speak in favourable terms of these institutions. They are mere apologies of girls’ schools. The progress made by the pupils in them is as poor, and almost as imperceptible, as in the majority of these schools in Bengal. Female education cannot be expected to advance in a district in which, as I have said at the outset, the education of boys has not yet reached the desirable point.”

The deputy inspector of South Mursidabad, Bábu Matilál Maitra, reports as follows :—

“Female education has made little or no progress during the year under review. In a district where the education for boys is not felt as a want, the apathy shewn towards the education of girls is not strange. There is one thing, however, which is worthy of being remarked. A change has come upon the people in general, and the peculiar prejudices they had against female education are every day wearing away. * * * * * Saw two girls’ classes attached to two pathsalas. There is at present no girls’ school in my district. Girls’ classes in connection with aided schools may be opened, provided their teachers be remunerated as the pathsala gurus are.”

The deputy inspector of Pubna, Bábu Bhubán Mohan Niyogi, reports as follows :—

“Mr. Clarke has, in his report for 1869, remarked that he was much tempted to doubt whether the Government money spent in vain hopes of fostering the education of girls has not rather the effect of throwing contempt on the thing. With due deference for the opinion of Mr. Clarke, I cannot help differing from it. In my district the money spent by Government on female education during the past year was Rs. 586-8, which, with the local contributions, covered the cost of educating 123 girls, who, if they have learnt nothing more, have learnt enough to

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distinguish them from their female contemporaries who have never been at school. Many of these 123 girls will be able afterwards, with the help of the little knowledge of Bengali they have acquired, to carry their education to a successful termination. I knew a girl who was for a few months at school, where she learnt little more than to “ink her fingers, and to admire her neighbours’ rings.” She is now with her husband up the country, whence she writes letters to her widowed mother in Bengali, who reads the scrawls with tears of joy in her eyes more precious than all the money spent on female education. Had Mr. Clarke, like me, watched this anxious mother’s countenance, as she spelled over each straggling letter in the affectionately worded communication of her daughter, he would never have said that the money spent for fostering female education is spent in vain. He examined the girls’ schools through English spectacles, which did not enable him to see clearly into the future.”

3. There are two scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 and 1-8, respectively, attached to the aided girls’ school at Baulea, founded by Rájá Paris Naráyan Ráy of Dighapatiya. The holder of the first scholarship is a girl of about ten years of age, of the *Hari* caste.

4. The girls’ classes in pathshalas are as shewn in the tabulated statement subjoined:—

Zillas.	Number of girls in pathshalas on the 31st March 1869.	Number in pathshalas on the 31st March 1870.	EXPENDITURE.		
			Government.	Local.	Total.
			Rs.	As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rajsahi ...	146	93	143	0 0	143 0 0
Jessore ...	578	510	708	0 0	708 0 0
Mursidabad ...	74	78	110	0 0	110 0 0
Pubna ...	...	...	...	...	...
Birblhum ...	253	199	307	3 0	307 3 0
Total ...	1,051	880	1,268	3 0	1,268 3 0

The attendance and progress of the girls in the pathshalas is, if anything, somewhat better than in most of the aided girls’ schools.

North Central Division, Bábu Bhudev Mukhurji.

5. The zenana schools are altogether two in number. These schools are held in female departments of respectable Hindu or Musulman householders, and are attended by female pupils of adult age. They cannot be inspected by either the inspector or his deputy, but the pupils may be examined by written questions, to which replies in writing are sent out through some little boy or girl. I examined one of the schools in this way, and the result proved very unsatisfactory.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

The principal unaided educational establishments in this division are—(1) the nizamat college, (2) the nizamat school, and (3) the Kandi higher class English school.

(1.) The following is an abstract of the return sent in through the Governor General's agent. This college was founded in 1843; the number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1870 was 36 in all. The pupils are all Muhammadans, being related to His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. The total expenditure of the college from the nizamat deposit fund was Rs. 16,200. The cost per pupil, inclusive of their boarding, &c., was Rs. 30-1-9. I visited the college in July last.

(2.) The nizamat school is very well attended. No fees are taken from the pupils. The discipline observed, and the mode of instruction adopted at the school, are perhaps as good as might be expected under the circumstances.

(3.) The Kandi school, founded by the munificence of the late Rájá Pratáp Naráyan Sinha, is a well-conducted institution, and almost comes up to the status of a Government zilla school.

Besides the above, there are some girls' schools under the Revd. Behári Lál Sinha of Baulca, which are under the inspection of the deputy inspector of Rajsahi, and the number of pathshalas in the several districts which have yet no sort of connection with the department may be roughly estimated at 50

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

in Malda, 200 in Rajsahi, 100 in Pubna, 200 in Jessore, 200 in Mursidabad, 200 in Birbhum, or about a thousand in all throughout the division.

THE SOCIAL POSITION OF OUR PUPILS.

The question as to what classes of the community are receiving instruction in our schools has grown into much importance of late. It is no longer possible to be satisfied with vague generalities; and with a view to throw some light on the subject, statistics have been carefully taken as to the caste and social position of the pupils who are attending the different classes of schools. The results do not vary materially from the general impression which the most experienced officers of the department entertained on the subject, namely, that the higher schools are attended, not by the highest, but by the rising classes of the native community, and that our lower class schools have penetrated, though not very deeply as yet, into the strata which form the lower orders in the scale of society. It is not true that we have not touched the masses, nor is it true that the Government are expending the resources of the country in educating the children of those who form the upper ten thousand of Bengal. We are educating those who most want education, who form the real strength and life-blood of the country, the higher and lower middle classes, and at the same time creating an educational want for those who had never before felt that want. The education of the masses is cared for, under the Bengal system, to as great an extent as it is cared for elsewhere in this country. The statistics collected of the social position and caste of the pupils are summarised in the following table.

It is only necessary to observe, with respect to this table, that the figures 1, 2, 3, &c., on the top represent the castes and occupations against the same figures in the printed form No. 53, a copy of which is herein enclosed.

Table of the social position of the pupils in the School
for the year ending _____, according to the profession,
trade, or occupation of their parents or guardians.

Number
of pupils.

- GENTLEMEN NOT CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.

3. Landholders of small estates

4. *Higher professional men, such as—*

5. *Lower professional men, such as--*

Persons connected with Trade, Commerce, &c.

- Bankers, brokers, kyals, gold-merchants, money-changers, merchants, mahájans, large traders, contractors, manufacturers of sūgar and salt-petre, distillers

7. *Lower class, such as—*

Large shop-keepers, aratdars
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

*Reports of Inspectors of Schools.*Number
of pupils.*Persons connected with Arts, such as—*

8. Higher musicians, portrait painters, engravers,
photographers, coach-builders

CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.

9. Officers on salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards.
10. „ Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 200
11. „ Rs. 20 and less than Rs. 50
12. „ less than Rs. 20

such as—

Military officers, teachers, pandits, post-masters,
amlas

Total ...

LOWER CLASSES OF SOCIETY, OR THE MASSES.

SERVANTS ON REGULAR WAGES.

1. Government servants on less than Rs. 20 a month,
such as compounders, soldiers, constables, chow-
kidars, peons, paiks, barkanduzes, chaprasis,
durwans, guards, messengers, bhandaries, nag-
dies, boatmen, gunners, laskars, seamen, cooks,
tailors, palki-bearers, bearers, farashes, punka-
pullers, coachmen, syces, elephant-drivers, grass-
cutters, shikaris, duftries, bhisties, khansamas,
kitmutgars, ayas, washermen, mehters, and other
servants, on regular pay
2. SERVANTS EMPLOYED BY OTHERS THAN GOVERNMENT,
such as those named above
3. AGRICULTURAL LABORERS,—Gardeners, small ryots.
4. PETTY SHOP-KEEPERS AND SMALL DEALERS AND SEL-
LERS, such as—
Pedlars, kolu, chunari mudis, sweetmeat-sellers,
sellers of tari, betel, milk, spices, biscuits,
opium, stamps, punkhas, fire-wood, baskets ...

*North Central Division, Bábu Bhudev Mukhurji.*Number
of pupils.

5. ARTIZANS, such as—
 - A. Printers, compositors, pressmen, book-binders
 - B. Workers in gold and silver, ornament makers
 - C. Potters, stone-cutters, masons, idol-makers, brick-makers, bricklayers
 - D. Firemen, stokers, lower engine-drivers ...
 - E. Painters of houses, of common pictures, picture frame-makers
 - F. Blacksmiths, tinmen, braziers
 - G. Carpenters, coopers, wheel-wrights, palki-makers
 - H. Weavers, blanket-makers
 - I. Harness-makers, shoe-makers, hat-makers ...
6. SKILLED LABORERS FOR HIRE, such as—
 - Tailors, barbers, gharamis, farriers, horse-brakers, shikaris, midwives, bird-catchers
7. LABORERS FOR DAILY HIRE or for themselves. —
 - Palki-bearers, garwans, syces, coolies, cowherds, shepherds, fishermen, pig-keepers
8. ITINERANT PERFORMERS, such as—
 - Musicians at matches, songsters, male dancers
9. VAGRANTS, such as—
 - Beggars, fakirs, bairagis
10. DISREPUTABLE CLASSES, such as—
 - Latials, badmashes, dacoits, thieves, prisoners, prostitutes

Total ...

Grand total, which will be equal to the number of
boys in the school

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Table of Social Classification.

Number of Schools.	Schools.	Upper classes of Society.	Middle classes of society.												Lower classes of society, or the masses.										Grand Total.		
			Total.												Total.												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Total.	
5	Zillah schools ...	42	42	190	79	208	37	17	...	24	59	75	18	707	8	1	1	33	11	2	...	...	3	2	56	805
4	Normal schools ...	...	...	51	27	84	9	8	...	...	1	2	4	186	2	3	49	23	8	3	...	1	4	...	93	279
15	Model schools ...	...	...	18	61	103	81	16	4	9	21	12	15	385	38	31	135	141	45	17	32	5	15	2	461	864
11	Higher class English schools (aided) ...	...	...	27	27	188	37	39	8	8	20	30	12	677	11	17	67	21	43	...	1	...	5	1	166	870
116	Middle class English schools (aided) ...	3	165	936	359	1003	395	247	154	49	69	58	69	3345	113	197	749	258	378	42	16	3	38	2	1796	5309	
48	Lower class vernacular schools (aided) ...	...	7	122	28	184	31	23	5	15	10	...	2	425	29	170	339	187	132	34	33	...	21	...	945	1377
117	Middle class vernacular schools (aided) ...	...	87	498	314	952	294	194	10	12	31	51	33	2389	99	398	1093	578	168	63	34	14	71	2	2460	4936
22	Circle schools and the middle class schools under the pathshala system ...	...	...	167	59	145	116	22	...	...	...	4	17	530	36	18	167	126	64	73	26	4	22	2	539	1068
29	Girls' schools (aided)...	...	12	12	110	28	99	46	10	6	2	16	6	...	223	28	38	100	42	15	15	7	...	26	...	271	606
394	Pathshalas	11	11	554	289	788	247	303	79	52	21	6	27	2296	83	578	4172	2355	636	222	246	18	131	...	7441	10748
106	Night pathshalas	1	11	55	5	6	78	23	190	1346	285	153	60	175	64	89	1	2371	2449
	Girls' classes attached to pathshalas ...	...	10	10	109	59	203	67	93	...	1	12	3	8	555	63	50	130	4	22	...	...	...	...	271	834
867	Total ...	3	379	382	3074	1376	4018	1365	983	196	172	260	247	205	11896	528	1631	8348	4053	1680	531	570	109	405	12	16869	30145

North Central Division, Bábu Bhudev Mukhurji.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

The financial statistics are summarised in the following statement :—

			From Govern- ment.	From local sources.	Total.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Instruction	...	...	1,35,261 6 9	1,61,667 7 4	2,96,928 14 1
Inspection	...	...	45,605 4 9	0 0 0	45,605 4 9
Total			1,80,866 11 6	1,61,667 7 4	3,42,534 2 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Table of Social Classification.

Number of Schools.	Schools.	Upper classes of Society.		Middle classes of society.												Lower classes of society, or the masses.										Grand Total.			
		Total.		Total.												Total.													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
5	Zillah schools ...	...	42	42	190	79	208	37	17	...	24	59	75	18	707	3	1	33	11	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	56	805	
4	Normal schools ...	...	...	...	51	27	84	8	8	...	...	1	2	4	186	2	3	49	23	8	3	...	1	4	...	93	279		
15	Model schools ...	...	...	...	18	18	61	63	103	81	16	4	9	21	12	15	385	38	31	135	141	45	17	32	5	15	2	461	864
11	Higher class English schools (aided) ...	...	...	...	27	27	275	60	188	37	39	8	8	20	30	12	677	11	17	67	21	43	...	1	...	5	1	166	870
116	Middle class English schools (aided) ...	...	...	...	3	165	168	936	359	1009	395	247	154	49	69	58	3345	113	197	749	258	378	42	16	3	38	2	1796	5309
48	Lower class vernacular schools (aided) ...	...	...	...	7	7	122	28	184	31	28	5	15	10	...	2	425	29	170	339	187	132	34	33	...	21	...	945	1377
117	Middle class vernacular schools (aided) ...	...	...	...	87	87	498	314	952	294	194	10	12	31	51	33	2389	99	338	1093	578	168	63	34	14	71	2	2460	4936
22	Circle schools and the middle class schools under the pathshala system ...	...	...	...	...	...	167	59	145	116	22	...	...	4	17	530	36	18	167	124	64	73	26	4	22	2	538	1088	
29	Girls' schools (aided)...	...	...	...	12	12	110	28	99	46	10	6	2	16	6	...	223	28	38	100	42	15	15	7	...	26	...	271	606
394	Pathshalas ...	...	...	...	11	11	554	289	788	247	303	9	52	21	6	27	2296	83	578	4172	2355	636	222	246	18	131	...	7441	10748
106	Night pathshalas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	55	5	6	...	...	...	...	78	23	190	1346	285	153	60	175	64	89	1	2371	2449	
	Girls' classes attached to pathshalas ...	...	...	...	10	10	109	59	203	67	93	...	1	12	3	8	555	63	50	130	4	22	...	...	...	...	271	834	
867	Total	3	379	382	3074	1376	4018	1365	983	196	172	260	247	205	11896	528	1631	8348	4053	1680	531	570	109	405	12	16869	30145	

North Central Division, Bábu Bhudev Mukhurji.

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			From Govern- ment.	From local sources.			Total.
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Instruction	1,35,261 6 9	1,61,667	7 4		2,96,928 14 1
Inspection	45,605 4 9	0 0 0			45,605 4 9
Total	...	...	1,80,866 11 6	1,61,667	7 4		3,42,534 2 10

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

COLLEGE REPORTS.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1855.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. J. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of the number of students on the rolls of this department on 31st March during the last four years :—

						1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
						Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.
Honor class	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	13	...	18	...
4th year	"	...	...	...	...	53	...	35	1	49	...	76	...
3rd "	"	...	...	...	...	21	3	42	...	51	...	62	...
2nd "	"	...	...	...	...	97	1	103	...	129	1	147	1
1st "	"	...	...	...	...	87	...	101	1	96	3	93	...
Total						267	4	290	2	338	4	396	1

The strength of the first year class has varied slightly, but in all the higher classes the attendance has steadily increased during the last three years. The large attendance in the second year class is caused by the re-admission of students who failed at the first examination in arts of 1869, and also by the admission in 1870 of a larger number of students than usual by letters of transfer from other colleges. The number of students is now larger than at any former period since the establishment of the college, and I can only attribute this to the high estimation in which the institution is held by the native community. The presence of such a large number of students in the second and fourth year class-rooms necessitates the resort

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mainly to the professorial system of teaching, and I am very sensible of the success which has attended the efforts of the college staff to overcome the difficulties which they have to meet.

The fees collected during the year amount to Rs. 43,992, against Rs. 36,559 in 1868-69, and the expenditure has been Rs. 1,21,854, against Rs. 1,10,687 of the previous year, making the total monthly cost to Government of each student to be Rs. 18-8, which is two rupees less than the corresponding cost of last year. Taking credit, however, for the sum of Rs. 8,497-5-2, which is the excess of receipts over disbursements in the Law Department, the cost to Government of each student is reduced to Rs. 198 per annum, or Rs. 16-8 per mensem. The receipts from fees during the current year are likely to exceed those for the year under report. The increased expenditure during the year has been caused by the higher pay of the professors, as they advance from the minimum to the maximum pay of their respective grades. There will, however, be no considerable addition to expenditure in future years from this cause. At page 32 of the general report for 1868-69 there is a statement of the expenditure in six aided colleges for general education in Calcutta and the suburbs. The average number of students under instruction in these colleges was 397 at the date of the return, and as this represents the exact number on the rolls of the Presidency College on 31st March, I may be permitted to institute a comparison between the expenditure of the six aided colleges in 1868-69 and that of the Presidency College in 1869-70. In the receipts of this college from fees, I shall include the surplus fees of the Law Department, and I am entitled, I think, to credit also for the surplus fee in the Hindu and Hare Schools in a comparison of this nature. Five out of the six aided colleges have schools attached to them, and most probably the excess of receipts over expenditure in the school

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

departments is carried to the credit of the college fund for the payment of professors. Should this be the case, there can be no doubt of the propriety of including a similar source of income in the case of the Presidency College, as the Hare and Hindu Schools stand really in the relation of collegiate schools to the college. The surplus fees of the year in the Hare School have been drawn for a distinct purpose, viz. the construction of a new school building; but the surplus fees of the Hindu School have been paid into the treasury to the credit of the education fund, and may fairly be claimed in reduction of the total expenditure incurred by Government. The accounts stand thus:—

Expenditure in Aided Colleges.

		Rs.	As.	P.
From fees and private funds	...	87,103	0	0
Ditto Government grant	...	25,720	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total		1,12,823	0	0
		<hr/>		

Expenditure in Presidency College.

		Rs.	As.	P.
From fees of General Department		43,992	0	0
Ditto surplus law fees	...	8,497	0	0
Ditto ditto Hindu School fees		5,948	0	0
Ditto Government grant	...	63,417	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total		1,21,854	0	0
		<hr/>		

This presents the college in a more favorable position financially than it is generally supposed to occupy.

The usual examination of first year students was held at the end of the session, and in English, Sanskrit, and Mathematics,

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the result was very satisfactory ; but in history the marks were generally low. There were no forfeitures of scholarships.

The college sent up 117 candidates to the first examination in arts, of whom 12 passed in the first class, 22 in the second, and 30 in the third, and 7 were absent. Of the plucked candidates, 30 failed in English, 34 in Sanskrit, 36 in History, 20 in Mathematics, and 17 in Philosophy. The failures in one subject only were—

In English	...	...	...	2
In Sanskrit	...	...	...	5
In History	...	...	...	1
In Philosophy	...	...	...	1

Although the general result of this examination must be considered satisfactory, there ought to have been fewer failures in History. In this subject failures must be ascribed to negligence and idleness on the part of students, and the remedy consists in the application of a more rigid system of test examinations. Next year I hope to see a better result.

Upon the result of this examination, the following students were elected senior scholars :—

First Grade.

1. Rajani Nath Ráy.
2. Sarada Kanta Haldar.
3. Bihari Lal Bandyopadhyay.
4. Srinath Datta.
5. Bisvambhar Mitra.
6. Giris Chandra Kar.
7. Khirod Chandra Ráy Chaudhuri.
8. Hari Das Mukhopadhyay.
9. Bata Krishna Sen.

*Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.**Second Grade.*

1. Aghor Nath Chattopadhyay.
2. Bipin Bihari Das.
3. Tarapada Ghosal.
4. Anath Bandhu Guha.

Third Grade.

1. Thakurdas Mukhopadhyay.
2. Pares Nath Basu.
3. Jadu Nath Pál.
4. Jogendra Nath Mitra.
5. Mahendra Nath Malik.
6. Tara Charan Sen.

The Duff Scholarships for proficiency in Languages and Mathematics were awarded to Rajani Nath Ráy and Srinath Datta, of this college. It is worthy of mention also that Rajani Nath Ráy stood first in Sanskrit at the examination. This fact shews how much can be effected by improved methods of teaching a language so admittedly difficult.

There was no general examination of the third year students at the end of the session, as the professors reported favorably of the progress of the class during the year.

There were 54 candidates for the degree of B.À. from this college, and 29 were passed; 8 being placed in the first class, 12 in the second, and 9 in the third. Of the 25 candidates who failed, 9 were plucked in English, 9 in the second language, 6 in History, 19 in Mathematics, 10 in Philosophy, and 3 in the optional subjects. The proportion of passed men in the first and second classes is very creditable. Upon the result of this examination the following graduates were elected foundation

Reports of Colleges.

scholars, and they are reading for honors in the subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

Girija Bhusan Mukhopadhyay, Burdwan

Scholar In Mathematics.

Bipin Krishna Basu, Dwarkanath Tagore

Scholar In Mathematics.

Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Bird Scholar ... In English.

Devendra Nath Ghosh, Ryan Scholar ... In Philosophy.

Bama Charan Ráy, Hindu College Founda-

tion Scholar In Mathematics.

Upendra Nath Basu, Hindu College, Founda-

tion Scholar In English.

Sris Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu College,

Foundation Scholar In English.

Avinas Chandra Mukhopadhyay, Laha

Scholar In Physical Science.

The university scholarships for graduates were both awarded to candidates from this college, viz.—

Sarada Charan Mitra, Isan's Scholar.

Girija Bhusan Mukhopadhyay, Vizianagram's Scholar.

The examination for a studentship on the foundation of Prem Chand Ráy Chand resulted in the election of Gauri Sankar Dé, M.A., of this college.

All the university scholarships of the year which were open to free competition have been gained by students of this college.

For the first time since the establishment of the university a graduate presented himself for honors at the examination of the year in which he had graduated, and passed the examination successfully. This graduate was Sarada Charan Mitra, the Isan Scholar, and he was placed in the second class, the subject taken up being English.

APPENDIX A.

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

There were 12 candidates for the Honor examination from this college, and they were all successful. The following statement shows the class attained, and the subject taken up by each:—

Names.			Class attained.	Subject.
1.	Kartik Chandra Mitra	...	Class II.	English.
2.	Jiva Nath Bandopadhyay	...	Ditto	Ditto.
3.	Sarada Charan Mitra	...	Ditto	Ditto.
4.	Akhil Chandra Malik	...	Class III.	Ditto.
5.	Bhuvani Charan Datta	...	Ditto	Ditto.
6.	Trailokya Nath Basu	...	Class I.	Hist. and Pol. Economy.
7.	Upendra Nath Majumdar	...	Class III.	Ditto.
8.	Rajandra Nath Set	...	Ditto	Ditto.
9.	Mahit Chandra Basu	...	Class II.	Philosophy.
10.	Lalmohan Das	...	Ditto	Ditto.
11.	Rajani Nath Basu	...	Ditto	Ditto.
12.	Rajandranath Ghosh	...	Class III.	Ditto.

Two other graduates of this college went up to the examination for the degree of M.A., and one passed in English. The other took up Mathematics, and failed.

I regret that amongst the successful honor candidates of the year there were no first class men; but it will be allowed, I think, that the college stands well in the university examinations of the year.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The following statement gives the number of students on the rolls of the department on 31st March during the last four years:—

Class.					1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
					Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.
3rd year	...	...	...	...	73	1	91	...	52	...	63	...
2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	107	2	58	2	88	1	102	...
1st ditto	62	4	96	2	104	...	115	...
2nd pleadership	35	...	20	...	23	...
1st ditto	35	...	24	...	34	...	38	...
Total					277	7	304	4	290	1	346	...

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The number of students on the rolls is now higher than at any former period. Even allowing for the increase due to the attendance in the Pledership classes, there is the fact of 115 admissions to the first year class of B.L. students, being the largest number on record. There must be a large proportion of these students who have no settled intention of practising as pleaders after they have gone through the course. Whatever may be the reason, there is no doubt of the high value attached to the possession of the law degree.

The fees collected during the year amount to Rs. 26,264, and the expenditure has been Rs. 17,766-10-10; showing a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 8,497-5-2.

The college sent up 69 candidates to the B.L. degree examination, and 57 were passed, 9 being placed in the first class and 48 in the second. For the Licentiate Examination there were 20 candidates, of whom 15 were successful.

CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of the number of students on the rolls on the 31st March during the last four years :—

Class.						1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
						Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.
1st year	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20	10	36	16	46	...
2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	11	2	13	3	22	5
3rd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	4	...	9	1	10	1
Total						30	11	35	12	58	20	78	6

This table shows a steady increase in the strength of the classes. The applications for admission to the first year class were so numerous at the opening of the session in June last, that I was obliged to reject all candidates who had passed the

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

entrance examination in the third class. Even with this restriction the class was larger than was desirable. At the end of June the class contained 64 students, and this number has decreased to 46 on 31st March, partly from the weeding out of students by examination, and partly from withdrawals for private reasons.

The plan for enlarging the building I mentioned in last year's report has been carried out, and I have been able to assign most excellent class-room accommodation to the engineering students.

Although there is no longer any guarantee on the part of Government that passed students of this department will be employed in the service, yet it can only be from an expectation that the wants of Government will lead to their employment that I have had so many applications for admission. I do not expect that there will be as many admissions in 1870 as there were in 1869, but the new class will nevertheless be large.

The staff of the department has been strengthened during the session by the arrival of two assistant professors from England to fill the vacancies that existed. The staff is now strong and efficient, and if students of average abilities, who have received a good general education, enter the department, I expect that the college will send out men who, as regards the theory of their profession, are as well trained as those from any institution in India.

The fees collected during the year amount to Rs. 5,750, against Rs. 5,162 of last year, and the expenditure has been Rs. 26,147-14-7, against Rs. 27,807-0-5 in 1868-69, making the monthly cost to Government of each student to be Rs. 17-6-10, against Rs. 25-2-6 for the previous year. There has been a slight decrease in expenditure owing to the vacancies on the staff which existed during portions of the year.

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There were 8 students in the final class of the session who went up to the university examination. One was a candidate for B.C.E., and he passed in the second class; the other seven went in for the Licence, and four passed in the second.

Scholarships of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, have been awarded to the five successful candidates, and they are attached to works in progress in Calcutta and the suburbs for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of their profession. This scheme of scholarships seems theoretically unassailable, but its value practically depends entirely on the mode in which it is carried out. If these young men are not carefully supervised and compelled to work systematically, I can see no advantage either to Government or the men themselves in the arrangement. It should be made a distinct condition, on attaching these passed students to works in progress, that they should perform all the duties of engineer apprentices, and that if they failed to discharge their duties satisfactorily, they should be considered to have no claim, on the occurrence of vacancies, to be employed in the Public Works Department after the expiration of their two years' training. To the 3 students who failed to pass for a Licence, I awarded Department Public Works' certificates of the grade of sub-engineer, to which they were entitled.

The annual examination of the first and second year classes began on 1st May 1869.

The second year class contained 12 regular students and 3 out-students, but 2 students were prevented from being present at the examination by illness. The result of the examination was satisfactory, 8 of the students being pronounced fit for promotion, and to 3 others Department Public Works' certificates of the overseers' grade were awarded. Of the others one failed, and one was turned out of the examination for copying from notes which he had brought with him. The Forbes' Scholarships were

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awarded to Haran Chandra Bandyopadhyay and Kaliprasanna Mukhopadhyay, who stood at the head of the list. These students were placed in the same position in the examination of the previous year. Prizes were awarded to the following students :—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-----------------|
| 1. Haran Chandra Bandyopadhyay | .. | In Engineering. |
| 2. Kaliprasana Mukhopadhyay | .. | In Mathematics. |
| 3. Aghor Nath Mukhopadhyay | .. | In Surveying. |
| 4. C. J. Middleton | .. | In Drawing. |

The first year class contained 36 regular students and 16 out-students, but 7 of them were absent from the examination on account of sickness. Of those present at the examination, 24 were found fit for promotion, and 4 of the absentees were afterwards promoted on the recommendation of the professors. Prizes were awarded to the following students :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Hari Charan Nág | .. | ... In Engineering. |
| 2. Trailokhya Nath Sarkar... | ... | In Mathematics. |
| 3. Priya Nath Ghosh, No. 1 | ... | In Surveying. |
| 4. Nityagovinda Chaudhuri | • | ... In Drawing. |

Five of the 28 students who had been promoted subsequently applied to be permitted to present themselves at the half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, and they obtained certificates of qualification for the grade of overseer.

The college has therefore sent out during the year—

5 assistant engineers.

3 sub-engineers.

8 overseers.

The following is Mr. Scott's report on the field-work of the year of the second and third year classes :—

“The survey work of the second and third year students commenced on the 1st November 1869, and continued till the

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5th February 1870. The camp was pitched at Dum-Dum, and the work done by the students was as follows :—The third year students, at the request of Captain Stewart, of the Revenue Survey Department, undertook a survey of the Dum-Dum Cantonments. This was done at a larger scale than usual, and the most minute details were shown upon it. The plan has been reduced by photozincography at the office of Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor-General of India, and I annex a copy of it as well as Colonel Thuillier's remarks upon the quality of the work done by the students. The area surveyed was about two square miles ; this is not so great as last year, but the amount of detail shown is greater than the students have ever before attempted. The second year class commenced on the Dum-Dum maidan, and working westward through the northern extremity of cantonments, got as far as the cultivated country to the east of the Eastern Bengal Railway by the time the paddy was cut, that is, about the first week in December. They continued their survey northward to Bailghurriah, and southward to Dum-Dum, railway stations. The total area thus was about seven square miles. Several trial sections were undertaken and these, with the levelling necessary for the measurement of their base line, formed the field-work of the second year students.

“The plan made by the third year class was either so intricate as through the barracks and bazar, or so open, as on the maidan that it was not a suitable one on which to lay down a line of road or railway for the purposes of instruction. I therefore made use of the plan of last year's second class, and upon it laid down a line of railway three and a half miles in length, and the necessary sections and cross sections were made by the students. There were several curves upon the line, and the accuracy of the work of laying them out, as well as the accuracy of the plan

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itself, were proved by the fact of the line, which had been commenced at the boundary of Dum-Dum cantonment, ending exactly at a bridge under the Eastern Bengal Railway, at which point it was intended to join an existing road."

The field-work of the first year class was executed under Mr. Downing's superintendence, and the following is his report:—

"The field-work with this class commenced on the 3rd November 1869, and was continued for four days in each week, until the 3rd February 1870.

"The class was divided into 13 parties, each consisting of 4 students. After the first week, however, 3 students dropped off, so that in three parties there were only 3 students, which I consider to be the best number for a surveying party, as it renders it incumbent on each member to be actively employed; thus, one to attend to the instrument, one to keep the field-book, and one to act as director of chainman. . . .

"In this case, however, dividing the class into trios was not advisable, as, on account of the greater number of parties, I could not have devoted sufficient time to each during the day.

"To each party were attached two coolies, one carefully trained to act as leading chainman, the other to set up ranging rods, convey the instrument, hold the levelling staff, &c., &c.

"During the first fortnight the work done was of a very elementary character, comprising chain and compass surveys of small portions of the maidan, bounded by the several intercepting roads. After each party had made two such surveys, I caused them to be plotted on paper, thus making the students thoroughly understand the connection between field-work and plotting.

Reports of Colleges.

“On November 15th the class commenced—

“1.—A survey of the external boundary of Fort William, affording an excellent example for beginners of compass surveying on account of the great number of angles it contains.

“2.—A survey of the entire maidan, extending from Esplanade Row to Kidderpore, and from the Hooghly to Chowringhee Road.

“3.—A survey of Hastings shewing the roads and lanes, without going into details of the buildings, as the inhabitants, naturally enough, objected to having their domestic privacy invaded by such a large body of students.

“4.—A survey of the Eden Gardens, shewing the tank, cricket ground, principal foot-paths, &c., &c.

“These surveys occupied the class until the end of December.

“In the month of January the work included several trial sections on the maidan, which were continued until each student could adjust his level and read the staff with accuracy and despatch.

“Each party next made a section from Esplanade Row to Tolly's Nullah, a distance of about two miles, and carefully checked the same.

“This section having been satisfactorily completed, I laid out a line of road from Alipore Bridge to the Hospital Gate of Fort William; each party made a section over the centre line, and checked the same. Finally, several cross sections were made, and the half-widths, &c., plotted down.

“This project appears to me to have been accompanied with very beneficial results, for not only was it more interesting to the students than taking random sections, and so secured their attention, but at the same time it caused them clearly to understand the practical utility of their surveying and levelling operations.”

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

HINDU SCHOOL.—The following is the report of the head master of the school :—

“The number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March was 482, against 443 of the previous year, and the average daily attendance during the year was 394, against 322 of last year.

“A classification of the boys according to their respective castes is subjoined :—

Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	107
Khetryas	...	...	...	...	...	9
Baidyas	...	...	...	...	...	23
Kayasths	...	...	...	...	...	182
Navasaks	...	...	...	...	...	57
Bankers	...	...	...	...	...	80
Others	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total						482

“The fees collected during the year were Rs. 25,075, and the expenditure was Rs. 19,126-9-11, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,948-6-1. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 283 laid out in the purchase of new desks and benches. . . .

“Forty boys went up to the entrance examination, of whom 23 were passed, 9 being placed in the first division, 10 in the second, and 4 in the third. Of the remaining candidates, 6 failed in English, 9 in Sanskrit, 5 in History and Geography, and 14 in Mathematics.

“Six junior scholarships were awarded to the school. Of these, 1 was of the first grade, 3 of the second grade, and 2 of the third grade. The following students obtained scholarships :—

1. Khetra Mohan Mukhopadhyay.
2. Manik Chand Baral.
3. Pramatha Náth Basu.
4. Asutosh Lahiri.
5. Rádhá Nath Sen.
6. Karuná Sindhu Mukhopadhyay.

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"The examination of the junior classes was conducted by the professors of the Presidency College and the head master of the Hare School. The result of the examinations calls for no special remarks."

HARE SCHOOL.—The following is the report of the head master of the Hare School:—

"The second master, Babu Nilmani Chakravarti, who was absent on account of ill-health during the greater part of last year, resumed his duties in October. In February last the third master, Babu Jadunath Mukhopadhyay, was appointed head master of the Colinga Branch School, and his place was filled up by Babu Krishna Chandra Ráy, of the Berhampur Collegiate School.

"The number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1870 was 500, against 509 on the same date of the previous year, and the average daily attendance during the year under report was 418, against 387 of last year. Of these 13 were minor scholars, 9 vernacular stipend-holders, 8 free students, and 470 pay scholars. Many applications for admission to the school were rejected for want of accommodation.

"The following is a classification of the boys according to caste:—

Brahmans	...	...	...	...	105
Khetryas	...	...	...	...	4
Baidyas	...	...	...	...	36
Kayasths	...	...	...	...	176
Burnies	...	...	...	...	103
Others	...	...	...	...	72
Christians	...	...	...	...	1
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	3
Total					500

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

The fees collected during the year were Rs. 22,448, and the expenditure was Rs. 18,606-2-8, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,841-13-4, exclusive of the Government allowance of Rs. 554-8 per mensem.

“Fifty boys of the first class were candidates for the entrance examination, of whom three could not appear on account of sickness, and 29 were passed, 13 being placed in the first division, 12 in the second, and 4 in the third. Of the remaining 18, the majority failed in Mathematics and History and Geography.

“Two of the successful boys obtained first grade, 2 second grade, and 4 third grade junior scholarships. The following are the names of those to whom they have been awarded :—

1. Natoban Sarkar.
2. Nagendra Náth Ghosh.
3. Sarat Chandra Gosvami.
4. Narendra Nath Sarkar.
5. Giris Chandra Chaudhuri.
6. Jogendra Nath Mukhopadhyay. ..
7. Fakir Chandra Chattopadhyay.
8. Radha Raman Paín. . . .

“The second and third classes were examined simultaneously with the corresponding classes of the Hindu School by the principal and professors of the Presidency College and the head masters of both the schools. The remaining classes were examined by some of the professors of the college and the head master and head pundit of the Hindu School. The result on the whole was satisfactory.”

*Reports of Colleges.***SANSKRIT COLLEGE.**

(FOUNDED 1824.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, BABU PRASANNA
KUMARA SARVADHIKARI.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.—On the 31st March 1870 there were 278 pupils on the rolls of the Sanskrit College, against 296 on the same day of preceding year. Of these, 29 were in the college department, 3 reading for M.A., 6 for B.A., and 20 for first arts, and the remaining 249 were in the school department. A classification of the boys according to the social position of their parents is subjoined :—

	Social position of the parents.					
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of inde- pendent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Profes- sional persons.	Govern- ment ser- vants and Pen- sioners.	Shop- keepers.	Others.
	No. of students.	No. of students.	No. of students.	No. of students.	No. of students.	No. of students.
College Department, 29	5	1	37	3	...	17
School Department, 249	22	14	2	32	16	138

FEES.—In the college department the students pay schooling fees at the rate of Rs. 5 per month. In the school department the holders of vernacular scholarships, whose number was at the end of the year twenty, pay no fee; the sons of *bonâ fide* pundits, to the number of 100, pay at the rate of 1 rupee per mensem; the pupils of the beginners' class pay at the rate of Rs. 2,

Sanskrit College, Babu Prasanna Kumara Sarvādhikari.

and all other pupils at the rate of Rs. 3. The tuition fees collected during the financial year under review amount to Rs. 7,440, against Rs. 6,871 of the previous year.

CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE STAFF.—In November 1869 the college lost the invaluable services of its most estimable and profoundly learned professor of Darsana or Hindu Philosophy, Pundit Jaya Narayan Tarkapanchanan, who, after having been absent on sick leave for upwards of a year, was allowed to retire on superannuation pension. Pundit Mahes Chandra Nyaya-ratna, the professor of Alankar or Rhetoric, who was acting for the professor of Darsana all along, has continued to do so on a deputation allowance of 20 per cent., no permanent arrangement having yet been sanctioned to carry on the duties of the post.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—At the last entrance examination there were 10 candidates, of whom 6 passed, 2 in the first division and 4 in the second. Of these 6, two obtained junior scholarships; namely, Ramaprasanna Ghosh, a scholarship of the first grade, and Navinkrishna Gupta, a scholarship of the second grade. The other 4 successful candidates were Nakulesvar Bhattacharyya, Baradakanta Bhattacharyya, Pramatha Nath Mukhopadhyay, and Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.

FIRST ARTS.—The college sent up 10 candidates to the first arts examination. Of these, 1 was absent, and of the other 9, 3 passed, all in the third division.

B.A. DEGREE.—Seven students appeared at the B.A. examination. Of these 4, namely, Gopal Chandra Sarkar, Khirōd Nath Sinha, Kailas Chandra Datta, and Jīyananda Bhattacharyya, succeeded in passing the ordeal, being placed in the first class, 2 in the second, and 1 in the third. The first man in the college list, Golap Chandra Sarkar, who was 9th in the general list, won a graduate scholarship from this college of the value of Rs. 50 a month, as also a scholarship of Rs. 25 on the foundation of

Reports of Colleges.

Babu Durga Charan Laha. Khirod Nath Sinha and Kailas Chandra Datta obtained graduate scholarships of Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 a month respectively. The first 3 are now reading for the M.A. examination in Sanskrit to be held in February next.

HONOR AND M.A. EXAMINATION.—Biresvar Chattopadhyay, a very distinguished B.A. graduate of the college, appeared at the last Honor examination. From his antecedents it was expected he would stand very high in the examination, but he absented himself on the 5th and 6th days of the examination, though I have grounds to suppose he had done remarkably well in the four preceding days.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of the classes that did not appear at the university examinations, *i.e.*, of all the classes excepting the Honor class the fourth year class, and the second year class in the college department, and the first class in the school department, was held in December, and conducted, as usual, by the officers of the college.

In the junior classes, *i.e.*, all the classes from the third in the school department downwards, the examinations were partly written and partly *vivâ voce*.

The students of the second class in the school department competed for junior Sanskrit scholarships, and the first year and third year college classes competed for senior Sanskrit scholarships.

On the results of the examinations the following students were elected to hold Sanskrit scholarships for the year 1870 :—

<i>Graduate Scholarships.</i>			Rs.
1.	Goláp Chandra Sarkár	...	50
1.	Khirode Náth Sinha	...	35
1.	Kailás Chandra Datta	...	25

Sanskrit College, Babu Prasanna Kumara Sarvādhikari.

3.	<i>Senior Scholarships.</i>	Rs.
1.	Rámsakhá Ghosh	20
1.	Sív Náth Bhattácháryya	16
1.	Braja Náth Dé	14
	Satya Charan Ráy	10
	Umes Chandra Batavyal	10
	Khetra Mōhan Dàs	10
	Gopál Chandra Samájpatí	10
	Upendra Náth Mukhopádhyáy	10
6.	Mahes Chandra Bísvas	10
—		
2.	<i>Junior Scholarships.</i>	
	Ramáprasanna Ghosh	8
	Navínkrishna Gupta	8
	Nakūlesvar Bhattácháryya	8
	Baradákánta Bhattácháryya	8
	Kalí Dhan Mukhopádhyáy	8
	Jnánendra Náth Dás	8
	Hem Chandra Háldár	8
8.	Gaur Mohan Chandra	8
—		
10.	Total Rs.	284
—		

Prizes were awarded to successful students in the junior classes of the school department.

LIBRARY.—Several valuable additions have been made to the library during the past year. It is much frequented by professors, teachers, and pupils. The Sanskrit manuscripts are in pretty good condition. Some of them were, however, partly injured by rain in the cyclone of October 1864, but the injury is not very material.

*Reports of Colleges.***MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

(FOUNDED 1835.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, DR. N. CHEVERS.

THE session under report was the thirty-fifth of our history.

The following changes took place in the constitution of the college staff. Drs. Macnamara and Thomas Anderson left on sick furlough, and the chairs of Chemistry and Botany have been occupied by Drs. William Palmer and Mr. Clarke. Dr. Cunningham has vacated the chair of Hygiene, and has been succeeded by Dr. Stephen Coull Mackenzie. Babu Kanai Lal Dé received charge of the newly instituted teacherships in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence for the vernacular classes.

Two candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine received their diplomas last February at the university convocation.—

Isan Chandra Ráy.

Purna Chandra Chakravarti.

In this year's final examination Bankabihari Gupta qualified for the same degree.

PRIMARY CLASS.—When the classes were re-opened in June last 141 students against 149, and 139 in the two preceding years, resumed their studies. In addition to these, 109 were admitted and 23 were re-admitted. The strength of the class was 273, against 243, 233, 196, and 194 in the four preceding years.

The 132 newly admitted students are classified thus : 6 brought scholarships from other colleges and schools, 10 received free presentations, 88 joined the paying class, 6 joined as casual students, 4 obtained senior scholarships in the first examination in medicine and rejoined.

Medical College, Dr. Chevers.

The system of educating hospital apprentices, which fell into abeyance in 1857, was revived, and 18 students were admitted.

During the year 80 left this class ; of these 7 were senior and junior scholarship-holders, 3 held scholarships from other colleges and schools, 6 were free students, 51 paying students, 1 casual student, 3 assistant apothecaries, and 6 hospital apprentices.

The strength of the class at the end of the session was therefore 193, against 141, 149, 139, 135, and 139 at the close of the five preceding years, respectively.

STUDENT APPRENTICE CLASS.—As this class is at present the subject of correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Government, I consider that I need not report fully upon it here. It is only needful to say that the revived system has not been hitherto very successful. The causes of this partial failure are, however, I trust, now beginning to be recognised, and I have every reason to believe that, should it be decided to adopt the old system of choosing pupils, the working of it will again be found unexceptionable.

CLASS.—In June last 86 students of this class resumed studies 100 others were admitted, including 19 re-admitted scholarship-holders, and 7 free students. Thus the strength of this class rose to 186, against 161, 141, 101, and 88 in the four preceding years, a progressive advance which cannot but be regarded as valid evidence of success.

Of the paying class, 6 obtained junior scholarships and 4 free presentations, and 51 left the college.

I again solicit attention to the steadily increasing numbers of this class at the end of each session since 1864, viz. 31, 34, 54, 65, 86, 86, and 125.

Reports of Colleges.

students who passed at different times last year, 19 were dismissed on account of irregularity of attendance, want of progress and misconduct, and 1 died. Thus there remained 63 at the end of the year.

Staff Serjeant Howard maintains his exemplary character.

BENGALI CLASS.—The number of students who re-commenced their work in June last was 181. Of these 131 were of the vernacular licentiate and 50 of the native apothecary class. The strength of these classes, respectively, was increased to 247 and 106; in all 353.

Of the 172 newly admitted students, 12 of the licentiate and 8 of the apothecary class, 20 in all, held stipends of Rs. 5 per mensem; of the licentiate class, 32 were out scholarship-holders; of the licentiate, 6; and of the apothecary class 8, were free students: 14 in all. Seventy of the licentiate, and 36 of the apothecary class, were paying-students; being in all 106, against 78 and 94 in the two immediately preceding years.

Of the above 353 students, 90 were removed from the college, leaving 263, against 181 and 190 in 1868 and 1867.

Of the 90 removed from the rolls, 15 were stipendiary students, 10 out scholarship-holders, 19 free-students, and 46 paying-students.

Again, of the above 90, 32 passed their final examination; 4 of these were remanded students who passed during last session. The number of those who were dismissed for inattention and absence without leave was 57. There was 1 death. At the final examination there were 91 candidates, of whom 28 passed, 20 were remanded for three months, 37 were rejected, and 6 were absent.

Of the 28 who passed, 23 were of the vernacular licentiate, and 5 of the native apothecary class.

Medical College, Dr. Chevers.

At the first examination there were 39 candidates, of whom 19 passed in Anatomy and 17 in Materia Medica. The above statement shows that during the past year 730 students have attended the college, against 733 and 725 in 1868 and 1867. This must be regarded as virtually an evidence of increased anxiety to obtain the advantages of the education which we offer, seeing that, under a change of system, only 3 students were permitted to join the military class.

A total of 59 students passed their final examinations, against 63 and 55 in the two preceding years.

Of the above 59 passed men, 32 are qualified to act as independent medical practitioners; the remaining 27 are intelligent native doctors.

The number of our paying-students rose in this year to 392 (out of 730), against 340 in 1868 and 297 in 1867. Of these 392, 186 were of the primary, 140 of the vernacular licentiate, and 66 of the apothecary class.

I am happy to be able to state that every figure in the above statistics may be pointed to as evidence that the success of this college as an educational institution advances steadily year by year.

Having visited the college, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been pleased to institute an annual prize in Surgery.

The conduct of the higher establishment of the college has been generally very good.

MUSEUM.—One hundred and twelve new preparations of great interest have been added to the collection.

DISSECTING DEPARTMENT.—The number of subjects was 670.th

Reports of Colleges.

LIBRARY.—The collection has been increased by 155 new works in 254 volumes.

The separate collection of works published by those who have been actually attached to this college as officers, graduates, or students, has been increased from 168 to 218 volumes. The collection of older works is still very defective.

The contents of our library and museum are safe, and in good condition.

The number of patients relieved at the hospital was 42,432.

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Free Church College, Rev. K. S. Macdonald.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1830—AIDED 1864.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE OFFG. PRINCIPAL, REV.
K. S. MACDONALD.

ATTENDANCE.—The number of regularly enrolled students on the 31st March 1870 was 103.

FEES.—The amount realized from fees between 31st March 1869 and 31st March 1870 was Rs. 4,349-8-0; the current expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,295.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—At the first examination in arts the number of students that passed was 15; 5 passed in the second and 10 in the third division.

At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts 73 passed; 1 in the first, 4 in the second, and 8 in the third division. It was gratifying that the student who passed in the first division stood third in the whole list of successful candidates.

The number of students being 99 last year, the ratio of those that passed to the whole number was 28·28, certainly a high ratio.

Since the commencement of the university examinations, 193 students of this institution have passed the entrance examination, 134 the first examination in arts, 67 the B.A. and 5 the M.A. examinations.

Reports of Colleges.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.—The highest number of scholarships, senior and junior, held during the year was 6. The whole amount drawn was Rs. 621-7-7.

Until about six years ago the Free Church Institution was the only Missionary Institution in Calcutta which offered to students the full training required by the University. Other missions have now established college classes, and taken part with ourselves in this work. The Cathedral Mission College has been established in connection with the Church Missionary Society. The General Assembly's Institution has been affiliated to the University, and the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society have opened college classes in their institution at Bhowanipore. It is thus seen that the amount of effort put forth on behalf of higher education in connection with Missionary Colleges has of late years greatly increased. This is an interesting and important fact.

The number attending the whole institution at the end of the year was 905.

STAFF.—Rev. J. M. Mitchell, L.L.D., Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A., M. Mowat, Esq., M.A., Babu Kali C. Banurji, M.A., B.L., Babu Umes C. Chaturji, Babu Haris C. Das, B.L., Pundit Braja. Nath Sarma, Pundit Banesvar Sarma.

*The General Assembly's College, Rev. Dr. J. Ogilvie.***THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COLLEGE.**

(FOUNDED 1830—AIDED 1865.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, DR. J. OGILVIE.

ATTENDANCE.—On the 31st March 1870 the number of pupils on the rolls of the school and college department was 1,014.

In the college classes the numbers were as follows :—

Entrance class	...	...	123
First year	...	...	16
Second year	...	...	52
Third year	...	...	9
Fourth year	...	...	9

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—(1.) At the entrance examination 22 passed; 1 in the first division, 16 in the second, and 5 in the third.

(2.) At the first examination in arts 9 passed; 2 in the second division and 7 in the third.

(3.) To the B.A. examination we sent 8 candidates, of whom only 3 succeeded in passing. It is proper to state, however, that *all* the candidates succeeded in *every* branch except mathematics. In a former report I mentioned that the teaching of this branch is entrusted to a native professor. From the fact then that all our failures in the B.A. examination were in this subject only, some have concluded that a native is not competent to teach successfully the higher mathematics. Past experience, however, sufficiently shows that this conclusion is an erroneous one. The professor has taught former classes with

Reports of Colleges.

much success. He is a distinguished scholar, having lately gained the Prem Chand Ráy Chand Scholarship. The blame then is to be attributed not to the professor, but entirely to the negligence of the students themselves.

(4.) Two of our graduates went up to the examination for the degree of M.A. The one passed, the other perhaps ought to have passed also. Strangely enough, however, on the last day of examination, he misread one of the words in the paper containing the subject of essay, and so wrote an essay on a different subject from that which had been set. The mistake was not discovered till it was too late.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The following Government scholarships are held by students of this college, namely, 3 senior scholarships; 1 of Rs. 25, and 2 of Rs. 20 each—2 junior scholarships of Rs. 10 each.

In addition to these the sum of Rs. 66-8 per month has been awarded as scholarships for proficiency at the quarterly examinations.

FEES.—In the school department the income from fees amounted to Rs. 9,742-3, in the college department Rs. 3,964-8; in all, to Rs. 13,706-11.

COST OF EDUCATION.—The monthly cost of educating each student in the college department was Rs. 20-1. The cost to Government Rs. 4-5. The remainder was defrayed from the fees of the college students, from the surplus fees of the school department, and from the mission.

The instructive staff consists of Dr. J. Ogilvie, *Principal*; Rev. C. M. Grant, B.D., *Professor of Theology*; Mr. Robert Dick, M.A., *Professor of English*; Gauri Sankar Dé, M.A., Jagat Bhandhu Datta, M.A., Hará Nath Bhattacharyya, M.A., Pundits Biresvar Vidyaratna, and Haris Chandra Tarkaratna.

Cathedral Mission College, Rev. S. Dyson.

CATHEDRAL MISSION COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1865—ADDED 1865.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE OFFG. PRINCIPAL, THE REV. S. DYSON.

ATTENDANCE—A comparison of the number of students on the rolls of the college on the 31st of March of the current year with the number on the rolls at the corresponding period last year, indicates a falling off in the attendance of 24—172 against 148. This is not attributable to any decrease in the popularity of the college, but to an alteration in its internal economy. In the session of 1869 the first year class, being unusually large and somewhat heterogeneous in structure, was divided temporarily into two sections. This year we have reverted to our original plan; and though our junior classes were soon full, and many applications for admission have been necessarily rejected, yet the sum total of students attending the college is of course less. From the opening of the institution the increase in the number of students has been steady and gradual; but as regards the first and second year classes, we have now reached our limits, and any further augmentation can only be in the upper department.

The subjoined table will indicate the distribution of the students among the several classes :—

First year	...	...	...	...	58
Second year	...	...	...	...	59
Third year	...	...	...	...	17
Fourth year	...	...	...	...	14

Reports of Colleges.

COLLEGE STAFF.—Changes have occurred in the college staff. At present the list is as follows:—

Rev. S. Dyson, Rev. A. P. Neele, Rev. Dr. Baumann, Mr. T. deB. Miller, Mr. J. Willson, B.A., Babu J. G. Som, M.A., and Pundits K. C. Banurji and K. N. Bhattacharyya.

At the beginning of the session Mr. Miller joined us as professor of Literature, and has continued to render the college effective help. In prospect of Mr. Barton's failing health and immediate return to England, I came back to India at the end of March 1869, and at once joined the college. Mr. Barton stayed on in the country much longer than was anticipated; but, excepting the period during which I was laid aside by sickness, the college during the year has been in my charge.

In January 1870 our mathematical professor, Mr. J. G. Willson, having joined the Government service and been appointed to the Krishnaghur College, his brother, Mr. J. Willson, who had just graduated in Honors in Trinity College, Dublin, came out to India to take his place. Mr. J. Willson is a scholar and senior moderator and gold medallist, both in Mathematics and Natural Science. We may hope that as he has thus shewn himself to be more than equal to his brother in scholarship and scientific attainments, he will not fall behind him in teaching power and acceptability.

EXAMINATIONS.—The results of the university examinations are in no way remarkable. Thirty-five students were sent up for the first arts examination, 15 for the B.A., and 1 for the Honor examination in History. The results were more satisfactory in the higher than in the lower examinations, though it should in fairness be noted, as a set off to the above, that one of our B.A. candidates was expelled from the examination hall for copying. Of the 35 first arts candidates, 5 passed in the second division, 9 in the third; seventeen of the candidates failed

Cathedral Mission College, Rev. S. Dyson.

in English, 12 in Sanskrit and History, 9 in Mathematics, and 4 in Philosophy. Of the 15 B.A. candidates, 1 passed in the first division, 4 in the second, and 3 in the third. Of the 7 failed candidates, 3 failed in English, 2 in Sanskrit, 2 in History, 35 in Mathematics, 1 in Mental and Moral Science, and 2 in the optional subjects. The greatest number of failures was in Mathematics, and I observe that the preponderance of failures in Mathematics is the general and prominent feature of the B.A. examination this year.

Our one Honor student passed in the second division, being the fifth and last in order of merit.

A comparison of the results of college and university examinations is not, I think, as instructive as one might antecedently expect. There are many candidates, especially those of mediocre quality, with regard to whom either success or failure awakens no surprise. No definite expectation could be formed; no feelings were consequently excited. But occasionally the issue of the university examination as regards students who have invariably done well in college examinations, and are known to be painstaking and studious, is simply mysterious. With these occasional exceptions, there is no doubt that on the whole the results of the university examination may be probably calculated, and do tally to a considerable extent with the results derived from our college examinations.

M.A. CLASSES.—We have no particular arrangement for the maintenance of an M.A. class. Our instructive staff is proportioned to the requirements of the university curriculum up to B.A. examination. The instructing of M.A. students is then something special and extraneous to the routine work of the college. Besides, I hardly think it advisable that M.A. students should be confirmed in that habit of dependance upon the assistance and help of the professor, which our present collegiate

Reports of Colleges.

system of instruction to some extent fosters, as I fear would be the case if we were to graft an M.A. class into our college routine. It is much more advantageous that students who have attained this position should be thrown as much as possible upon their own resources than that they should be tied down to attend college and hear lectures. We have at present a small M.A. class, numbering 3 students. They may be regarded more as students unattached than as members of the college. The help they receive is almost restricted to occasional examinations, and this, with the slight assistant explanation they receive, is not provided for in the college routine. These students are all taking up English, not because they have any special predilection for that subject, but mainly, as far as I can make out, because it entails upon them least expenditure. As regards books, I believe it is the custom in most colleges to furnish what few M.A. candidates they may have with all the books they need from the college library. Certainly our M.A. student last year was provided *gratis* with all the text books, and any others that he needed for reference, and they were sufficiently numerous. This practice was no doubt excusable, perhaps justifiable, when a native M.A. was a *rara avis* in the country; but at the present time, when they are becoming common, and in danger of being held cheap through their number, it may be questioned how far this practice is advisable. It seems to me reasonable that students, whatever their university position, should be required to provide themselves with all the text books required, and, at the present stage of university education in Bengal, inexpedient to favour exceptionally in this way M.A. candidates.

Doveton College, Rev. J. Robinson.

DOVETON COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1855—AIDED 1863.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, THE REV. J. ROBINSON.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Two scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the first division in the entrance examination or first examination in arts. If held along with a Government scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120 is annually given to the best scholar in the college department.

The following are the names of the scholarship-holders :—

Senior scholarship, 2nd division, J. J. Hatten; December 1869. Duff scholarship, J. J. Hatten; December 1869. Second class junior scholarship, R. P. Ghosh; December 1868.

NUMBERS.—The number on the roll of the college on the 31st March 1870 was 8, representing first, second, and third year's classes. Untoward events, which it is unnecessary to detail, have reduced the numbers; but there is every probability of the department being fairly recruited after the next entrance examination. The Entrance Class consists of 25 boys.

EXAMINATIONS.—Four candidates were sent up to the first examination in arts. Two passed; one in the second division, and the other in the third division.

*Reports of Colleges.***ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.**

(FOUNDED 1860—AIDED 1865.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE RECTOR, THE VERY REV.
H. DEPELCHIN, S.J.

I AM happy to state that during the last official year under review St. Xavier's College has done very well, and made, in many respects, decided progress, as will be easily seen in reading the present annual report.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.—The number of pupils in both the college and school departments is about the same as that reached last year, and is distributed according to classes as follows :—

<i>College Department.</i>		1868-69.	1869-70.
Fourth B.A. class	...	1	5
Third „ „	...	3	9
Second „ „	...	8	9
First „ „	...	20	9
<i>School Department.</i>			
Entrance class	...	32	33
Fifth year's class	...	35	44
Fourth „ „	...	41	43
Third „ „	...	64	70
Commercial class	...	24	18
Second year's class	...	50	48
First „ „	...	50	43
Upper Elementary class	...	73	64
Lower „ „	...	51	52
Grand total		452	447

St. Xavier's College, the Very Rev. H. Depelchin.

By this tabular statement we see with some gratification that all the upper classes in which Latin is taught have been strengthened in number, whilst there is a slight immaterial diminution in the commercial and elementary classes. This statement, if I am not mistaken, speaks rather in favor of that sound and classical teaching which is, and must be, the groundwork of our institution.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The university examinations this year have resulted very creditably for St. Xavier's College. Four boys went up for the first arts examination, and all of them passed. F. Currie and R. Deefholts in the second, O. Moses and P. Rebello in the third division.

Out of 10 boys who presented themselves for the entrance examination, 7 passed. E. Perroux and H. Smith in the first, J. Moses, G. Savielle, A. Correya, and M. D'Souza, in the second, and Banka Bihari Dé in the third division.

In our annual report of last year we noticed that the Director of Public Instruction had kindly granted a graduate scholarship of the value of Rs. 40 per mensem, on the foundation of Babu Durgacharan Laha, to Elias Younan, B.A., on condition of qualifying himself for honors in Physical Science. This condition has been conscientiously fulfilled, and the result of the examination shows with what propriety and justice the aforesaid scholarship was awarded to this talented student. On the 26th February last, at the annual convocation of the university held at the Town-Hall, the two following diplomas were delivered to him by the Vice-Chancellor.

1st diploma.—This is to certify that E. Younan obtained the degree of *Master of Arts* in this university at the annual examination in the year 1870.

(Sd.) E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

Reports of Colleges.

2nd diploma.—This is to certify that E. Younan passed the *Honor* examination in Physical Science in the year 1870, and was placed in the *first class*.

(Sd.) J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Besides these honorable certificates, which speak for themselves, we need hardly say that M^r. Elias Younan carried off the gold medal of the university—a distinction awarded for the first time, it would seem, to a Christian student since the creation of the Calcutta University.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Out of the 7 successful candidates who went up to the entrance examination for 1869, E. Perroux and H. Smith obtained each a third grade junior scholarship, viz. Rs. 10 per mensem.

B. Rostan, who passed the first arts examination, 1869, in the second division, continues to hold a third grade senior scholarship.

Rohman Baksh, a native student, transferred from the Calcutta Madrasah to this institution, receives a scholarship stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem on the foundation of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—It is of some importance, it seems to me, to review briefly in this part the mode of teaching Physical Science which has been adopted in our college. This subject has for some time already attracted the attention of the public, and has repeatedly been urged upon the consideration of the educational authorities as a matter belonging essentially to a well regulated system of high education. Three times a week lectures on this attractive and useful science are delivered to all the students of the college department by the Rev. F. Lafont. The lectures, illustrated with experiments, form a complete course quite distinct from, though parallel to, the mathematical study of the subjects required for the university examination. Thanks

St. Xavier's College, the Very Rev. H. Depelchin.

to the liberal assistance of the Bengal Government and of a few friends, we are now in possession of a complete set of philosophical instruments, which greatly contribute to make the teaching of this science both palatable and efficient. It is then with a sense of deep gratitude to the Government and our friends that we take this opportunity to state that on the 28th of April 1869 a grant of Rs. 800 was kindly sanctioned from the grant-in-aid fund towards the purchase of philosophical apparatus for the use of St. Xavier's College, at an estimate of Rs. 1,600. The remainder of this amount was soon realized by private subscriptions among our friends.

With these private contributions and the Government grant-in-aid, we were also enabled to order out from Europe the self-registering meteorograph of the Rev. Fr. Secchi, S.J. This valuable apparatus, now in construction under the able direction of the great Roman Astronomer, will soon be placed, it may be hoped, in the Observatory of St. Xavier's College, and thus afford, by its uninterrupted registering, better data for a more complete study of Indian climatology.

In conclusion, we readily admit that the statements and figures given in the annual report do not show an expansion of our educational establishment as rapid as has been the case in preceding years, but we are content with the work which has been so happily accomplished, as the gradual rise of any institution must have its circumscribed limits.

*Reports of Colleges.***LONDON MISSION COLLEGE, BHOWANIPUR.**

(FOUNDED 1866—AIDED 1867.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE ORIG. PRINCIPAL, REV. W. JOHNSON.

IN January last the Rev. J. P. Ashton, who has conducted the institution for the last two years with great zeal and ability, went to England on leave of absence, and the Rev. W. Johnson, who in that month returned from England, resumed the superintendence of the institution. The instructive staff consists at present of the Rev. W. Johnson, Rev. J. Naylor, Rev. T. E. Slater, Babu Mathura Nath Basu, B.A., Babu Tara Nath Chakravarti, M.A., and Babu Jagat Chandra Das, B.A.

The success of our students at the last university examinations was satisfactory and encouraging. At the entrance examination in December there were 17 candidates, of whom 11 passed; 3 in the first division, 7 in the second, and 1 in the third.

Twelve of our students appeared at the first examination in arts. Of these 7 passed, 5 in the second division and 2 in the third.

At the examination for the degree of B.A. there were 5 candidates, of whom 2 passed, and were placed in the second rank.

ATTENDANCE.—On the 31st of March the number of students on the roll of the college was as follows:—

First year class	...	22
Second „ „	...	12
Third „ „	..	6
Fourth „ „	...	4
		—
Total	...	44

London Mission College, Bhowanipur, Rev. W. Johnson.

The college department of our institution has been in existence only a short time. Many years ago the Missionaries at Bhowanipur were urged by native gentlemen of the neighbourhood to establish a college department, and in order to meet the educational wants of the neighbourhood we at length complied with this oft-expressed wish. We hope gradually to add considerably to our numbers, and obtain a fair share of undergraduate students. It is to be regretted that so many young men injure their prospect of success at the university examinations by allowing so much of the year to pass before they fairly settle to work. In some cases two, and even three months, are allowed to pass before the year's work is begun in earnest, and so not a few secure to themselves failure.

In the *school department* we find that while the establishment of other schools in the neighbourhood has in the last few years diminished slightly the number of boys in the lower classes, the attendance in the Entrance Class steadily increases. At present it has 60 students.

FEES.—In the college the fees received during the year amount to Rs. 1,989-5-9, and in the school to Rs. 4,880-13-0; making a total of Rs. 6,870-2-9.

*Reports of Colleges.***COLLEGE OF MUHAMMAD MOHSIN, HUGLY.**

(FOUNDED 1836.)

MR. W. CLIFFORD, B.A., head master, resigned the service on the 16th of December. On the 10th of January Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A., was transferred from the Krishnaghur College to the Hugly College as supernumerary professor. The post of head master has not yet been filled up.

The following is a statement of the receipts from every source during the year:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Government assignment, dated 16th December 1840 '... ...	23,417	0	0
Interest of the endowment in Govern- ment Securities 	45,815	0	0
One-ninth share proceeds of the Sayyid- pur Trust Estate 	10,091	5	0
Tuition fees 	19,828	12	0
Admission and re-admission fees and ' fines 	306	4	0
Zemindari Scholarships 	192	0	0
Rani Kattiani's Scholarship 	300	0	0
Total ...	99,980	5	0

College of Muhammad Mohsin, Hugly.

The disbursements during the same period were Rs. 80,072-9-9, including Rs. 3,891-1-5 for scholarships tenable in the Madrasah; Rs. 329-6-5 for the Rani Kattiani and Zemindari Scholarships; Rs. 1,200 to the medical attendant; and Rs. 228 for taxes.

The total number of students on the rolls on the 31st March in all departments was 621, of whom 14 were Christians, 131 Muhammadans, and 476 Hindus, shewing an increase during the year of 9 Christians, 16 Muhammadans, and 69 Hindus.

The cost of, and the fees realized in each department, will be found under the proper head.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The following statement shews the number of students on the rolls at the end of the official year for the last four years :—

Years.				Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Christians.	Total.	Daily average attendance.
1866-67	...	...	...	125	7	2	134	109
1867-68	...	...	...	157	3	2	162	113.7
1868-69	...	...	...	124	9	1	134	109
1869-70	...	...	...	132	11	1	144	111.1

The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 7,724, against Rs. 8,393 in 1868-69, shewing a falling off of Rs. 669. This is partly owing to the small number of admissions to the first year class in January 1869, and also to the number of names struck off in September, October, and November, for absence caused by sickness. In the school department there was an increase of Rs. 1,155-8, so that in the aggregate, so far as fees are concerned as a source of income, there has been an increase of Rs. 486-8 over last year. The expenditure was Rs. 37,456-13-10, making the monthly cost of each student Rs. 24-2-6.

Reports of Colleges.

The following is a classification of the students on the rolls at the close of the year according to the social position of their parents or guardians :—

Social position of the parents.					1st year class.	2nd year class.	3rd year class.	4th year class.	Total.
Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of in- dependent income.	{	Zemindars	10	9	...	2	21		
		Talukdars	2	3	1	2	8		
		Ijardars or farmers ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
		Lakhradjars ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
		Cultivators of land ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	{	Independent	1	2	...	1	4		
		Merchants	1	...	...	1	2
		Bankers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Banians	2	...	2	...	4		
		Brokers	1	...	...	...	1
Professional persons ...	{	Medical practitioners	2	3	...	1	6		
		Sub-Assistant Surgeons	1	...	...	1	2
		Pleaders, Agents, Attorneys, and Barristers	1	6	3	3	13		
		Employed in the service of pri- vate individuals	14	5	2	4	25		
Government servants and pensioners.	{	Government servants in the receipt of not more than Rs. 100 per month	6	8	4	2	20		
		Ditto ditto, Rs. 200	3	4	...	2	9		
		Ditto ditto, above Rs. 200	3	4	1	1	9		
		Pensioners	2	3	...	...	5
Shop-keepers ...	{	Shop-keepers	1	1	1	...	3		
		Tradesmen or manufacturers... ..	...	2	1	...	3	
		Mechanics and artizans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Priests	3	...	...	...	3
Others	{	Others	2	2	...	...	4
Total					55	53	15	21	144

In September last Maulvi Mir Muhammad Ali, of Kumarkhali, offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best essay on a given subject to be competed for by undergraduates of the four mofussil colleges noted in the margin. The essays sent in by Pramatha Nath Mitra of the Hugly College, and of Ram Gopal Chakravarti of the Krishnaghur College, were considered to be the best, and they were equal in merit, so that the prize was divided equally between these two candidates.

Dacca.
Hugly.
Krishnaghur.
Berhampore.

APPENDIX A.

College of Muhammad Mohsin, Hugly.

Purna Chandra Ráy, Rajah of Sirapuli, also gave a silver medal, valued Rs. 20, to the boy of the first class who gained the highest number of marks in the monthly and the annual examinations. This medal was won by Annada Prasad Ghosh.

LAHA SCHOLARSHIP.—The graduate scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem was awarded to Nilratna Banurji, who stood highest among the B.A. candidates from this college, and he is preparing himself in English literature for the forthcoming Honor examination.

The stipendiary studentships are held this year by—

1. Bhuth Nath Chaudhuri.
2. Umacharan Kar.
3. Rajendra Nath Niyogi.
4. Kaliprasanna Mukhurji.
5. Hira Lal Sil.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The following statement exhibits the number of the students on the rolls at the end of every official year since the establishment of the department:—

Classes.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1st year class	26	13	21	17	12	15
2nd „ „ ... ..	...	23	12	19	13	24
3rd „ „ ... ..	...	...	24	19	33	23
Daily average attendance...	21·3	16·7	14·5	16·7	14·3	16·8*

* One class attends the lectures each day.

B.L. EXAMINATION.—Four students appeared at this examination. Only one, Sasibhusan Basu, passed, and he was placed in the second division.

The students of the first year class, 5 in number, were examined by the professor of law. He reports very favorably on the result, and recommends that the prize of Rs. 32 should be given to Akhaykumar Sen.

The amount realized from fees and fines in this department was Rs. 3,735, against Rs. 3,250 of 1868-69, shewing an increase

Reports of Colleges.

of Rs. 485. After paying the salary of the lecturer, Rs. 2,400, and Rs. 569-2 for law books purchased for the library, there is a surplus of Rs. 865-14 over the expenditure.

The following table will shew the number of students on the rolls at the close of the last two official years :—

Years.	Hindus.	M. dhamma- dans.	Christians.	Total.	Daily average attendance.
1868-69 ...	229	53	4	287	222-2
1869-70 ...	286	58	12	366	266-4

FEES.—The tuition fees collected during the year was Rs. 8,225-8, being a clear increase of Rs. 1,155-8 over the collections of the previous year. The expenditure during the same period was Rs. 29,524-1-7, making the monthly cost of each student amount to Rs. 8-1-11.

ENTRANCE CLASS.—Thirty students were selected for this examination, and 21 were successful; 6 were placed in the first, 12 in the second, and 3 in the third division. The following students obtained scholarships :—

1. Ram Lal Datta.
2. Hari Mohan Súr.
3. Dina Nath Chandra.
4. Haridas Ghosh.
5. Ezad Baksh.

The Laha Stipendiary Studentships are held this year by—

1. Bipin Bihari Sil.
2. Chandra Kumar Sil.
3. Chandi Charan Bural.
4. Jogindra Chandra Mandal.
5. Bijay Chandra Chakravarti.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.—The following table gives the number of students on the rolls at the end of the year. For the last four

College of Muhammad Mohsin, Hugly.

years it will be seen that notwithstanding the amount given in stipends during the year, there has only been an increase of one student over the previous year :—

Years.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Christians.	Total.	Daily average attendance.
1866-67	20	.....	20	15.5
1867-68	41	.....	41	25.4
1868-69	48	.....	48	35.2
1869-70	49	.....	49	36.7

I also subjoin a tabular statement arranging the students at present in the Madrasah according to the social position of their parents or guardians.

Social position of the parents.			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	Total.
Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of in- dependent income.	Zemindars	...	1	1	4	...	6
	Talukdars or aimadars	...	6	4	8	2	20
	Ijardars or farmers	...	2	2	1	...	5
	Lakhradjars	...	2	3	...	1	6
	Cultivators of land	...	1	1	...	1	3
	Independent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bankers	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banians	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brokers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional persons	Medical practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pleaders, Agents, Attorneys, and Barristers	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Employed in the service of private individuals	...	...	1	1	...	2
Government servants and pensioners.	Government servants in the receipt of not more than Rs. 100 per month	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto, Rs. 200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto, above Rs. 200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pensioners	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shop-keepers ...	Shop-keepers	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Tradesmen or manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Mechanics and artisans	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Priests	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	Others	...	1	...	1	2	4
Total			13	13	16	7	49

Reports of Colleges.

Fees.—The total sum realized from fees and fines during the year amounted to Rs. 144, being an advance of Rs. 13-8 on the collections of the previous year.

The expenditure during the same period was Rs. 4,672-8-8. This, together with the Arabic scholarships which are paid out of the endowment, makes a total of Rs. 8,563-10-1, from which it appears that the average monthly cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 16.

The senior scholarship examination was held in Calcutta in May 1869. There were 17 candidates from this Madrasah for the senior scholarship examination. Fourteen of these were successful; 13 obtained senior scholarships, and 1 retained his junior scholarship.

There were 16 candidates for the junior Arabic scholarship examination. Seven of these were successful.

HUGLY BRANCH SCHOOL.

The following statement shews the amount of receipts from every source of income :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Government allowance	...	...	5,455	0	0
Tuition fees	...	...	5,240	0	0
Admission and re-admission fees and					
fines	...	...	140	0	6
Total	...	...	10,835	0	6

The following is a tabular statement of the number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the official year for the last four years :—

College of Muhammad Mohsin, Hugly.

Years.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Christians.	Total.	Daily average attendance.
1866-67	221			225	183'2
1867-68	228			230	189'6
1868-69	226			228	191'8
1869-70	227			228	195'3

TUITION FEES—The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,240 against Rs. 5,297-4 of the preceding year, shewing a slight falling off from this source of income of Rs. 57-4. The expenditure during the same period was Rs. 10,457-11-10, making the average cost of each student Rs. 4-0-6, and the cost to Government Rs. 1-15-4.

EXAMINATIONS. ENTRANCE CLASS.—Thirteen students from this class were selected for this examination. Six were successful; 2 in the first, 3 in the second, and 1 in the third division. Kedar Nath Bhattacharyya obtained a Government junior scholarship of the third grade, and Jugalkisor Dé one of the Zemindari scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem attached to the school.

LIBRARY.—The books in the library are in excellent condition. Some books and reports were added to it during the year.

BUILDING.—I am sorry to have to draw your attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Department of Public Works has constructed the three additional rooms, the cost of the same being Rs. 4,213. The completion report was not submitted for my signature till long after the contractor had been paid. Work was left in an unfinished state, and the result has been that a good part of the funds set aside this year for repairs has been frittered away in doing work which had been included in former estimates. The doors and windows are still without proper fastenings; this ought to be seen to without delay. The asphalt floors also, which were injured, have not been repaired.

*Reports of Colleges.***DACCA COLLEGE.**

(FOUNDED 1841.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. W. BRENNAND.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The number on the rolls at the end of the official year was 117, against 138 at the end of 1868-69. The falling off has arisen from several causes. A general apprehension prevailed during the latter part of 1869 regarding the increased unhealthiness of the station, and many of our young men left us at the beginning of 1870 to join other institutions in Calcutta, urging their extreme alarm as the cause of their desire of change. One of the students of our present fourth year class died of cholera, another died of the small-pox; both were young men of considerable promise, and were highly esteemed. Their loss produced a natural depression upon their remaining class fellows. For the first time one of the more advanced students of this college was induced to proceed to England for the purpose of competing at the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. He is a young man of very good abilities, and of good character. It is hoped that he will be successful, and that his example will be followed by others.

The numbers in each class, as they have stood at the end of each official year for the last five years, are as follows:—

				1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1st year	...	...	...	39	63	63	55	53
2nd ditto	...	...	...	46	43	41	57	43
3rd ditto	...	...	...	14	5	18	10	16
4th ditto	...	...	...	11	12	4	16	5
Total				110	123	126	138	117

Dacca College, Mr. Brennand.

FEES.—The amount of fees and fines collected for the year was Rs. 7,626-3-0, the amount for 1868-69 being Rs. 7,367-12-0, shewing a small increase. The expenditure has been Rs. 34,670-0-9, the difference divided by 119 $\frac{3}{4}$, the average number of pupils on the roll monthly, gives Rs. 18-13-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ as the monthly cost to the Government for the education of each, the corresponding monthly cost in 1868-69 being Rs. 21-2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following is a table of the relative social position of the parents and guardians:—

	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independ- ent in- come.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Govern- ment ser- vants and pensioners.	Shop- keepers.	Others.
1st year ...	11	5	5	19	1	12
2nd ditto ...	8	2	6	12	1	14
3rd ditto ...	3	1	0	8	1	3
4th ditto ...	2	0	1	1	0	1
Total ...	24	8	12	40	3	30

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE M.A. DEGREE.—Only one candidate, named Jagadbandhu Laha, went up this year from Dacca for the M.A. degree, and he passed the examination successfully in Philosophy. Another student, who had read for Honors in Mathematics, fell sick just before the examinations, and the civil surgeon strongly recommended that he should not venture to pass the examination.

EXAMINATION FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.—Out of 11 candidates who went up to the examination for the B.A. degree from this college, 6 succeeded in passing, 1 being placed in the first division, 2 in the second, and 3 in the third.

Reports of Colleges.

Their names are—

Revati Chandra Bandyopádhyaý.

Bhuvan Mohan Sen.

Akhay Kumár Basu.

Rajani Kánta Chaudhuri.

Jagatbandhu Nág.

Brajendra Kumár Guha.

Our success at the B.A. examinations is often lessened by the loss to the college of students who take high positions in our classes from their being tempted to leave, under the impression that they will have greater advantages in Calcutta. No fewer than four of our senior scholars have left us at the beginning of the present year to join the Presidency College.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—The results of this examination may, I think, be considered satisfactory. Out of 54 who were allowed to compete, 26 were successful. Two were placed in the first division, 9 in the second, and 15 in the third. Out of 28 who did not pass, 18 failed in English, 12 in the second language, 9 in History, 19 in Mathematics, and 9 in Philosophy.

Senior scholarships were awarded to—

Sási Bhusan Datta.

Ambiká Charan Sen.

Durgá Chandra Ráy.

Ram Durlabh Majumdár.

Uday Chandra Ráy.

During the year a memorandum was received from the Post-Master-General of Bengal, proposing, through the educational department, very liberal terms to young men of approved character and qualifications who would be willing to enter the postal department. None of the students who were in the higher classes of the college at the time, nor any of those who

Dacca College, Mr. Brennand.

had obtained their degrees and were still unemployed, shewed any desire to accept the appointments offered. The principal objection seemed to be, that the duties in the Post Office were of such a nature as to render it necessary for the holder of such an appointment to abandon all his studies, and all hope of advancement in other departments of the public service, as opportunities might occur.

An examination was held, as usual, of the first and third year classes by the officers of the college. The holders of the junior and senior scholarships were considered to have made the necessary progress for the retention of their scholarships, and the remaining students of the same classes passed a fair examination.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The number of students attending the law classes has increased again from 51, at the end of 1868-69, to 61, the number which is now on the rolls.

The following table will shew the numbers of each class as they have stood at the end of each official year since 1867 :—

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1st year ...	21	16	6	14
2nd ditto ...	14	4	12	5
3rd ditto ...	14	10	5	7
Pledership candidates	...	35	28	35
Total	49	65	51	61

The relative social position of the parents and guardians is given in the following table :—

	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independ- ent in- come.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Govern- ment ser- vants and pensioners.	Shop- keepers.	Others.
1st year ...	15	1	2	12	0	5
2nd ditto ...	8	0	1	4	0	6
3rd ditto ...	0	0	0	4	0	3
Total ...	23	1	3	20	0	14

Reports of Colleges.

The fees of the law department amounted to Rs. 3,345, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,358-1-0, shewing a surplus of Rs. 986-15 over the expenditure.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.L.—All the students who went up to this examination were passed.

Their names are—

Rohini Kumár Basák.

Kálináth Dhur.

Ráj Mohan Dé.

Govinda Chandra Basák.

Govinda Chandra Dás.

The law lecturer, in reporting upon the law classes, says: "Of the 61 students at the close of the last official year, 35 are candidates for the higher grade pleadership, and only 26 for the university degree and license. Taking the last three years for calculation, I find that the average number of pleadership candidates in *two* classes is $32\frac{2}{3}$, while the average number of B.L. and L.L. candidates in *three* classes is only $26\frac{1}{3}$. This difference, I believe, is owing partly at least to the comparative poverty of the middle classes of this quarter, which prevents many of our undergraduates here from prosecuting their studies in the general department, and also qualifying themselves for the University Law Examinations.

Five students appeared at the last B.L. examination, and *all* of them were successful. I think I ought to mention here that Rohini Kumár Basák of our college passed almost as good an examination as the *dux* of the Presidency College, who carried off the medal by only a slight difference. Twelve other candidates went up to the pleadership examination of January 1870. Of these 10 were passed in the senior and two in the junior grade by the local committee. I fear, however,

Dacca College, Mr. Brennand.

the Calcutta Board of Examiners will not 'pass' so many. We did not send up any student to the last L.L. examination. The result of the pleadership examination of January 1869, which was published after the date of my last report, is also very satisfactory. The Calcutta Board passed in the higher grade all the 5 candidates who had been considered successful by the local committee. It would appear from the *Gazette* that no other college passed a larger number.

LIBRARY.—A great many books have been added to the library during the year, and the desire for reading continues to be as great as it has ever been, as is shewn by the state to which some of the books have been reduced by constant use. In Dacca the cost of rebinding is often greater than the original cost of the book, and certainly much greater than the value in cases where a book has been very much used. In such cases, where the value is not great, the library fund is more economically spent in the purchase of new books. The room in which the books are kept forms a part of the college building, and, with the rest of the building, has undergone the usual annual repairs, and is in good condition.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A small increase has been made during the year to the number in the collegiate school, from 316 to 325.

The fees and fines for the year amounted to Rs. 5,552-8, against Rs. 4,687-7 for 1868-69, shewing an increase of Rs. 865-1-0. The expenditure has been Rs. 5,561-9-6, against Rs. 14,476-9-2, shewing also an increase of expenditure, which is not quite balanced by the increase to the fees. The increase to the expenditure has been caused by the necessity of restoring the 6th mastership, which had been for some time held in abeyance.

Reports of Colleges.

The following table shews the social position of the parents and guardians of the pupils:—

Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income				77
Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers ...				55
Professional persons ..				22
Government servants and pensioners ...				80
Shop-keepers				5
Others				86
Total " ...				325

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The first class of the school was composed of 41 pupils. Out of this number 37 were allowed to go up to the entrance examination, and 22 were successful. Of these, 7 were placed in the first division, 10 in the second, and 5 in the third. To 6 of the successful candidates junior scholarships were awarded.

The examinations of the other classes of the school were conducted as usual by the officers of the college, and the results shewed a fair degree of progress.

*Krishnaghur College, Mr. Lobb.***KRISHNAGHUR COLLEGE.**

(FOUNDED 1848.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE OFFG. PRINCIPAL, MR. S. LOBB, M.A.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—In February last, Mr. A. Smith, the principal of the college, obtained sick leave for fifteen months. Mr. S. Lobb was appointed to officiate as principal during the absence of Mr. Smith, or until further orders. He took charge of the college on the 9th February 1870.

NUMBER ON ROLLS.—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the present official year was 127. They were divided in the following manner :—

Honor class	..	...	...	5
Fourth year	..	...	..	18
Third „	..	...	...	17
Second „	..	...	...	40
First „	...	...	...	47
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	127

A statement is subjoined of the numbers on the rolls for the four last years, in order to show the rapid increase which has taken place in that period.

Date.		No.
31st March 1867	...	71
31st March 1868	...	83
31st March 1869	...	106
31st March 1870	...	127

Reports of Colleges.

ATTENDANCE.—The average daily attendance during the year ending the 31st March 1869 was $73\frac{1}{2}$; that during the past year (ending 31st March 1870) was 90.

FEES AND FINES.—The amount collected in fees and fines during the past year was Rs. 6,114-14; the amount during the previous year was Rs. 4,774-5. Thus the year just elapsed shows an increase of Rs. 1,339-9 over the preceding one, an increase which (to quote the words of my predecessor,) “is no less gratifying than remarkable.”

EXPENDITURE.—The expenditure has been Rs. 30,344-2-9.

* *Monthly cost of educating each pupil.*

	Rs.	As.	P.
(1)—Total ...	23	6	7
(2)—Cost to Government	18	11	0

Deducting from this the amount received in fees and fines, the net cost of the college to Government has been Rs. 24,229-4-9, or Rs. 224-5-6 per annum for each student.

The total cost per annum for each student was Rs. 280-15-5.*

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

(I.) **M.A. DEGREE.**—Three graduates of this college were candidates for honors at the last examination; all three were successful. The details are given in the following table:—

Names.	Subject.	Class.
Sasi Bhusan Sarkar ...	History ...	II.
Srigopal Chattopadhyay ...	Ditto ...	II.
Hariprasanna Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto ...	II.

(II.) **B.A. DEGREE.**—Seventeen of our college students appeared in the B.A. examination. Of these 17, as many as 10 were successful. There were 2 in the first division, 6 in the second division, and 2 in the third division.

(III.) **FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.**—There appeared at this examination 37, of whom 21 were successful. There were 5 in

Krishnaghur College, Mr. Lobb.

the first division, 7 in the second division, and 9 in the third division.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Eight senior scholarships were awarded, viz. 5 of the second grade and 3 of the third grade. The names of the scholarship-holders are—

Second Grade.

1. Kēṣava Kumar Basu.
2. Sajani Kanta Chuttopadhyay.
3. Man Matha Kumar Basu.
4. Sarada Prasanna Ráy.
5. Kali Nath Mukhopadhyay.

Third Grade.

1. Purna Chandra Ráy.
2. Girindra Nath Mukhopadhyay.
3. Bishnu Chandra Chattopadhyay.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.—The third year and first year classes were examined, as usual, by the professors of the college. I am given to understand that the results were satisfactory.

THE LIBRARY.—During the past year 121 new works (making a total of 152 volumes) have been purchased for the library. In addition to these, about 100 pamphlets have been received from the various Government offices.

The binding of many of the books, especially those of reference, is in a very bad condition, and no small outlay would be required in order to remedy this defect.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The collection of philosophical instruments has been at some former time a very good one. It dates from 1847, in which year a sum of Rs. 1,389 was devoted to the purchase of an elaborate apparatus for illustrating the most important phenomena of the physical sciences. The task

Reports of Colleges.

of selection was entrusted to Sir Edward Ryan, under whose superintendence the instruments were forwarded to this country. The outlay was certainly a considerable one, and I very much doubt whether an advantage at all commensurate with it has ever been obtained. As the university sets very little value upon physical science, there are but few of these instruments which can have been for some time past of any practical service; the consequence is, that through disuse and neglect a large proportion has been completely ruined. To keep a collection of this kind in good order constant care is required, and an aggregate expenditure which cannot be incurred without trenching upon funds which are already fully needed for other purposes.

NUMBER ON ROLLS.—The total number on the 31st March 1870 was 255, making an increase of 28 since the 31st March 1869.

I may here observe that the two last classes in the school department are at present very small, and I think it desirable that some measures should be adopted for strengthening them. In the Entrance Class there were as many as 68 on 31st March 1870; in the 9th class (which is the last) there were only two.

ATTENDANCE.—The average attendance during the year ending on the 31st March 1870 was 190; during the previous year it was 177½.

FEES AND FINES.—The amount collected during the past year was Rs. 6,474-11, showing an increase of Rs. 290-4 over the previous year.

* *Monthly cost of each pupil.*

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total ...	7	5	9
To Government ...	4	15	2

EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure was Rs. 19,778-14-11. The total cost per annum of each pupil was Rs. 88-4-9, and the cost to Government Rs. 59-6-3.

Krishnaghur College, Mr. Lobb.

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Out of 31 who appeared at this examination, 16 were successful; 6 being placed in first division, 8 in second division, and 2 in third division.

Seven scholarships were awarded, 6 being of the *second*, and 1 of the *third* grade.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The school classes below the entrance one were examined, as usual, by the professors and masters. I am given to understand that the results were satisfactory.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.—The total number on the 31st March 1869 was 46; the total number on the 31st March 1870 was 63. Thus there has been an increase of 17 during the year.

The 63 students were thus divided :—

Third year students	...	...	...	17
Second „ „	...	...	...	13
First „ „	...	...	...	16
Candidates for Pleadership examination	...			17
				—
		Total	...	63
				—

The average attendance during the past year was $37\frac{1}{2}$ as compared with $32\frac{1}{2}$ during the preceding year.

FEES AND FINES, &c.—The fees, &c., collected during the past year amount to Rs. 2,793-6, against Rs. 2,367-13-9 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 425-8-3.

The charges incurred amount to Rs. 2,400. Thus there is an excess of receipts over charges in this department amounting to Rs. 393-6. The cost to Government is consequently nothing.

Reports of Colleges.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

(I.) B.L. DEGREE.—None appeared at the B.L. examination this year.

(II.) L.L. EXAMINATION.—One student, Kedarnath Ghosh, appeared at this examination and was successful.

(III.) SENIOR PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.—Two students, namely, Govinda Chandra Basu and Harinath Majumdar, appeared at this examination. The result is not yet known.

ESSAY PRIZE.—Mir Muhammad Ali's English Essay Prize of Rs. 100 was competed for last year by under-graduates from four colleges, one of which was Krishnaghur. The examiners selected for the prize two essays, which were considered equally meritorious. One of them was written by Ramgopal Chakravarti, a fourth year student of the Krishnaghur College, who received the sum of Rs. 50, forwarded from your office in February last.

Berhampur College, Mr. Hand.

BERHAMPUR COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1853.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. R. HAND.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The number of students in the general department is less by 11 than in the previous year, being 56 against 67.

First year class	•	...	...	...	23
Second	„	...	...	...	20
Third	„	...	...	...	3
Fourth	„	...	...	...	10
Total					56

The decrease, you will perceive, is in the second and third year classes. The substitution of Sanskrit for Bengali as the second language for the examination in arts has induced many undergraduates either to enter a professional college or to look for employment. Hence the first year class of last session dwindled down from 18 to 10 at the close of the academical year, and this of course has affected the strength of the present second year class.

The cause of the falling off in the third year class is not so evident. Of the 11 students who were passed at the first arts examination, 3 were transferred to other institutions, 3 more have not since put in appearance, and 5 joined the third year class; 2 of whom have since left, 1 betaking himself to Krishnaghur, and another giving up study on the plea of sickness.

The total cost of the department has been Rs. 31,801-5-8, and the fees of the year aggregate Rs. 3,503. The cost

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therefore to Government for the department is 'Rs. 28,298-5-8, or Rs. 505-3 *per annum* for each pupil.

The social status of the parents and guardians is as follows :—

	Zemindars, Talukdars, and per- sons of in- dependent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Profes- sional persons.	Govern- ment ser- vants and pensioners.	Shop- keepers.	Others.
First year ...	2	.....	6	5	.....	10
Second ditto ...	.....	.....	8	2	.....	10
Third ditto ...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Fourth ditto ...	1	2	1	3	.....	3
Total ...	4	2	16	11	.....	23

The result of the B.A. examination is unfortunate, only 1 candidate of 7 having succeeded. The test examinations led us to expect different results.

From a class of 28 students, 21 were allowed to go up to the first arts examination. One of these fell sick at the outset, and 11 passed; *i.e.*, not reckoning the sick man, 55 per cent. were successful. Of these 3 were placed in the second and 8 in the third division.

Sickness greatly interfered, as last year, with the examinations of the first and third year classes; but the results, as far as they went, were creditable.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The numbers have slightly fallen off, there being now 41 students against 43 of the previous year. They are classified thus :—

University students	...	{ First year	5
		{ Second do.	11
		{ Third do.	8
Pleadership students ...	...	{ First do.	7
		{ Second do.	10
Out students ...	...	...	0
Total ...	...	...	41

Berhampur College, Mr. Hand.

The social status of these students will be seen from the annexed table:—

Classes.	Zemindars, Talukdars, and per- sons of in- dependent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Profes- sional per- sons.	Govern- ment ser- vants and pensioners.	Shop- keeper.	Others:
First year ...	1	.....	1	2	.....	1
Second ditto ...	2	.....	1	3	.....	3
Third ditto ...	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
Pledership stu- dents ...	.....	.....	3	10	.....	4
Out students ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3	2	6	18	.....	12

The cost of the department has been Rs. 2,400 against an income of Rs. 2,503, leaving a surplus of Rs. 103 to credit of Government.

The examinations in this department have been very satisfactory indeed. Every one of 7 candidates, the entire class, obtained the degree of Bachelor in Law, and 3 out of 4 were passed as licentiates.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—By far the most serious reduction in numbers has taken place in the collegiate school, where there are only 159 students against 208 of last year. The establishment has in consequence been reduced by 2 masters, the services of 1 being dispensed with, and the vacancy caused by the transfer to the Hare School of another, the fourth master, not filled up.

The very cheap education and the favorable position of the Khagra Mission School continue to tell against us, and our losses have been greater since our removal to the new building. But I am persuaded that not a little of this defection from the Government institution is attributable to the disquietude and apprehension caused by sinister rumours of the purpose of Government, either to withdraw from the higher English education, or greatly to increase and even double the fees. *This*

Reports of Colleges.

session the school department has lost 49 pupils. Education in this district, more perhaps than in any other, needs the encouragement of light fees; and the present rate, quite as high as the means of the general public can afford, cannot be increased without closing the institution, or at least very seriously crippling its usefulness.

The cost of the department has been Rs. 19,410-2-1, and the amount of fees Rs. 4,804-9-6; the average annual cost to Government of each pupil being Rs. 91-14-0.

The following table gives the social position of the parents and guardians of the pupils:—

Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income	...	...	...	...	27
Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers	...				9
Professional persons	...	...	...	...	24
Government servants and pensioners...				...	75
Shop-keepers	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	18

The result of the entrance examination was this year still more favorable than the last. From a class of 32 pupils subjected to the usual test, 25 were permitted to go up to the examination, of whom 15, *i.e.*, 60 per cent., were passed, and placed 2 in the first, 10 in the second, and 3 in the third division.

The school examinations were not on the whole so satisfactory as I could wish, and the eighth year school class, or the one next before the entrance class, was particularly deficient in English. The promotions were consequently much restricted, affecting the numbers especially of this year's entrance class, for only 8 could be promoted to it from the lower forms.

APPENDIX A.

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Berhampur College, Mr. Hand.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—There were 1 senior and 4 junior scholarships awarded to our students this year. The scholarships of last year were retained on the usual conditions.

GENERAL COST.—The charges for the year aggregate Rs. 53,611-7-9, to credit of which is the sum of Rs 10,810-9-6 realized from fees and fines. The actual cost therefore to Government of the institution in all its departments is Rs 42,800-14-3, a sum less than the Government grant by Rs. 4,237-1-9.

THE LIBRARY.—The library has been as freely resorted to as ever. During the year 122 works in 176 volumes were added to it.

The instruments are in good condition and in constant use.

THE BUILDING.—The new building was occupied on the 28th of June last. The want of an enclosing wall is seriously felt. An academical building ought not to be left open, as this is, to intrusion on all sides.

*Reports of Colleges.***PATNA COLLEGE.**

(FOUNDED 1862.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. J. W. M'CRINDLE, M.A.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the financial year was 65, against 66 at the end of the year preceding.

They were thus distributed :—

In First year's class	...	...	...	20
Second	„	...	...	32
Third	„	...	...	5
Fourth	„	...	...	8

The students of the first year's class have come from the following schools :—

Patna Collegiate School	...	...	4
Patna Normal	„	...	4
“ Bhagulpur	„	...	1
Gya	„	...	1
Sarun	„	...	2
Arrah	„	...	1
Monghyr	„	...	1
Schools not in Behar	...	...	6

A classification of the students according to the social position of their parents is subjoined :—

Sons of zemindars and persons of independent income	...	...	9
Merchants, bankers, and brokers	...	...	8
Professional persons	...	...	14

Patna College, Mr. M'Crindle.

Government servants and pensioners .	...	26
Shop-keepers	... ..	6
Others	... ..	2

The following is a classification according to creed for the last three years :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Hindus .	... 40	57	56
Muhammadans	... 4	8	6
Christians	... 1	1	3

The total cost of the department for the year has been Rs. 27,660-14-0 as against Rs. 22,363 for the previous year.

FEES AND FINES.—The receipts from these sources for the last four years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1866-67	995	0 0
1867-68	1,417	0 0
1868-69	2,303	8 0
1869-70	3,757	0 0

The total cost of educating each student is returned at Rs. 37-1-8, and the cost to Government at Rs. 32-2-6 against Rs. 49-0-1, the cost to Government for the preceding year.

The relative proportion of students reading Sanskrit and those reading Arabic has not changed. Forty-four study the former language and 21 the latter.

University Examination.—Six candidates appeared at the B.A. examination, and 3 were passed. One, Jadunāth Sabay, in the first division, and 2 in the third division, Akhay Khumar Bandyopadhyay and Syama Charan Bandyopadhyay. Of the successful candidates, 1 failed in mathematics only. The other failures were two in Sanskrit, 3 in mathematics, and one in the optional subject.

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The second year class, which consisted of 19 students, contributed 13 candidates to the first examination in arts. The result was unfortunate to the majority, 5 only having been passed, 1 in the first division, 2 in the second, and 2 in the third.

The names of the successful candidates are noted in the

First division, Romon Chandra Nundi,
Second ditto, Chandra Narayan Gupta.
Ditto, Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay.
Third ditto, Raj Narayan Gupta.
Ditto, Bhut Nath.

margin. Scholarships of the third grade were awarded to Chandra Narayan Gupta and Sarut Chandra Mukho-

padhyay. The failures were 6 in English, 4 in Sanskrit, and 6 in mathematics. Two of the candidates failed in one subject only. This untoward result was not altogether unanticipated, as the class from the outset was generally backward both in English and mathematics, and did not shew to much advantage at the first examination. The first and third year's classes were examined by the college staff, and such as were scholars were considered to have made sufficient progress for the retention of their stipends, with the exception of 3 students of the first year class, who gave in very poor papers. Their stipends were consequently forfeited; but one lad, on a representation being made, that bad health at and before the time of the examination had been the cause of his failure, had his scholarship restored to him.

Scholarships.

The following are at present held:—

Senior Scholarships.

First Grade	...	...	...	2
Third „	...	...	...	4

Junior Scholarships.

Second Grade	...	...	...	7
Third „	...	...	...	19

Patna College, Mr. M'Crindle.

In all 32; so that nearly one-half of the students are scholars. The amount drawn for their stipends throughout the year is returned at Rs. 4,184-12-7.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Fees and Fines.—The income from this source is returned at Rs. 2,550, and the expenditure at Rs. 2,400, showing a profit to Government of Rs. 150.

The continued success of the students at the university law examinations is very gratifying. The law lecturer has submitted the following report for the year :—

“The number of pupils on the rolls of the law department on 31st March 1870 was 46. Of these, 16 were candidates for the university law degrees, and 30 for pleadership, as the subjoined statement will show :—

Candidates for University Degrees.

3rd Year Class	5
2nd „ „	7
1st „ „	
Total ..	16

Candidates for Peaderships.

2nd Year Class... ..	10
1st „ „	20
Total ...	30

The rate of college fee was Rs. 5 per mensem throughout the year. An admission fee of Rs. 5, in addition to the fee for the month, was received from every pupil on his joining the department.

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The following was the scheme of lectures during the year. There were 6 lectures every week on three different subjects. Two of these subjects being common to the pleadership and the university law examination courses, the lectures on them were attended simultaneously by students qualifying themselves for both the examinations, agreeably to the programme prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction by his letter dated 3rd July 1866. The third subject being embraced in the course for the university examinations only, the lectures on it were attended exclusively by the B.L. and L.L. candidates.

Four students of the Patna College competed in the last university law examination; three as candidates for the B.L. degree, and one for license in law. All of them were successful. Of the three Bachelors of Law, one passed in the first division, and the rest in the second division. At the Pledership examination of 1870 five students of the Patna College appeared as candidates, but the result of the examination is not as yet known. At the Pledership examination of 1869 three students of the Patna College passed as pleaders of the senior grade, and two as pleaders of the junior grade.

The students who took up the degree of B.L. were—

Kailas Chandra Banurji, first division.

Navin Chandra Banurji, second division.

Nilmadhav Ráy, second division.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The number of pupils on the rolls on March 31st was 356, showing an increase of 14 on the return of the year previous. At date of writing the increase has risen to 30. I note with much pleasure that the three highest school classes are larger this year than they have ever been before.

Patna College, Mr. M'Crindle.

FEES AND FINES.—The receipts throughout the year from this source are returned at Rs. 7,130-13-3 as against Rs. 6,715-11-3 of the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 415-2-0.

The following table shews the amount of the annual receipts from the year ending April 1865 :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
1865	...	...	4,323	9	7
1866	...	...	5,645	9	3
1867 (11 months)	...	...	5,365	2	6
1868	...	...	6,111	15	3
1869	...	...	6,715	11	3
1870	...	...	7,130	13	3

The total cost of educating each pupil is returned at Rs. 6-10-3, and the cost to Government at Rs. 4-12-4, being an increase of 11 annas and 7 pie over the previous year's cost.

The total of income from fees and fines in the college, law, and school departments throughout the year amounted to Rs. 13,437-13-3, against Rs. 12,069-3-3 of the year preceding, an increase of Rs. 1,368-10-0. The total expenditure on the school, however, shows a slight increase, being Rs. 25,366 for the year under report, against Rs. 25,199-13-0 of the previous year.

The table annexed shows the social position of the parents of the pupils :—

Zemindars and persons of independent means	...	109
Merchants, bankers, banians, and brokers	...	31
Professional persons	...	55
Government servants and pensioners	...	119
Shop-keepers	...	26
Others	...	16

Reports of Colleges.

The pupils are thus classified according to their creed :—

Hindus..	...	...	...	...	262
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	78
Christians	...	...	...	...	16

The only vernaculars now recognized in the curriculum are Hindi and Urdu ; the former is read by 135 boys, and the latter by 177. Sanskrit is studied by 112, and Arabic by 108. The study of these classical languages is begun when a boy enters the class.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.—The classes were examined, as usual, in November by the college officers, the senior members of the school staff, and also by Pundit Thakur Nath and Maulvi Dalil-uddin. The results were in some instances far from being so satisfactory as I had reason to anticipate they might have been, considering the supervision exercised by myself, and especially by the head master, who devoted more time than usual throughout the course of the session to periodical examinations of the different classes, conducted both orally and by writing. To secure improvement for the future, arrangements have been made by which the services of the senior masters have been extended to the classes immediately below their own proper classes. One or two of the other masters, who seemed to have contented themselves with a somewhat perfunctory mode of doing their work, have been cautioned that their efforts must for the future be more energetic to ensure the progress of their pupils.

In the oriental department the reports on the state of the Urdu and Arabic classes were highly favorable. Those on the Sanskrit classes were less so, while the state of the classes for Hindi, which is the vernacular of the province, was reported as extremely bad. The head master, who was examiner in Hindi, in an elaborate report, pointed out, as the causes of this failure,

Patna College, Mr. M'Crindle.

the insufficiency of the staff for the amount of the work, the incompetency of the Hindi Pundit, and the imperfect knowledge of Hindi possessed by the Bengali Pundit who had to teach that language to some of the classes. This report I submitted to you in December last, together with a proposal for effecting a reorganization of the Hindi department by the appointment of three new Pundits, viz.—

			Rs.
1.	A junior Sanskrit Pundit, whose vernacular should be Hindi, on a salary of	...	40
2.	A senior Hindi Pundit, at	... ..	30
3.	A junior „ „	... ..	20

I brought to your notice that no additional expenditure would be necessitated by this arrangement if the incompetent Pundit were dismissed, and the Bengali Pundit, who had rendered valuable services as a teacher of Bengali and Sanskrit, were transferred to some school or college in Bengal. This scheme having met with your approval, you ordered the Hindi Pundit to be dismissed, and notice to be given to the Bengali Pundit that after three months his services would be dispensed with. The latter part of the order you afterwards modified by permitting the Pundit to remain till the close of the present session, provided funds should be available for the payment of his salary. In accordance with the sanctioned arrangement three new Pundits, all Benares men, have been appointed, and have already entered on their duties.

The introduction of these changes created much dissatisfaction in some quarters, and presumably led, in combination perhaps with other causes, to disturbances both in the school and college. This matter is at present under official investigation, and I therefore forbear making further reference to it here.

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BRANCH SCHOOL.—The numbers on the rolls when the session closed in December last were unusually low, and as this result could only to a very partial extent be ascribed to the raising of the schooling rates, I changed the master in charge, who did not seem to have gained the confidence of the public, and in January entrusted the management of the school to Shaikh Gauhar Ali, the sixth master, under whose care it had formerly prospered. The attendance has already improved under him by the accession of thirty-two additional pupils.

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Seven candidates, from an Entrance Class of eight, appeared at this examination. Five were passed; two in the first division, two in the second, and one in the third. Of the two candidates who were unsuccessful, one failed in English only, and the other (who was one of the best scholars in his class) in Sanskrit only. Junior scholarships of the second grade were awarded to Priya Nath and Bhola Nath Mukhopadhyay, who had passed in the first division. This year the Entrance Class is much better attended than it has been heretofore, and this gives some ground for anticipating that the collegiate school will be able in future to contribute to the college a more adequate supply of students than it has done in the past.

Of the 65 students on the college rolls on 31st March, only 23 had come from the collegiate schools.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.—Plans and estimates for improving the existing building, which is now college property, and also for extending it by the addition of two wings, were submitted by the executive engineer of the Dinapur division, and having been approved of by the local committee, were forwarded by the Commissioner of Patna to the Bengal Government. The total estimated cost for improvements and additions is Rs. 51,043, but the subscription received up to date unfortunately fall short of

Patna College, Mr. M'Crindle.

that amount by Rs. 8,834. Under these circumstances the Commissioner, at the request of the local committee, has addressed the Government of Bengal, pointing out the embarrassment under which the committee labored through the shortness of the funds at their command, and asking whether Government will authorize the commencement of the work, the money in hand being made available to the Public Works Department, and the excess sum required being paid by Government in anticipation of subscriptions which the Government will do their best to realize. The orders from Government on the subject have not yet been received.

I have much pleasure in recording an act of great munificence to the college on the part of Babu Harballabh Narayan Sinha, zemindar of Sonebursa, in the Bhagulpur district, who has presented to Government 5 per cent. promissory notes for Rs. 5,000, the interest of which he wishes to be applied towards payment of a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable for two years in this college. The holder of the scholarship must be a boy belonging by birth and parentage to the province of Behar, and who passes his entrance examination from the Bhagulpur Government School. The selection for the distinction is placed in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction. The balance of the interest the donor wishes to have appropriated, as it accrues, in purchasing books for prizes to be awarded to the boys of the Patna Collegiate School. The liberal donor, "in common with many native gentlemen of Behar, feels that the present generation of the youth of the province are, in the race for distinctions in the Government schools, somewhat at a disadvantage with their companions, who are Bengalis, owing to the friends of the latter being educated men, who are able to see that their children avail themselves to the utmost of the advantages at their disposal; and his object in founding these

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scholarships is sensibly to increase the number of Hindustanis who will have had a university education, without which the difficulty of obtaining public appointments of the higher class is daily increasing."

Before concluding I must express my thanks to Babu Gunga Dhar Ghosh, who presented, a silver medal of the value of Rs. 25 to be awarded to the entrance candidate who should pass with highest marks in English. This medal was gained by Prayag Nath.

LIBRARY.—During the year this has been increased by the addition of 377 volumes in various departments of literature and science. The books in general are in excellent condition. They are much consulted and read, both by the masters and students.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—All that were ordered from Europe have now been received. They are in very fair order.

*Calcutta Madrasah, Major St. George.***CALCUTTA MADRASAH.**

(FOUNDED 1781.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE OFFG. PRINCIPAL,
MAJOR ST. GEORGE.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.—In May last, when the annual examination took place, this department contained 100 students, divided into 5 classes, containing, respectively, 16, 15, 18, 25, 26. The first and second classes read, as usual, the senior scholarship course, and the third and fourth the junior scholarship. The course of studies for the last or 5th class was as follows:—Nafhat-ul-yemen, Qolyúbi, Hidayatul Naha, and Fasul Akbari. The annual scholarship examination was held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th May 1869; was conducted under the superintendence of the officiating principal by the undermentioned gentlemen, who kindly undertook to examine in the following subjects, viz.—Maulvi Muhammad Muzhar in law, Maulvi Rahmat Ali in grammar and logic, and Maulvi Kabir-uddin Ahmad in literature and history. The result of the examination was most satisfactory, evidencing the proficiency of the masters and aptitude and attention of the students.

The fifth class was examined by Maulvi Muhammad Illahadad, officiating head professor, and the result of the examination was satisfactory. The attendance of the professors has been regular, and the conduct of the students good.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—In November last this department consisted of three undergraduate students, two of whom have since left the institution, and the other has not attended the class since the beginning of this session. This result is much to be regretted.

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ANGLO-PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.—The first class of this department

Badruddin Haidar, first division.
 Muhammad Said, ditto.
 Abdul Fatta, second division.
 Wazid Musain, ditto.
 Obaidul Akbar ditto.

contained in November last
 10 students, of whom 6 were sent
 up to the last entrance examination.
 Five candidates passed the examin-

ation successfully, as marginally noted.

ANNUAL CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of the other classes of this department were also held in November last. Dr. Robson and Babu Mahes Chandra Banurji, assistant professors of the Presidency College, examined in English the senior and junior classes, respectively. Dr. Robson reports: "I examined the classes numbered second, third, and fourth.

"In class second I found a great difference between the upper and lower boys; the attainments of the former being much in advance of the latter.

"In class third I was not quite satisfied with the attainments of the boys in English. In their other subjects, however, arithmetic, history, and geography, they answered satisfactorily.

"The boys of class fourth made a very good appearance, and answered the questions put on all the branches of their studies in a very satisfactory manner.

"During examination the boys behaved well, from which I infer that the discipline of the school is good.

"On the whole, my impressions were very favorable."

Babu Mahes Chandra Banurji, though he was not altogether pleased with the pronunciation and diction of the boys examined by him, remarks: "I examined the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes of the English Department of the Madrasah, and had, on the whole, no reason to be dissatisfied with the result."

In Arabic and Persian the classes were examined by Professor Blochmann, whose report is on the whole favorable; but he points to several minor faults, to which the attention of the

Calcutta Madrasah, Major St. George.

teachers has been drawn. Maulvi Kabir-uddin Ahmad, who conducted the examination in Urdu, observes: "The progress in grammar this year has been unsatisfactory in all the classes, but more especially the third and fourth." The attention of the teachers has been called to this, and the defect will be remedied. In Bengali the classes were examined by Pundit Kalipada Surma, Pundit of the college, Fort William, an extract from whose report is appended.

"I examined the Anglo-Persian Department in Bengali on the 24th and 25th November last. The boys of all the classes, on the whole, acquitted themselves to my satisfaction."

LIBRARY.—The library books were examined in December last and compared with the catalogue prepared by the present librarian. The books were found correct, and in good condition. Many other valuable works will be added to the library this year.

BUILDINGS.—The Madrasah buildings require thorough repairs, and notice has been received from the Public Works Department that they will be at once commenced.

COLLINGAH BRANCH SCHOOL.—The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1870 was 185, against 174 at the end of March 1869.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Four boys appeared at the last entrance examination. Of these one passed in the first, and two in the third divisions. The candidate who was placed in the first division obtained a second grade junior scholarship.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—This was conducted by Mr. Blochmann and Babu Khetra Chandra Ghosh in English, Maulvi Zulfagar Ali in Urdu and Arabic, and Pundit Jay Gopal Surma in Sanskrit and Bengali. The following is a summary of the result.

Second Class.—Mr. Blochmann states: "The boys acquitted themselves satisfactorily in English literature, dictation, and

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algebra. In dictation two boys appeared to be below the standard of the class. In arithmetic the boys did better in decimals than in vulgar fractions. In Indian History they were fair. In the other subjects, Greek history, geometry, and geography, they could not answer even easy questions. In geometry only three out of the seven boys had learned their text-book. The ground also gone over by the boys in these subjects during the past year appeared to me very limited. Mackey's Europe, Euclid as far as the 7th proposition of the second book, and history of Greece as in the "Landmarks," are too little for a second class, considering that the greater half of these subjects had been taught in class 3rd. With the exception, I think, of two new boys, I had examined the same class the year before; my impression is that they have not been sufficiently pushed on."

Third Class.—The same examiner writes: "They did very fairly in literature. In dictation they did not do well, which agrees with what they afterwards told me, that there had been throughout the year no fixed time for dictation. In history they did well; but two chapters of Marshman is too little. In geometry they had learned the first thirty propositions of the first book, and acquitted themselves satisfactorily. They failed in arithmetic and algebra. I gave them five sums, but I only got seven instead of thirty-five answers."

Fourth Class.—This class was examined by Babu Khetrā Chandra Ghosh, who reports as follows:—"The boys of this class passed a very satisfactory examination in English grammar and geography. They are a little deficient in arithmetic. In history their text-book is "Landmarks of Ancient History," which, I am of opinion, is too difficult for them, so that it is no wonder that they could not answer his historical questions satisfactorily."

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Fifth Class.—Mr. Blochmann remarks: “The boys did satisfactorily in English. In geography they were smart. The teaching had evidently been uniform. In arithmetic they were somewhat deficient. I got twenty-one out of fifty-four answers.”

Sixth Class.—The examiner, Baboo Khetra Chandra Ghosh, states: “The first 9 boys of this class gave me full satisfaction in almost all the branches in which they were examined. As for the rest, I am disposed to think that they have not been neglected by their teacher.”

Seventh Class.—The same examiner observes: “On the whole the boys of this class acquitted themselves satisfactorily. I have only to add that the boys are very deficient in notation.”

Eighth Class.—“The boys of this class,” says Babu Khetra Chandra Ghosh, “did admirably well.” Very great credit is due to their teacher, who appeared to be a very intelligent and painstaking man.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF PUNDIT JAYGOPAL SURMA.—
“According to your order I had the honor to examine the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes of the Collingah Branch School in Bengali, and am glad to state that this year the boys of those classes have passed their examination to my entire satisfaction.”

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MAULVI ZULFAGAR ALI.—
“Except the first, I examined all the other classes. The third and fourth did well in Arabic grammar, and gave me much satisfaction.”

LIBRARY.—The library is in good condition, and a new catalogue of the books has been prepared by the present head master.

*Reports of Colleges.***GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART, CALCUTTA.**

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. H. H. LOCKE.

I HAVE much satisfaction in drawing your attention in the first place to the increase in the number of students upon our roll over those of previous years.

The subjoined table exhibits the advance in this respect which has been made during the last five years:—

65-66. 66-67. 67-68. 68-69. 69-70.

Number of students on						
the roll at close of						
year ...	... 29	31	34	33	48	

The total number of students who have attended for longer or shorter periods during the year has also increased in a corresponding degree, having risen to 80 ; so that over and above the 48 students who at the close of the year are found to be still prosecuting their studies, 32 have obtained more or less instruction according to the length of time during which they have attended. This is a portion of our work which, in estimating the usefulness of the school, should not be overlooked. It is by no means an unimportant result that year by year, in addition to the students who are pursuing their studies with a view to a complete professional training, we should be able to count up those to whom even a small amount of art-instruction has been imported. Skilful designers and well-trained draughtsmen cannot meet with that encouragement which is necessary for the production of good art-work unless there be a certain degree of knowledge on the part of those for whom they labour, or, to employ the somewhat awkward terms which have been applied to

Government School of Art, Calcutta.

this question, your *art-producer's* efforts are in vain without an appreciative *art-consumer*. Without putting forward any undue claims to usefulness on the part of our school, I cannot but think that something is effected in this direction by even the partial instruction which is obtained by those who, either having at the outset no intention of following the occupation as a means of livelihood, or, relinquishing it in dismay at the difficulties which they have to encounter, attend our classes for short periods only. A student cannot undergo the training of eye and hand which he receives here even for so short a time as a single month without being materially benefitted. Let him afterwards turn to whatever occupation he may choose, and certainly he would be better fitted to estimate the accuracy, and appreciate the excellence of any piece of art-work which might be put before him. In this way, therefore, I am persuaded that good results must eventually manifest themselves from even the small amount of leaven infused by these transitory attendants in our classes amongst those who are wholly uneducated in this respect.

It is not only, however, as regards the increase in the number of our students that I have to report favorably to you. It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you that marked progress has been made in the several divisions of our courses of instruction, and that the average quality of the studies produced has risen considerably during the past year. With your sanction what was formerly "Stage XII" in our course has been omitted owing to their having been no teacher for this subject, photography, since Mr. Garrick left. Our curriculum now stands as follows :—

STAGE I.—Elementary linear drawing :—

- a. *By aid of instruments* : elementary practical geometry.
- b. *Free-hand* outlines of simple rigid forms from "the flat"
 • (i. e., from copies or flat examples).

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STAGE II.—Higher free-hand drawing :—

- a. Outline from the flat* : ornament, flowers, foliage, human figure, and animal forms from copies.
- b. Outline from the round* : model drawing, outlines of ornament, figure, &c., from casts.
- c. Outline from nature* : flowers, foliage, &c.

STAGE III.—Free-hand drawing in light and shade :—

- a. From the flat* : ornament, flowers, foliage, human figure, &c., from copies.
- b. From the round* : models and solid objects, ornament, figure, &c., from casts.
- c. From nature* : flowers, fruits, foliage, human figure, &c.

STAGE IV.—Geometrical drawing :—

- a. Higher practical geometry* ; the use of scales and other mathematical instruments.
- b. Projection* : orthographic, isometric, and perspective ; and the projection of shadows.
- c. Architectural drawing* : the method of getting out block and fair plans, sections, elevations, &c., to scale ; the study of the orders and chief styles of architecture, the forms of mouldings and other decorative details ; and the making of working-drawings of the more important details of architectural construction.
- d. Mechanical and machine drawing* : the delineation of spur and bevil wheels, cams, crews, &c., the use of the odontograph in drawing the teeth of wheels, and the practice of making working-drawings of the ordinary kinds of machinery.

STAGE V.—Painting—(elementary course) :—

- a. Simple tinting and the use of the brush in water-colour and tempera.*

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- b.* Painting from the flat in water-colour and *témpera*.
- c.* Painting from the round (in oil, water-colour, and *témpera*) in monochrome.

STAGE VI.—Painting—(higher course) :—

- a.* Flowers, fruit, foliage, and “still-life.”
- b.* Human figure.
- c.* Exercises in composition.

STAGE VII.—Modelling :—

- a.* From casts : ornament, flowers, foliage, human figure, &c., with instruction in casting and moulding.
- b.* From sketches, working-drawings, &c.; and from nature : subjects as in previous section.
- c.* Exercises in composition.

STAGE VIII.—Elementary design :—

- a.* The study of *conventional treatment* of natural forms ; the *elements* of ornament.
- b.* The study of *arrangement of form* in ornamental composition : the filling of given spaces with ornamental arrangements in monochrome.
- c.* The study of *colour* in ornamental design ; the filling of given spaces with ornamental arrangements in colour.
- d.* The study of the various historic styles of ornament.

STAGE IX.—Technical design :—

- a.* *Surface* : design applied to textile fabrics, printing and weaving ; glass and pottery ; decorative mural-painting ; mosaic-work, &c., &c.
- b.* *Relief* : design applied to carving, chasing, jewellery, metal-work, casting, &c., &c.

STAGE X.—Lithography :—

- a.* In pen and ink.
- b.* In chalk.
- c.* In colour : simple chromolithography.

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STAGE XI.—Wood engraving :—

a. In monochrome (one block.)

b.—In colour (two or more blocks.)

The above grouping of kindred sections into “stage” is simply for convenience of arrangement ; their numerical order is not in all cases that which the student follows in passing through them, nor does every student necessarily work through them all. The particular stages and sections to which his attention is directed is determined by the nature of the occupation for which he wishes to qualify himself. The special *courses* are as follows :—

Course for architects :—

Stage I ; Stage II (sections *a* and *b*) ; Stage III (sections *a* and *b*) ; Stage IV (sections *a*, *b*, and *c*) ; Stage V (section *a*) ; and Stage VII (sections *a* and *b*).

Time required to pass through this course, from four to five years.

Course for mechanical and engineering draughtsmen :—

Stage I ; Stage IV (sections *a*, *b*, and *d*) ; and Stage V (section *a*).

Time required to pass through this course, from two to three years.

Course for general draughtsmen :—

Stage I ; Stage II (sections *a*, *b*, and *c*) ; Stage III (sections *a*, *b*, and *c*) ; and Stages V and VI (all sections in each).

Time required to pass through this course, from three to four years.

Course for designers :—

Surface design and decorative painting : Stages I, II, III, V, VI, and VIII (all sections in each), and Stage IX (section *a*).

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Relief, design, and modelled decoration: Stages I, II, and VII (all sections in each), Stage VIII (sections *a*, *b*, and *d*); and Stage IX (section *b*).

Time required to pass through either of these courses, from four to five years.

Course for lithographers:—

Stages I, II, III, and X (all sections in each).

Time required for this course, from three to four years.

Course for wood-engravers:—

Stages I, II, III, and XI (all sections in each).

Time required for this course, from four to five years.

Besides these special courses there is a “general course” for such students as desire only to study drawing as part of their general education; it is also a useful preparatory course for those who may not have determined upon the special one to which they may wish ultimately to devote their attention. This general course consists of Stages I, II, and III, and the classes of which it is composed meet on Saturdays, from 10 A.M. till 2 P.M. The other classes are held every day (except Saturdays and Sundays), from 11 A.M. till 5 P.M. From 15th March to 15th June all the classes are held from 6 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.*

Stage X. and section *b* of Stage III are chiefly in charge of Mr. Sedgfield. The others are more immediately my own classes. I am assisted in Stages I, II, and III, by Mr. R. B. Lawson and Babu Annadaprasad Bagchi; in Stage IV, by Babu Syama Charan Shrimani; and in Stage VII, by Babu Gopal Chandra Pal; all former students of our school.

In Stage VI the school does not at present, I regret to say, possess the means of affording advanced instruction; but in the remaining 10 Stages there has been active working to a greater extent throughout the past year than during any previous one.

At the commencement of the year 1869 it became necessary to make some new arrangements in the instructional staff, owing

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to Mr. Garrick's resignation of the office of head master. In making the proposals which I then submitted to you, I stated they were simply the best which, in view of the limited amount of the Government allowance to the school, I was able to devise, and not what I should have recommended had the funds at disposal been more adequate to meet our needs. Mr. Garrick had been for a long time connected with the school, and his usefulness had frequently been brought to your notice by those gentlemen who, as secretaries to the committee of management, were responsible to you for reports of progress previous to my appointment. Mr. Scott Smith, reporting upon the year 1860-61, says: "It would be unjust to Mr. Garrick were I not to mention the very satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the school ever since he has been connected with it; with unremitting zeal and industry he has promoted its progress since the day he joined."

Mr. Joseph Medlicott and Mr. H. F. Blanford bear similar testimony to Mr. Garrick's efficiency in their reports for the subsequent years. It will be readily understood that the loss of Mr. Garrick's assistance necessarily occasioned me much anxiety. The experiment of appointing assistant teachers from among the more advanced students in the school, to whom no other sources of instruction, except those afforded by our own classes, had ever been open, was one which, even with the hopeful anticipations which I permitted myself to form, could not but occasion me some solicitude. It is therefore with extreme gratification that after more than a year of trial I am able to report to you that the plan has been attended with complete success.

Mr. R. B. Lawson and Babus Annadaprasad Bagchi and Syama Charan Shrimani have each and all performed the duties severally assigned to them to my entire satisfaction.

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The last named Babu is, besides being an assistant teacher, our school clerk, and the regularity of his attendance, his constant assiduity in the performance of his work, and his complete devotion to the interests of the school, are such as to merit my warmest thanks. I consider it my duty to bring the services of Babu Syama Charan Shrimani thus prominently to your notice. •

I have also much pleasure in reporting to you that Mr. Sedgfield's appointment as teacher of lithography has been attended with great advantage to the school. His students have during the year produced some very creditable work, and the general progress of his class has given me a great deal of satisfaction. Mr. Sedgfield's own opinion of his students is thus expressed in a memorandum with which, at my request, he has furnished me.

“I think several of my pupils have shown a considerable aptitude for drawing on stone. I have, to a great extent, purposely confined their practice to ink lithography on account of the difficulties connected with the printing of chalk drawings in this country, and for the reason that in actual practice, and for work which, in following lithography as a means of obtaining a livelihood, they would be called upon to undertake, this branch of the art must always be very largely used, on account of the greater facilities in printing.

“Three of the pupils have obtained considerable command of the brush, the use of which I think preferable to the pen for several reasons. As a rule also, they have steadily improved, each drawing showing an advance on the previous one, both in the actual execution of the work and in the avoidance of lithographic errors, which I have pointed out to them. The pupils' previous knowledge of crayon drawing (acquired in the other classes of the school) has of course been very servicable to them in enabling them to express shading by means of lines, and this

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knowledge would also be of great service to them in the practice of chalk lithography.

“ I think that if they will persevere there is very little doubt that in a short time they will be able to obtain remunerative employment. As far as as I can judge, the native lithographers at present engaged in Calcutta are utterly without knowledge of drawing, being only capable of executing plain work and writing, or what may be called “commercial lithography,” as distinguished from artistic lithography.

“ Of course the inability of the pupils to write well would tell against their engagement in any general office in Calcutta ; but I am persuaded that when it becomes known that it is possible to execute a better class of work in India than it has hitherto been possible to obtain, there will be a sufficient demand for a class of work which, though often for commercial purposes, may be said to belong to artistic lithography.

“ The pupils ought therefore to increase their *knowledge of drawing* by every means in their power. They are at present slow, but I think at least two of them might become tolerably rapid workmen, and it is obvious that the more expeditious they are the better chance there will be of finding employment.

“ With regard to obtaining an insight into the processes of printing, which is very desirable, especially when colour work is required, it is almost impossible to do so except by having constant access to a printing office. The difficulties and disadvantages of using the school press without a printer being regularly engaged (this would involve the expense of 3 men, besides material and many incidental expenses,) are very great.

“ A knowledge of colour printing, and of the mode of executing drawings for printing in colours, at least for simple combination of colours, might easily be learned ; but with so small a number of stones as the school possesses cannot be practised.

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“When my own printing office is in good working order, I shall be very happy to give facilities for acquiring general information on these points.”

I may add that since writing the above Mr. Sedgfield has been able to take one of our students into employ in his own office.

Mr. Sedgfield's remark, as to the slowness of his students over their work, is one that applies generally to all our classes. It is extremely difficult to urge a Bengali student into anything like quick work. This, together with the almost total want of home study and practice, necessarily places our students at a great disadvantage when compared with their English brethren.

An English art-student will work nine or ten hours a day regularly, while the Bengali rarely exceeds six, has a greater number of holidays, and much more frequently intermits his study on account of sickness. With all these hindrances, which I find so very hard to overcome, it is frequently a matter of surprise to me that our students make the progress which they do. The quality of the work which they produce even as it is, is but little behind that of English students of the same standing; and could I but succeed in making them work as hard as an English student does, I am quite convinced that there would be no inferiority at all.

In my last report I had the pleasure of informing you that another large work of interior decoration, namely, that of the State-rooms of Government house, had been carried out through the instrumentality of our school, and with such success as obtained a strong expression of approbation from His Excellency the Viceroy (Sir John Lawrence). Since then we have brought to completion another public work of some importance entrusted to us by the Government of Bengal, namely, the preparation of a series of photographs, drawings, and casts, from

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the ancient architectural remains at Bhubanesvar. I have no hesitation in saying, that but for the way in which the machinery and organization of our school was brought to bear upon this undertaking, it could not possibly have been carried out for less than double the cost for which it has now been accomplished, if at all. In all probability recourse must have been had to England, as in the case of the expedition lately sent for a similar purpose to Sanchi, under Lieutenant Cole, R.E.

It seems worthwhile to point out that our school has thus been the means of saving to the Government a sum *equal to our whole grant for one year*.

I append a letter from the Government of Bengal with reference to the manner in which this work has been carried out by us, and I have no doubt that the satisfaction which the Lieutenant-Governor expresses will be as gratifying to yourself as it has been to me.

In conclusion, I think it must be admitted that, considering the limited means at disposal, the present condition of the school, and the progress which it has made up to the present time, is most encouraging. I think there can be no question that its entire success would have been complete, and that it would fairly have taken a place of honor among similar institutions in Europe, had the Government of India sanctioned the scale of establishment which I submitted in 1865.

The adoption of it was at the time strongly recommended by the Government of Bengal, and I can only hope that the Government of India may even yet take a more liberal view of the importance of having an efficiently organized School of Art for the Presidency of Bengal. I would urge upon those in whose hands the apportionment of the public grants for education rests, the consideration of this question. Is there any other direction in which the Bengali can be educated with results so successful,

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both as to the capability of his own powers and as to the commercial benefits at large accruing therefrom, as would flow from the exercise of the various professions and occupations for which a school of art, if adequately organized, would qualify?

From H. S. BEADON, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta,—(No. 2879, dated Fort William, the 12th August 1870.)

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 805 dated 20th July, reporting the progress made in the preparation of the casts, photographs, and drawings of ancient architectural remains in Orissa, taken by the party which was sent to that province during the past cold season.

2. In reply I am to express to you the Lieutenant-Governor's extreme satisfaction at the marked success which has attended the undertaking, and to communicate to you his thanks for the important share in it which is due to your exertions and supervision, as well as for the interesting report which has been submitted by you.

3. The sanction of the Government of India will be asked for the expenditure which, in your 9th paragraph, is stated to be necessary on account of the six sets of photographs and casts which must be supplied to that Government. In the meanwhile, with a view to enable you to meet current disbursements, the Accountant-General will be instructed to place the sum of Rs. 3,000 at your disposal.

* Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.

4. The local Governments* that have applied for sets will now be informed of the cost, and their replies will be communicated to you in due course.

APPENDIX B.

Circulars, &c., issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

To Inspectors of Schools, Principals of Colleges, Secretaries of Local Committees, and Deputy Inspectors of Schools—dated 15th May 1869.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The Post-Master-General of Bengal has brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction that one of the great difficulties with which the Post Office has to contend is the unnecessarily copious address of vernacular correspondence.

Superfluous matter is inserted, and separate lines are not employed for the name, rank, or occupation, village, post town, &c., thus rendering it a matter of delay and difficulty to decipher each separate address; and this results in the transfer to the dead letter office of many covers which might be properly delivered were they addressed in the simple forms adopted in English correspondence.

2. It is desirable that masters of schools and deputy inspectors should explain to students and their parents the waste of time which the present system of addressing letters involves,

Circulars, &c.

pointing out that their object in noticing the matter is to improve the delivery of native correspondence, not to interfere with old customs.

3. The co-operation of gentlemen in high position or authority should be invited, and they should be requested to show disapproval of the custom of covering the outside of a letter with compliments.

4. The head masters of English and Vernacular schools will see that the pupils of certain suitable classes learn to address letters in a manner convenient for the Post Office.

5. Students will be required to observe the following directions :—

(1.) The address to be written in clear, separate lines.

(2.) The first line to contain only the name and title (if any) of the person to whom the letter is addressed ; thus, *Babu Ambika Charan Ghosh*.

(3.) The second line of the address to contain the office or occupation of the person to whom the letter is sent ; thus, *deputy inspector of schools*.

(4.) The third line to contain the number of the house and the street, if the letter is addressed to a large town ; thus, *No. 2, Wellesley Street*.

If the letter is addressed to a village, the name of the village is to be given.

(5.) Then follows the name of the town ; thus, *Calcutta* ; or, if the letter is addressed to a village, the name of the thannah, zillah, nearest post town.

Circulars, &c.

(6.) Postage stamps should be affixed to the right hand top corner.

(7.) The address would thus appear—

Babu Ambika Charan Ghosh,

Deputy Inspector of Schools,

No. 2, Wellesley Street,

Calcutta.

OR, *Babu Ambika Charan Ghosh,*

Deputy Inspector of Schools,

Devagram,

Thannah Kaliganj,

vid Panghatta P.O.

(8.) The ordinary addresses of certain letters, and their proposed addresses, are shewn on the following pages.

Circulars, &c.

SPECIMENS OF ADDRESSES COMMONLY USED.

1ST SPECIMEN.

To

*The Great in Glory and Ocean of Glory, Prosperous, Srijut
(with prosperity)*

Maha Raja Dhe Raj Bahadur,

Strong in Might.

This letter is directed from Santipur, in Zillah Nuddea, to Calcutta, Bow Bazar, Sankaritola, the aforesaid Raja Dhe Raj Bahadur's Katcheri House—Letter very urgent—prayer of Sri Ambika Charan Ghosh.

2ND SPECIMEN.

Most Worshipful and whose feet are worshipped.

Srijut (with prosperity) Father Thakur,

Noble in Mind.

This letter to his respected pair of feet.

This letter is directed from Akna, in Zillah Hooghly, to Ghuri, Thanna Kutoali, Zillah Nuddea, to the house of much respected Ramchandra Das of the above named place, from his obliged son, Raghunath Das.

3RD SPECIMEN.

Most blessed Sriman (prosperous).

Shashadhar Gangopadhyay,

Beloved long life and peace to you.

From Ramjadav Gangopadhyay at Saktipur, in Zillah Moorshedabad, to the above named blessed Sriman at Ghutia Bazar, in the district of Hooghly, house of Ramjadav Gangopadhyay.

Circulars, &c.

THE SAME IN THE CORRECTED FORM.

1ST SPECIMEN.

Maha Raja Dhe Raj Bahadur,

Sankaritola,

No. Bow Bazar,

Calcutta.

From Ambika Charan Ghosh.

2ND SPECIMEN.

Babu Ram Chandra Das,

Ghuri,

viâ Kishaagur.

From Raghunath Das.

3RD SPECIMEN.

Babu Shashadhur Gangopadhyay,

Care of Ramjadav Gangopadhyay,

Ghutia Bazar,

viâ Hooghly.

From Ramjadav Gangopadhyay.

Circulars, &c.

4TH SPECIMEN.

To

*Object of most blessing**Srijut (prosperous) Raghunath Talapatra,**Object of most blessing.*

This letter goes forth from Jagulla Post Office to Thanna Ranaghat, included in Zillah Nuddea, from which it is to go to Birnagar, where the aforesaid noble-minded man may receive it. The postage is paid. Sri Ramdas Bhaduri.

N.B.—In some of the forms of addresses the most important particulars are omitted; *e.g.*, in form 2 it is usual to omit the addressee's name, and the Post Office, consequently, cannot make out from the insufficient data before them the party to whom to deliver the letter.

APPENDIX B.

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Circulars, &c.

4TH SPECIMEN.

Babu Raghunath Talapatra,

Birnagar,

Ranaghat,

Nuddea.

From Ramdas Bhaduri.

*Circulars, &c.**To Inspectors of Schools, Principals of Colleges, and Secretaries to Local Committees—No. 8, dated 21st June 1869.*

Extract from a resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 3rd June 1869.

READ the following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 221, dated the 25th March 1869, relative to an application from Mr. W. A. St. Albin, a superintendent in the Telegraph Department, for permission to retain an address and a watch and chain, presented to him by his subordinates previous to his departure for Europe :—

“His Excellency the Viceroy in Council observes that, as a general rule, the presentation and receipt of such addresses and testimonials, when presented either by officials or by the native community, have been discouraged by the Government of India, and that, although exceptions have been made in certain cases, the practice is considered to be highly objectionable, and one which should be discouraged as much as possible. His Excellency in Council accordingly declines to grant the permission asked for by Mr. St. Albin to retain the watch and address which have been presented to him by his subordinates.”

1. The Lieutenant-Governor directs the circulation of the orders of the Government of India to all officers within this Presidency.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 2755, dated the 23rd June 1869.

A FORM of deed, to be used when building grants are sanctioned, is herewith forwarded for the inspector's information and guidance.

2. Before the deed is executed, the trustees must have acquired legal possession of the land, and must have caused it to be vested in them, and must have duly registered their title.

Circulars, &c.

3. Full particulars of the land must be given in the clause of the trust deed prepared for that purpose.

4. The deed, after execution, must be registered.

FORM OF DEED.

This deed executed and delivered on the _____ day of _____
 _____ in the year 18 _____, by _____,
 who are hereinafter designated the trustees, and by or on behalf
 of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, as
 follows:—

Whereas we the trustees are the legal and absolute owners in possession of the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described and intended to be hereby dealt with, and which is already vested in us for the purposes of the school known as _____ school, at _____, in zillah _____, and for no other purposes whatever; and whereas a school-house and buildings have been already erected on the said piece of land; and whereas, in accordance with the Government rules for "grants-in-aid" for schools in Bengal, a grant-in-aid was applied for, and on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ was sanctioned by Government towards the erection, completion, and furnishing of a school-house and buildings on the said piece of land, subject to the rules of Government at present existing, and which may hereafter be made and be in force in regard to and applying to schools in Bengal to which grants-in-aid have been or may be granted;

And whereas by the present existing rules aforesaid, under the head or title of "special grants," it is ruled by the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd sections as follows:—

"19th.—Special grants are given towards the cost of building school-houses, provided such houses are pukka masonry structures.

Circulars, &c.

“20th.—Grants are not given to pay off debts for buildings, nor in consideration of former expenditure for buildings, nor for the maintenance of buildings.

“21st.—Before a building grant is sanctioned, the site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

“22nd.—The trust deed must declare the building to be granted in trust for school purposes, and for no other purposes whatever. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the school.”

And whereas, upon compliance with the rules in force, it is intended that the sum of Rs. _____, being the special grant hereinbefore mentioned, should be paid to the trustees for the purposes aforesaid, and thereupon, in consideration of the aforesaid grant-in-aid having been so sanctioned, we have agreed to execute this deed, which has been approved on behalf of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, as representing the said Secretary of State: Now, therefore, in consideration of, and for effectuating the premises, we the said trustees do acknowledge and declare that the said sum of Rs. _____, so sanctioned to be paid as or by way of grant-in-aid as aforesaid, shall be held in trust for the purpose of erecting and completing fit for use as a school on the said piece or parcel of land or ground a building or buildings according to the plans, estimates, and specifications already approved by the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal for the time being, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever; and that we the trustees will apply and expend the said sum in the manner, and for the purposes, for which the same was granted, and not otherwise; and that the said piece or parcel of land, and all the buildings that now are, or hereafter shall be thereon, and all furnitures, fixtures, fittings, maps, and other school apparatus, chattels, for the time being

Circulars, &c.

therein or thereupon, and belonging to, or used for the purposes of the said school, shall be held in trust only for the said Secretary of State and his successors and assigns, to be used for ever as and for the purposes of a public school, subject to the rules, inspection, and management of the Government of Bengal and its duly authorized offices, in accordance with the rules hereinbefore referred to, or for the time being in force relating thereto; and we the trustees do for ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives, and each and every of us, doth for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives, declare and covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors and assigns, as follows, namely:—

That the land hereinbefore referred to, and of which we are such trustees as aforesaid, consists of

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement
or thereabouts, situate in
, in pergunnah

and in the registration district of

and its sub-district of

and bounded as follows:—On the north by

on the east by , on the south by

and on the west by , and all buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon, and all furniture, fixtures, fittings, maps, and other school apparatus, school-books, and chattels, for the time being in and belonging to, or used for the purposes of the said school.

That in the event of the death of the trustees, or of the resignation by them of the trusteeship, or of their refusing or neglecting or becoming unable or unwilling or incompetent at any time to act, it shall be lawful for, but not compulsory on the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors or assigns, to

Circulars, &c.

enter into possession of, and to hold, possess, occupy, and enjoy, the said land, school-house, buildings, chattels, and premises, free from all right and interest of the trustees or any of them, and free from interruption, claim, or demand, by them or any of them, or any person lawfully or equitably claiming through or under them, and to use or dispose of the same when, and as, and in such manner as the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors or assigns, shall think proper.

To refund and pay to the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors or assigns, the amount of the said grant, if the said school, for the purposes whereof the same was obtained as aforesaid, shall be abolished or abandoned within the period of years from the day of 18 , being the limit fixed by the Director of Public Instruction.

To maintain and always keep in good, substantial, and proper order, repair, and condition, the said school-house, buildings, land, and premises, for twenty years at least from the date of this deed to the end, that the same may during that time be always efficient for use for the purposes of the said school.

That the said school shall be managed and conducted in all respects in accordance with the rules and regulations for the time being in force of the Educational Department, and shall be always open at all times to the inspection of the Director of Public Instruction for the time being, or of any officer of Government appointed for that purpose.

That we the trustees, and each and every of us and our, and each and every of our heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns, shall and will from time to time hereafter, at the request and expense of the said Secretary of State in Council, or his successors, convey or otherwise assure and assign the said land and premises unto the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors and assigns, or otherwise in such way,

Circulars, &c.

manner, and form, as he or they shall and may require or direct, and for effectuating such purposes shall and will execute and perfect such assurances and instruments as may be requisite, and that in the meantime, and until such assurances be made and executed, we the said trustees, our heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns, shall and will stand possessed, of and interested in the said land and premises for the purposes of the said school as hereinbefore mentioned : . In witness whereof, we the said trustees

have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered
by the above named
in the presence of

To the Inspectors of Schools, No. 3756—dated 27th June 1869.

Memorandum from A. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 417, dated Simla, the 5th August 1869.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to letter No. 2336, dated the 25th June last.

No. 2280.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th July 1869.

READ again the orders of this department, No. 1469, dated 12th March 1869, ruling “ that when an officer in the service of Government is authorized to take service in a Government

Circulars, &c.

school, or on any establishment under Government control, which service is remunerated otherwise than by the State, and does not therefore count for pension, his previous service shall remain at his credit as service towards pension, in case of his re-entering the regular service of Government without any other break than that herein described."

Read endorsement of the Home Department, No. 389, dated 14th July 1869, on a letter from the Government of Bengal, recommending that the abovementioned orders may be so far modified as to allow of a similar concession being made in regard to service in aided schools intervening between two periods of employment under Government.

RESOLUTION.

Concurring in the opinion of the Home Department, that there is a clear distinction between schools under Government control and aided schools, and that this distinction should be maintained, the Governor General in Council is unable to accede to the recommendation of the Government of Bengal.

ORDER.

Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Home Department.

From H. L. Dampier, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 2336, dated Fort William, the 25th June 1869.)

WITH reference to the letter No. 1469, dated 12th March

* Copy annexed.

1869,* from the Secretary, Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, I am directed to request that the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be taken

Circulars, &c.

whether the service of a Government officer in an aided school is to be reckoned as service in a school or establishment "under Government control," which, although not of itself counting towards pension, will enable him to reckon the period of Government service previous to employment in the aided school as service towards pension in the event of his re-entering Government employ.

2. The case has arisen out of the following circumstances. A pundit, now a deputy inspector of schools in the lower provinces, served nearly four years in a Government institution, and then four months in a private school, from which he joined an aided school, and served in it for three years and three months. From this he rejoined the Government service as a deputy inspector, which position he now holds in the Educational Department.

3. The question is, whether the pundit's service in the aided school, intermediate between his past and present employment under Government, is such service as, under the letter of the Financial Department, No. 1469, dated 12th March 1869, will not operate as a break which excludes the previous service under Government from the computation of pensionable service. The doubt is suggested by the distinction made in paragraph 3 of the

* Home Department, No. 77, dated 6th January 1864. Financial Resolution No. 5993, dated 4th December 1863,* in which aided schools are held *not* to be under "Government management," but "Government inspection." In this view service in the aided school, as a school *not* under "Government control," would, under the Financial orders of the 12th March 1869, annul the claim to pension arising out of previous service under Government.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the orders could be so modified that service in aided schools may be

Circulars, &c.

reckoned as service in an establishment under Government control,—that is to say, that intermediate service in an aided school should not act as a break which vitiates previous pensionable service. Aided schools are, to a certain extent, “under Government control,” and it would be easy to show good reason for holding that this concession would be a valuable aid to the general interests of public education in Bengal.

5. I am to add that this is not a concession which can be liable to abuse, because it will always carry with it the obvious drawback that the time actually passed in an aided school will not count for pension.

6. In the case out of which the present reference has arisen there is a further complication, from the circumstance that the pundit left the Government service for service in a private school in which he served four months before he joined the aided school. But if it be ruled that the period of service in the aided school will not count as a break vitiating the former service under Government, the length of the break will then be reduced to four months during which the pundit served in the private school, and, under the old rules, no break of less than a year vitiates the effect of previous pensionable service.

*To Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges—No. 3193,
dated 16th July 1869.*

Extract from a resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 2nd July 1869.

READ a letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2781, dated 15th ultimo, communicating the views of the Governor General in Council on the subject of the duty of public officers in granting certificates to their subordinates to state the whole truth in respect of character and cause of dismissal or resignation of appointment, and requesting the issue of orders to all public officers accordingly.

Circulars, &c.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the orders of the Government of India be circulated to all officers within this presidency.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department,—(No. 2781, dated Simla, the 15th June 1869.)

THE Governor General in Council has recently had under consideration a case in which a public officer, the head of a department, in granting a certificate to one of his subordinates, suppressed the true reason for which the subordinate had been removed from his appointment. Such an omission may obviously be injurious to the interests of the public service. I am therefore directed to draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the subject, and to request the issue of orders to all public officers, warning them to be careful, in giving certificates to their subordinates, to state the whole truth in respect of character and cause of dismissal or resignation of appointment.

To Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges—No. 3224, dated 22nd July 1869.

Extract from a resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 7th July 1869.

READ resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 998, dated 14th ultimo, in which, with reference to the case of Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nyaratna, of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, submitted in letter No. 1663, dated 28th April 1869, it is decided that the rule, repeated in notification of the 28th January 1869, be relaxed in cases in

Circulars, &c.

which the local Government certifies that it would have been detrimental to the public service to have made any other arrangement than that by which an officer is required to do the duties of more than one office at the same time.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor directs the circulation of the orders of the Government of India to all officers within this presidency.

No. 998.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Allowances.

Simla, the 14th June.

READ the undermentioned papers :—

Notification of this department, No. 735, dated the 28th January 1869, declaring that the rule “that when an officer carries on the duties of more than one office, his entire salary, including acting allowance, must in no case exceed the salary of the most highly paid of the offices which he fills,” is still in force.

Letter to the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 1458, dated the 8th March 1869, deciding that, according to the notification mentioned above, “an uncovenanted servant acting in an office not more highly paid than his substantive appointment, without being relieved of his substantive duties, would be entitled to no acting allowance.”

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 1663, dated the 28th ultimo, objecting to the application of the rule contained in the notification of the 28th January 1869 to the cases of uncovenanted servants, with reference to the

Circulars, &c.

case of Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nyaratna, Professor of Rhetoric in the Sanskrit College at Calcutta, and officiating Professor of Hindu Philosophy in the same College.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council observes that, as a general rule, it is inadvisable that officers "fairly occupied already" should be appointed to "carry on extra duties;" but, on a consideration of the objections contained in the last-mentioned letter, His Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction a relaxation of the rule repeated in the notification of the 28th January 1869, in cases in which the local Government certifies that it would have been detrimental to the public service to have made any other arrangement than that by which an officer is required to do the duties of more than one office at the same time. The allowances of Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nyaratna will be regulated in accordance with this decision.

*To Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges—No. 348,
dated 6th August 1869.*

REVISED RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE SENT BY POST.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1112, Simla, the 14th June 1869.

NOTIFICATION.—The rules for the treatment of official correspondence sent by post, published in notification No. 1891A, dated the 24th March 1869, with effect from the 1st July, have been cancelled, and no alteration will be made in the existing rules until the 1st October 1869, when the following regulations will come into operation.

Circulars, &c.

All official covers transmitted through the general post will be subject to the new rules; the exemption of the official correspondence of local officers within the limits of their respective districts being withdrawn, so far as concerns transmission through the general post, from the date on which the new rules come into operation.

Rules for the treatment of official correspondence.

A.—PRIVILEGED OFFICES.

I. The public offices enumerated in the annexed list will be privileged to send and receive by inland post (without actual payment of postage,) all covers* *bond fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service, an account of the postage due thereon being kept by the Post Office against every such privileged office.

* For limits of weight and size, see rule XXV.

II. For rules relating to supplementary postage accounts in respect of privileged officers proceeding on tour, and in certain other cases, see head D.

Official covers despatched from a privileged office.

III. Official covers despatched from a privileged office must be properly tied up, faced, and enclosed in a bag sealed with the seal of the office.

IV. Each cover must be endorsed and addressed according

To

On H. M.'s Service only.
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPT.,
CALCUTTA.
A. B.,
Registrar, Home Department.

to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature (autograph or stamp,) of the head

clerk, or some other principal officer of the establishment. Such covers will be charged in the account of the despatching office by weightment in bulk, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per tola.

Circulars, &c.

V. Official covers, which it may be inconvenient for a privileged office to send to the Post Office in the official bag, should be pre-paid by stamps,* unless addressed to a privileged office, in which case they may be posted under rule VIII.

* See rule XXII.

At the presidency towns, and other places where there is a separately organized local post for the receipt and delivery of letters at frequent intervals during the day, it may often be convenient for privileged offices to post local letters in a neighbouring pillar-box, instead of sending them to the Post Office in an official bag, and in such cases this rule ought to be availed of.

Official covers delivered to a privileged office.

VI. Official covers will be delivered to a privileged office enclosed in the official bag and sealed and sent out with the ordinary delivery, or given to the messenger of the office, should one be in attendance.

B.—OFFICES NOT PRIVILEGED.

VII. Offices not privileged consist of those Government offices which are not included in the list, and do not therefore enjoy the privilege referred to in rule I.

Official covers despatched from offices not privileged to the address of privileged offices.

VIII. Official covers despatched from an office not privileged to the address of a privileged office, must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature and official design-

To

On H. M.'s Service only.

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL,
CALCUTTA.

A. B.,

Supdt., Botanical Gardens.

addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature and official design-

Circulars, &c.

nation of the person by whom they are despatched. The address must include the full official designation of the office to which the cover is directed. Such covers will be charged in the account of the receiving office by weightment in bulk, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per tola.

Official covers despatched from offices not privileged, and addressed to other than a privileged office.

IX. Official covers despatched from an office not privileged, and addressed to other than privileged office, should be pre-paid by postage stamps.*

* See rule XXII.

C.—CORRESPONDENCE SUPERSCRIBED “SERVICE BEARING.”

X. Communications sent by Government officers in their official capacity, which relate nevertheless to the interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed

To

C. D.,

Accountant-General.

A. B.,

CALCUTTA.

Service Bearing.

according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the per-

son by whom they are sent. Covers so addressed will be regarded by the Post Office as private letters, but will be charged on delivery with bearing postage at “forward” (*i.e.*, pre-paid) rates, and not at double rates. Under this head come replies

sent to communications of the kind noted on the margin, as well

Petitions, applications for appointments, requests for transfer, inquiries about title to leave, &c.

as any other communications of a like kind which Government officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interest of the addressees.

Circulars, &c.

XI. Communications sent by private persons to Government officials, relating to the affairs of Government, may be endorsed

To	<i>Service Bearing.</i>	according to the speci-
THE DIST. SUPDT. OF POLICE,		men form given on
<i>Signature of sender.</i>	LUCKNOW.	the margin, under the
		full signature of the

sender. The address must include the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent. Such cover will be charged on delivery at the rate to which they would have been liable if pre-paid by stamps. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer; of employers of laborers sending returns required by the protector; of aided schools forwarding returns required by a Government inspector;* and of any similar reports or returns required by Government for its own purposes from individuals, societies, associations, or institutions.

XII. In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior (not being a privileged officer), he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under the above rule; and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the Receiving Office.

D.—SUPPLEMENTARY POSTAGE ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR PRIVILEGED OFFICERS WHEN ON TOUR, AND FOR CERTAIN OTHER CASES.

XIII. Privileged officers proceeding on tour will be supplied by the Post Office, at their head-quarters, with supplementary postage account books, on which will be printed instructions for their use.

* This privilege has since been disallowed, and aided schools are required to pre-pay the postage on their returns, &c., as heretofore.

Circulars, &c.

XIV. If a privileged officer goes on tour without a supplementary postage account book, or if having one he does not present it at the Post Office, he cannot enjoy the privilege of sending and receiving covers without actual payment of postage, but he may in such case post covers under the rules prescribed for officers not privileged.

XV. For a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor proceeding on tour the same rules apply, except when a camp Post Office is organized. In that case the camp Post Office will keep the postage account, forwarding monthly returns to the head-quarter Post Office.

XVI. A district officer (see definition of the term in the list, entry No. 23,) may obtain from the Post Office at his headquarters supplementary postage account books for the use of assistants or deputies stationed in the interior of the district and in charge of sub-divisions, the Post-Master who supplies such books being informed of the designation and locality of the subordinate office for which each is required. These books, when supplied to sub-divisional officers, will be placed by them in the Post Office where they desire to enjoy the privilege, and will entitle them to send and receive official covers just as if they were privileged officers. Instructions for the use of such books will be printed thereon.

XVII. Similarly, district superintendents of police may obtain supplementary postage account books for the use of assistant superintendents stationed in the interior of the district.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

XVIII. Officers in charge of Telegraph Offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented, ready written, in the form ordinarily used by the Telegraph

Circulars, &c.

Offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Post-Master will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the Post Office stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegram." Telegraph messages so sent are liable to the ordinary rates of postage, which must be pre-paid in full by means of postage stamps.* If telegraph messages are sent registered, the usual registration fee must likewise be pre-paid by postage stamps.*

* See rule XXII.

XIX. Complaints against the Post Office, certified as such under the full signature and address of the sender, and addressed to any officer of the postal department, are not chargeable with any postage.

XX. Official communications addressed to Government offices "On Her Majesty's Service" under rules IV, VIII, or IX., or "service bearing" under rules XI, or XII, are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

XXI. Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription—"On Her Majesty's Service" or "service bearing." If the charge of postage results from any irregularity or omission on the part of the sender, his fault should be represented to the proper authority.

XXII. Postage stamps required for official correspondence should be purchased at the Government Treasury or other local stamp dépôt. The stamps issued to official applicants for official purposes will be marked with the word "Service," and when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover—"On Her Majesty's Service only," under

Circulars, &c.

the full signature and official designation of the Government

Service. Labels.

On H. M.'s Service only.

To

(Here enter address.)

(Signature of sender.)

(Official designation.)

officer who sends the cover. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given. Service stamps

affixed to a cover without the abovementioned superscription will not be recognized by the Post Office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to issue service stamps to any but Government officers.

XXIII. Covers posted by a privileged office under rule IV, but not enclosed in the official bag, will be treated as if posted by an unprivileged office, *i.e.*, charged in the account of the receiving office if it be privileged, and charged with postage at pre-paid rates if addressed otherwise than to a privileged office. Covers sent by an unprivileged office under rule IX, but without stamps, will be charged with postage on delivery at pre-paid rates, and if the stamps affixed be insufficient, the deficiency will be charged. Any other irregularity or incompleteness of the address or superscription, will render the cover liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover.

XXIV. Government officers when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

XXV. The limits of weight and size in respect of official

* Not to exceed 200 tolahs in weight, or one-and-half foot in length, or one foot in breadth or depth.

letters or packets are the same as those* prescribed for ordinary packets. A cover exceeding those limits can only

be forwarded as a banghy parcel, and must either be pre-paid

Circulars, &c.

by postage stamps* by the sender, or paid for in cash by the addressee. Receipts for such banghy parcels when presented, ready written, will be returned stamped with the Post Office stamp. Service banghy parcels are exempted from the rule requiring them to be packed in wax-cloth or tin, and sealed at intervals along the lines of sewing; but they must be securely packed.

* See rule XXII.

XXVI. In order to afford to public offices the means of checking the postage accounts kept against them in the Post Office, reasonable opportunity will be given, under the orders of the Post-Master-General, for the inspection of the Post Office account by an officer deputed for the purpose from any public office.

XXVII. The Director-General of the Post Office is authorized to make annual arrangements with the Money Order Department for the conveyance of its correspondence without actual payment at a contract rate. Similar arrangements may be made in other cases in which they may be practicable and convenient.

F.—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH PLACES ABROAD OR BETWEEN INDIAN POST OFFICES WHEN CONVEYED BY BRITISH OR FRENCH MAIL PACKETS.

XXVIII. The rules contained in the preceding sections relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, *i.e.*, correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian post.

XXIX. Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French mail packets (*e.g.*, between Calcutta and Madras, or between Bombay and Aden) is governed by the same rules as ordinary private

Circulars, &c.

correspondence, and must either be pre-paid by stamps* or
 (where pre-payment is optional) be
 * See rule XXII.
 forwarded as unpaid, subject to the
 levy of postage on delivery.

XXX. The only exception to the preceding rule has reference to official correspondence sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London which have special accounts for overland postage with the London Post Office. Official covers intended for such offices need not be pre-paid if superscribed as on Her Majesty's Service under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London which have accounts with the London Post Office are Adjutant-General's Office, Admiralty, Audit Office, Board of Trade, Chancellor (Lord), Charity Commissioners, Chelsea Hospital, Civil Service Commissioners, Coast Guard Office, Colonial Office, Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Council Office, Court of Probate, Custom House, East India House, Foreign Office, Home Office, Inland Revenue Office, Irish Office, Merchant Seamen's Office, Military Secretary, Horse Guards, Ordnance Office, Pay-Master-General's Office, Poor Law Commissioners, Post Office, Quarter-Master-General's Office, Science and Art Office, Stationery Office, Tithe Commissioners, the Queen, Treasury, Registrar-General's Office, War Office, Woods and 'Forests' Office, Work, Buildings, &c., Office.

XXXI. Official covers addressed to private individuals or unclaimed offices in the United Kingdom may be sent paid by stamps;† if sent unpaid, but superscribed—"on Her Majesty's Service," they will be forwarded (subject to the levy of ordinary postage without fine) on delivery.

† See rule XXII.

Circulars, &c.

List of Public Offices with which the Post Office will keep accounts of postage on official letters received and despatched, and for which official bags will be made up.

1. Accountant-General, or Deputy Accountant-General of a presidency or province.
2. Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
3. Adjutant-General and Assistant Adjutant-General of division, including Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, and Brigade-Major, Hyderabad Contingent.

Army Clothing Superintendent. (See Superintendent.) Assistant Adjutant-General of Division. (See Adjutant-General.)

Assistant Quarter-Master-General of division. (See Quarter-Master-General.)

4. Bishop.
5. Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner.
6. Chief Commissioner and his Personal Secretary.
7. Chief Engineer of a presidency or province, including Chief Engineer or Superintendent-General of Irrigation.
8. Commander-in-Chief and his Military Secretary.
9. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces and his Secretary.
10. Commissary-General.
11. Commissary of Ordnance.
12. Commissioner of Division of Revenue or Settlement.
13. Commissioner of Customs.
14. Consulting Engineer.
15. Comptroller-General of Accounts.
16. Controllor-General, Military Expenditure.
17. Controller of Military Accounts.
18. Controller of Money Orders.
19. Controller of Public Works Accounts.
20. Cotton Commissioner.
- Customs. (See Commissioner.)
21. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, including the Staff Surgeons-Major superintending the Gwalior and Allahabad circles.

Circulars, &c.

22. Director of Public Instruction.
23. District Officer, *i.e.*, officer in general administrative charge of a district or zillah, whether under the name of Magistrate, Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or Superintendent. (*See* rule XVI.)
24. District Superintendents of Police. (*See* rule XVII.)
25. Electric Telegraph Office, at the presidency.
26. Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.
27. Examiner of Medical Accounts.
28. Examiner of Ordnance, Barrack-Clothing, and Regimental .
Necessaries Accounts.
29. Examiner, Pay Department.
Family Payment and Pensions. (*See* Superintendent of ditto.)
Financial Commissioner. (*See* Board of Revenue.)
Financial Department. (*See* Secretariat.)
Foreign Department. (*See* Secretariat.)
30. Gazette Official of a Government or Administration.
31. General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and
Dacoity.
Geological Survey. (*See* Superintendent.)
32. Governor General and Governor, and Private or Military
Secretary to ditto.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 3858, dated the 3rd September 1869.

A COPY of a form (with spare copies) of abstract monthly register of attendance is herewith forwarded, with an intimation that it is to be used by all grant-in-aid schools in future. The number of copies required can be had on application in the usual way at the Stationery Office in Calcutta.

Circulars, &c.

Secretary of the School.

স্বপ্ন লেব্ৰ সম্বাদিক।

Abstract Register of attendance of the

School in Zillah

for the month of

81

Class.	Number on the Roll.	Average number present daily.	Rates of schooling fees.	Amount of fees due for the month.	Outstanding for previous months.	Admission fees and fines.	Total.	Amount collected during the month.	Amount outstanding.	REMARKS.
শ্রেণী	ছাত্র সংখ্যা।	প্রাত্যহিক গড় উপস্থিত ছাত্র সংখ্যা।	বেতনের হার।	প্রাপ্য বেতন।	পূর্ষ মাসের অনাদায়ী টাকা।	ভর্তি হই-বার ফী ও জরিমানা।	মোট প্রাপ্য টাকা।	যত টাকা আদায় হইয়াছে!	অনাদায়ী টাকা।	মন্তব্য।

ইংরাজি ।
English.
বাঙ্গালী ।
Bengali.

Languages taught. ...
ছাত্রেরা যে যে ভাষা ...
শিক্ষাকরে

English.
বাঙ্গালা।
Bengali.

ইংরাজি।

हिन्दू ।
Hindus.
मुसलमान ।
Musulmans.
अन्यान्य जाति ।
Others.

{ हिन्दू ।
 Hindus.
 ... { मुसलमान ।
 Mussulmans.
 ... { अर्याय जाति ।
 Others.

५३

Castes

Circulars, &c.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 3987, dated the 15th September 1869.

AT the suggestion of the Accountant-General, the Director desires that if in any case grant-in-aid bills are signed in anticipation before they are actually due, the Inspector will add the words "not payable before the 1st of (the month following)" before issuing such bills.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 4049, dated the 22nd September 1869.

THE Director forwards herewith a copy of a Key to Professor H. H. Wilson's system of transliteration as modified by the Calcutta University, which has just been published under his directions by the Calcutta School Book Society, and desires that the system may be taught in every school in which instruction is given in English, and that it may be made the subject of examination periodically, and used in all school registers, &c.

2. The system is also to be carefully followed in the inspector's own correspondence and official papers of all kinds.

3. Copies are also forwarded for distribution amongst the deputy inspectors of the division.

4. The price of the Key, at the Depository of the Calcutta School Book Society, is 10 annas a copy.

To Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges No. 4123, dated the 28th September 1869.

Circular letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal

—No. 3372, dated the 14th September 1869.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that, when desirous of having applicants for pension, gratuity, &c., examined by the standing medical committee at the presidency, application be made in future to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Presidency Circle, who is ex-officio Secretary to the Board.

Circulars, &c.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 4332, dated the 28th October 1869.

A COPY of a form of return in English and Bengali for the classification of students according to the social position of their parents is herewith forwarded, with an intimation that these forms are to be filled up for the annual reports by all English and vernacular schools. The number of copies required can be had on application in the usual way at the Stationery office in Calcutta.

Table of the social position of the pupils in the
School for the year ending _____ according to
the profession, trade, or occupation of their parents or
guardians.

UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

Number
of pupils.

1. Princes, nabábs, rájás, rái báháduks, and holders of titles
of rank recognized by the British Government

GENTLEMEN NOT CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.

Living on the income of estates and other property, such as—

2. Landholders of large estates
3. Landholders of small estates

Living by Professions.

4. *Higher professional men, such as—*

Barristers, surgeons, engineers, pleaders, clergymen,
priests, mullás, kázis, maulavis, professors, high pandits,
superior English teachers, university degree-holders,
editors

5. *Lower professional men, such as—*

Muktárs, amlas, writers, moharers, sarkars, gomastás,
surveyors, overseers, native doctors, kábirájes, apothecaries,
English teachers, pandits, múnshis, gurus,
printers, engine-drivers, press proprietors, press readers,
catechists, ghataks

*Circulars, &c.*Number
of pupils.*Persons connected with Trade, Commerce, &c.*6. *Higher Class, such as—*

Bankers, brokers, kyals, gold-merchants, money-changers,
merchants, mahájans, large traders, contractors, manu-
facturers of sugar and saltpetre, distillers

7. *Lower Class, such as—*

Large shop-keepers, aratdárs

Persons connected with Art, such as—

8. Higher musicians, portrait painters, engravers, photo-
graphers, coach-builders

CONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.

9. Officers on salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards.
10. „ „ Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 200
11. „ „ Rs. 20 and less than Rs. 50
12. „ „ less than Rs. 20

such as—

Military officers, teachers, pandits, post-masters, amlas ...

Total ...

LOWER CLASSES OF SOCIETY, OR THE MASSES.

SERVANTS ON REGULAR WAGES.

1. Government Servants on less than Rs. 20 a month, such
as compounders, soldiers, constables, chowkidars, peons,
paiks, barkanduzes, chaprasis, durwans, guards, messen-
gers, bhandaries, nagdies, boatmen, gunners, laskars,
seamen, cooks, tailors, palki-bearers, bearers, farashes,
punka-pullers, coachmen, syces, elephant-drivers, grass-
cutters, shikaries, duftries, bhisties, khansamas, kitmut-
gars, ayas, washermen, mehters, and other servants, on
regular pay
2. SERVANTS EMPLOYED BY OTHERS THAN GOVERNMENT, such
as those named above... ..
3. AGRICULTURAL LABORERS,—Gardeners, small ryots ...

Circulars, &c.

Number
of pupils.

4. PETTY SHOP-KEEPERS AND SMALL DEALERS AND SELLERS, such as—

Pedlars, kolu, chunari, mudis, sweetmeat-sellers, sellers
of tari, betel, milk, spices, biscuits, opium, stamps,
punkhas, fire-wood, baskets

5. ARTIZANS, such as—

- A. Printers, Compositors, pressmen, book-binders ...
- B. Workers in gold and silver, ornament makers ...
- C. Potters, stone-cutters, masons, idol-makers, brick-makers, bricklayers
- D. Firemen, stokers, lower engine-drivers
- E. Painters of houses, of common pictures, picture frame-makers
- F. Blacksmiths, tinmen, braziers
- G. Carpenters, coopers, wheel-wrights, palki-makers ...
- H. Weavers, blanket-makers
- I. Harness-makers, shoe-makers, hat-makers

6. SKILLED LABORERS FOR HIRE, such as—

Tailors, barbers, gharamis, farriers, horse-brakers, shikaris, midwives, bird-catchers

7. LABORERS FOR DAILY HIRE OR FOR THEMSELVES

- Palki-bearers, garwans, syces, coolies, cowherds, shepherders, fishermen, pig-keepers

8. ITINERANT PERFORMERS, such as—

Musicians at natches, songsters, male dancers

9. VAGRANTS, such as—

Beggars, fakirs, bairagis

10. DISREPUTABLE CLASSES, such as—

Latials, badmashes, dacoits, thieves, prisoners, prostitutes
Total ...

Grand total, which will be equal to the number of boys
in the school

Circulars, &c.

*To Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges—No. 4494,
dated 17th November 1869.*

Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 29th October 1869.

READ a resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3442 dated the 17th September 1869, relative to the treatment of any excess expenditure which it is desired to incur, for which a distinct assignment of funds is not provided in the budget grant.

Read also a memorandum from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 3966T, dated 28th idem, bringing to notice an instance of inattention to the above orders of the Government of India, and suggesting that instructions may be issued to the controlling officers of each department, requiring them, on being advised of a subordinate officer having exceeded his budget allotment, to recommend, for the Lieutenant-Governor's orders, that the grants of other officers be reduced to a corresponding extent to meet the overcharge, the re-distribution of the grants being communicated to the Accountant-General's office.

ORDER.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the suggestion offered by the Accountant-General, which is calculated to ensure a strict adherence to the order of the Financial Department, and His Honor accordingly directs that a copy of this resolution, and of the financial resolution referred to, be forwarded to the following authorities for information and guidance:—

Accountant-General, Bengal.

Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. (Commissioners of divisions have been separately addressed.)

Circulars, &c.

Civil and Sessions Judges.

Commissioners of Divisions.

Commissioner of Police.

Conservator of Forests.

Director of Public Instruction.

First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

• Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces. •

Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces.

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Master Attendant.

Mofussil Small Cause Court Judges.

Meteorological Reporter.

Opium Agents, Benares and Behar.

Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.

Registrar-General, Lower Provinces.

Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

Superintendent, Labor Transport, Calcutta.

Superintendent, Labor Transport, Kooshtea.

The Judicial and Political, Revenue and Appointment,
departments of this office.

Also, that copy be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department; Joint-Secretary, Railway Branch; and Joint-Secretary, Irrigation Branch; for consideration in their respective departments, and for the issue of any such orders as may appear necessary in each department.

• No. 3442.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September 1869.

RESOLUTION.—It is a well understood rule, applicable to every department of the administration, that no unsanctioned charge can be entered in the budget estimates of charge.

Circulars, &c.

2. It does not appear to be so well understood that, on the other hand, even a sanctioned charge cannot be incurred, and must not be passed by the officers of the Audit Department until funds have been granted to cover it.

3. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, from this time forward, this rule must be rigidly observed, and that no charge, even though it be sanctioned, which is not provided for by a distinct assignment of funds, is henceforth to be admitted by the Audit Department.

4. Whenever application is made for sanction to any expenditure which it is desired to incur wholly or in part before the next budget allotment is made, either it must be shown that the charge, if sanctioned, can be met by some re-arrangement of the budget grants, or an additional budget assignment must be definitely asked for.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 1, dated 4th January 1870.

It is hereby notified that in all cases the boundaries of zillahs or districts shewn in the maps of the revenue survey are to be taken as the boundaries between the divisions of the several inspectors of schools.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 307, dated the 21st January 1870.

THE inspectors are again reminded that in submitting proposals to this office for the revision of school establishments, and for the cancelling or alteration of grants of any kind, reference must always be made to the last order sanctioning such establishments or grants.

The omission of these references causes great trouble in the Director's office.

Circulars, &c.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 963, dated 24th February 1870.

THE attention of the inspector is drawn to the classification of schools in paragraph 10 of the grant-in-aid rules, and he is requested to adhere to the nomenclature there used, and not to make use of the term *Anglo-Vernacular* for middle class schools in which English is taught.

To Inspectors of Schools—No. 992, dated 25th February 1870.

Circular letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 285E of 1870, dated the 7th February 1870.)

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Government of India in the Financial Department, authorizing uncovenanted officers who are not gazetted, but who receive salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards, to draw for the period during which they may be absent on privilege leave, in addition to their substantive pay, the allowances of any acting appointment which they may be holding at the time of taking such leave. The same indulgence, you will observe, is extended to uncovenanted servants whose salaries are less than Rs. 100 a month; the claims of officers to acting allowances during privilege leave being decided by the authority granting the leave, subject to such orders as may be issued by the local Government to prevent any abuse of the privilege.

2. Upon this point I am directed to say that, when an uncovenanted servant of the latter class holding an acting appointment takes privilege leave, the length of his service in the acting appointment should always be considered in deciding

* No. 3105, dated 11th December 1869.
(*Vide also Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem.)

Circulars, &c.

the question of granting him permission to draw the allowance of the acting appointment. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that an uncovenanted servant of the class under notice who takes privilege leave soon after his appointment to act in any post has no fair claim to receive, while he is on such leave, anything more than the salary of his substantive appointment. On the other hand, an officer who has drawn his acting allowances for some time previous to taking his privilege leave, and has conducted his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors, may be permitted to continue to draw them during his absence on privilege leave. An officer should have held an acting appointment for six months, at least, to entitle him to the privilege now granted by the Government of India, and in conceding the claims to such acting allowances, the authority granting the same should place on record the considerations which are held to justify the concession.

3. The permission to draw acting allowance during privilege leave will be attended with increased expenditure in cases in which it may be necessary to appoint another officer to act for the absentee on privilege leave. It should, therefore, as a general rule, be confined to cases in which it is possible to arrange for the performance of the absentee's duties without additional expenditure to the State. In most offices it will be practicable—where the absence of ministerial officers on privilege leave is of short duration—that the performance of the duties of the absentee can, for such periods, be adequately secured by arrangements in the office, which do not involve the appointment of another officer to the vacancy.

4. I am to request that you will communicate these orders to all officers under your control who are authorized to grant privilege leave to their subordinates.

Circulars, &c.

From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Accountant-General, Bombay,—(No. 3105, dated Fort William, the 11th December 1869.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2737A dated — October 1869, inquiring, *first*, if an uncovenanted servant should draw acting allowance while on privilege leave; *secondly*, whether this indulgence may be allowed to all uncovenanted servants on salaries of Rs. 100 per mensem, or confined to gazetted officers; and *thirdly*, if acting allowance should be granted for the same period to both an absentee on privilege leave and to his substitute.

2. The first and third questions I am desired to answer in the affirmative. With reference to the second question, I am directed to observe that only those uncovenanted servants whose salaries are not less than Rs. 100 per mensem are *entitled* to acting allowance during privilege leave, because only such uncovenanted servants obtain privilege or any other leave, *under rule*; but that as the spirit of the leave rules is applicable to uncovenanted officers on salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem, the claims of such officers to acting allowance during absence on privilege leave should be decided upon in each case by the authority granting the leave, subject to any orders which may be issued by the local Government to prevent any abuse of the privilege.

To Inspectors of Schools,—No. 1112, dated 1st March 1870.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that you are this year authorized to award in your division* scholarships of Rs. 5 a month, and† free studentships for the vernacular licentiate class in the Medical College.

* Scholarships.	
Central division	2
North central "	3
South-west "	2
South-east "	3
North-east "	2

† Free studentships.	
Central division	3
North central "	2
South-west "	3
South-east "	3
North-east "	3

2. You are also authorized to award two scholarships of Rs. 5 a month, and three free studentships

Circulars, &c.

for the native apothecary class. Candidates for this class must be made to understand that they are to be trained for *menial* duties, as medical assistants in hospitals and dispensaries, and they will be required, on admission, to enter into an agreement to complete their course of study if required so to do, and to serve Government as native doctors or apothecaries for three years at least after receiving their certificates of qualification, or, in default, to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

3. The session of the Medical College will commence on the 15th of June next, when the students nominated must be directed to be in attendance.

*To Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges—No. 1729,
dated 4th April 1870.*

*Circular letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of
Bengal, No. 6.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 886, dated the 15th ultimo, on the subject of the damage which has occurred to a valuable collection of oriental manuscripts, the property of Government.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to take the necessary steps to give effect to the wishes of His Excellency in Council.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 886, dated Fort William, the 15th February 1870.)

A VALUABLE collection of oriental manuscripts, the property of Government, having been damaged by rain, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council considers it desirable

Circulars, &c.

that in all annual reports made by officers in charge of public libraries, museums, or collections, it should be specially stated whether or not the whole of the property is safe, and in good condition.

To Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges,—No. 1500,
dated 23rd March 1870.

THE attention of the inspectors is drawn to the postal rules published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th March 1870, relating to the treatment of official correspondence, and he is requested to take care that his subordinates, and the schools under his superintendence, adhere to the rules now promulgated.

APPENDIX C.

EXAMINATION RETURNS, &c.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

MASTERS OF ARTS, 1870.

HONOR LIST.

In English.

CLASS II.

Kártik Chandra Mitra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Siva Náth Bandyopádhyáy	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sarada Charan Mitra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

CLASS III.

Akñil Charan Mallik	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Bhavani Charan Datta	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

In History.

CLASS II.

Sasi Bhushan Sarkár	...	<i>Krishnagur College.</i>
Sri Gopaul Chattopádhyáy	...	<i>Krishnagur College.</i>
Trailokhya Nath Basu	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Hari Prasanna Mukhopádhyáy		<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Gopal Chandra Chakravarti	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

CLASS III.

Upendra Narayan Majumdar *Presidency College.*Rajendra Nath Set ... *Presidency College.**In Mathematics.*

CLASS III.

Lakshmi Sankar Misra ... *Queen's College, Benares.*.. *In Mental and Moral Science.*

CLASS II.

Mahit Chandra Basu ... *Presidency College.*Lal Mohan Das ... *Presidency College.*Rajani Nath Basu ... *Presidency College.*

CLASS III.

Rajendra Nath Ghosh ... *Presidency College.*Mahendra Chandra Mitra ... *Hughly College.**In Physical Science.*

CLASS I.

E. Younan ... *St. Xavier's College.*

ORDINARY LIST.

*In Alphabetical Order.*Akshay Chandra Chaudhuri ... *Presidency College.*Behari Lal Mukhopádhyaý ... *General Assembly's College.*Jagut Bandhu Laha ... *Dacca College.*Lorimer, George ... *Teacher.*Umes Chandra Sanyal ... *Queen's College, Benares.*

APPENDIX C.

B. A. Examination.

BACHELORS OF ARTS, 1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

{ Girijábushan Mukhopádhyaý...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
{ Sáradácharan Mitra . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Brajendramohan Dás . . .	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
{ Bipinkrishna Baśu . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
{ Chandramohan Majumdár . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Devendranáth Ghosh . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
{ Bipinvihári Mukhopádhyaý . . .	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
{ Mahammed Ali Rezakhan . . .	<i>Agra College.</i>
Golápchandra Sarkár . . .	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
Gopálchandra Bandyopádhyaý (No. 2) . . .	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Baidyanáth Datta . . .	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
{ Umákáli Mukhopádhyaý . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
{ Revatichandra Bandyopadhyáý . . .	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Bámácharan Ráy . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
{ Upendranáth Basu . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
{ Jadunáth Saháy . . .	<i>Patna College.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bári . . .	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
Acháryya, Báلكrishna . . .	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Bandyopádhyaý, Binadvihári.	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Nilratna . . .	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Basu, Akshaykumár . . .	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Bijaykrishna . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Bipinvihári . . .	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ Girischandra . . .	<i>Presidency College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Chattopádhyaý, Aghornáth ...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
„ Jogeschandra..	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Kálidhán ...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Priyanáth ...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra ...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Rajanikánta ...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Sirischandra ...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Chhedilál „ ...	<i>Bareilly College.</i>
Dán, Paramesvar... ..	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
Dás, Isvarchandra ...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Madhusudan ...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
Datta, Bipinvihari ...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Kailáschandra ...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
„ Priyanáth ...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Sasibhushan ...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
Ghosh, Chandrakumár ...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Prasannakumár ...	<i>Krishnaghur College</i>
„ Tárinicharan ...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra ...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Guha, Brajendrakumár ...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Gupta, Jagadisvar ...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Kishenlál ...	<i>Bareilly College.</i>
Másánta, Párvaticharan ...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mitra, Upendrachandra ...	<i>Teacher.</i>
Mukhopádhyaý, Avináschandra	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Bhavánicharan	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ Kánáílál ...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Rámdhan ...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
„ Umácharan ...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Nandakisar ...	<i>Delhi College.</i>
Prámánik, Jasadánandan	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Ráy, Mahendranáth	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>

APPENDIX C.

B. A. Examination.

Ráy, Rádhánáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Syámchánd	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
Sen, Bhuvanmohan	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Lálgopál	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Sharman, S. T.	...	<i>St. John's College, Agra.</i>
Sinha, Khiradnáth	...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Bandyopádhyáy, Chandranáth.	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ Sasibhushan	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
„ Syámácharan	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
Básu, Durgarám...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Jagadischandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Prasannakumar	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
Bhattachárjya, Jivánanda	...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
„ Mahendranáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Chakravarti, Ságarchandrá	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
Chattopádhyáy, Akshaykumár.	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
„ Atulchandra...	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ Sáradáprasád	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
Chaudhuri, Narendranáth	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
„ Umeschandra	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
Dás, Hemnáth	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
Datta, Janakináth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Priyanáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Dé, Dhankrishna	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
„ Govindrachandra	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ Krishnakisar	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Nandalál	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Ghosh, Bhuvanmohan	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Ghosh, Kailáschandra	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ Sureschandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Gupta, Rájendralál	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Maitra, Syámácharan	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Mitra, Gopállál ...	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ Madanmohan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Manmohan	...	<i>Free Church College, Calcutta.</i>
„ Purnachandra	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
Mukhopádhyáy, Durgádás	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
Nág, Jagatvandhu	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Mahendranath	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
Shionath ...	...	<i>Delhi College.</i>
Sinha, Madhusudan	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Rajanináth Ray	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Saradakanta Halder	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Biharilal Bandyopdáy	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Srinath Dáttá	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Brajendranath Dé	..	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Bisvambhar Mitra	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Girischandra Kar	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Khiradchandra Raychaudhuri		<i>Presidency College.</i>
Haridas Mukhopádhyáy	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Batakrishna Sen	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Aghornath Chattopádhyáy	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sasibhushan Dáttá	..	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Bipinvihári Dás	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kesavkumar Básu	..	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Sajanikanta Chattopádhyáy	..	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Harischandra Sanyal	..	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Biharilal Bandyopádhyáy	..	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Manmathkumar Basu	..	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Rasamay Basak	..	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Lachman Das	..	<i>Delhi College.</i>
Ramanchandra Nandi	..	<i>Patna College.</i>
Saradaprasanna Ray	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Madangopal	..	<i>Delhi College.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adya, Amvikacharan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Atmaram	...	<i>Lahore College.</i>

First Examination in Arts.

Bagechi, Annadaprasad	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Bandyopádhyáy, Lalgopal	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Sirischandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Umeschandra	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
Básu, Paresnáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Priyanáth	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	...	<i>Serampur College.</i>
Biharilal	...	<i>Bareilly College.</i>
Biharilal	...	<i>Lahore College.</i>
Chakravarti, Bidubhushan	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Chattopadhyay, Bishnuchandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Currie, F.	...	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Dás, Girischandra	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Datta, Bhavani	...	<i>Bareilly College.</i>
„ Gopalchandra	...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
Dé, Devendranath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Deefholts, R.	...	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Tulsidas	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Umeschandra	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Ghoshal, Tarapada	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Guha, Anathavandhu	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Asvinikumar	...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
„ Tarakchandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Gupta, Chandranarayan	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
Hatten, J. J.	...	<i>Doveton College.</i>
Jwalaprasad	...	<i>Delhi College.</i>
Kirpasankar	...	<i>Agra College.</i>
Kumar, Purnachandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
McMillan, Charles R.	...	<i>St. Paul's School, Darjiling.</i>
Madak, Makhanlal	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Maitra, Ramdas	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Majumdar, Ramdurllabh	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Mallik, Mahendranáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mittra, Bhubanmohan	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Biharilal	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Bipinvihari	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ Jogendranáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mukhopádhyaý, Baradachandra		<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ Bholanath	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Bhutnath	...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
„ Chandrasikhar		<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
„ Girindranath		<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Harakali	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Judunath	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
„ Kalidas	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Kalinath	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Kalipada	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Saradaprasad		<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Saratchandra		<i>Patna College.</i>
„ Sasibhushan	...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
„ Thakurdas	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Nundy, Alfred	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Pál, Jadunath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Palchaudhuri, Surendranáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Patranavis, Banésvar	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Ráy, Durgasundár	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Golapchandra	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
„ Kalipoda	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Navinchandra	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Parmesvar	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Pulinvihari	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ Purnachandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Purnachandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>

First Examination in Arts.

Ráy, Syamaprasanna	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Udaychandra	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Raychaudhuri, Durgakanta	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Rothwell, J. M. G.	<i>Bishop's College.</i>
Sarkar, Baikanthachandra	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Sen, Amvikacharan	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Durgacharan	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Jogesvar	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Moheschandra	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ Taracharan	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sil, Kanai Lal	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Prankrishna	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sinha, Matilal	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Syamjus	<i>Delhi College.</i>

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Tamiz-ud-din	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Bagchi, Baradagovinda	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Bandyopádhyaý, Aghornath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Baranasi	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Kshetramohan	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ Navinchandra	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Rasikmohan	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Banurji, D. N.	...	<i>Doveton College.</i>
Basak, Sasibhushan	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
Básu, Atulchandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Avinaschandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Baradaprasad	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Bholanáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Jadavchandra	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Lal Mohan	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Básu, Rasikechandra	...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
„ Rasvihari	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Bhagatsingh	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
Bhattacháryyá, Bamacharan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Bisvas, Bidubhushan	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Chattopádhyáy, Ganeschandra	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ „ Kunjavihari	...	<i>L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.</i>
„ „ Nilkanta	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
Chaudhuri, Avdul Javar	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ „ Jaharilal	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Das, Bhagavanchandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ „ Khiradchandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ „ Purnachandra	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
Datta, Amvikácharan	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ „ Avináschandra	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ „ Brajamohan	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ „ Brindávanchandra	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ „ Jánakináth	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ „ Kshetranáth	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ „ Pránkrishna	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ „ Rasilkál	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
Dé, Lálvihari	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Dev, Bhutnáth	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
„ „ Gopendrakrishna	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Fakhr-ul-din	...	<i>Joy Narain's College, Benares.</i>
Gangáprasád	...	<i>Ajmere College.</i>
Gangopádhyáy, Apurvakumár	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ „ Bhuvanmohan	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
„ „ Dharanidhar	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Ghatak, Jánakináth	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
Ghosh, Chandranáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ „ Háránkrishna	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ „ Jádumani	...	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>

First Examination in Arts.

Ghosh, Jadunáth	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Mahimchandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Sasibhushan	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Upendrachandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Ghoshál, Dinanáth	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
Gomez, D.	...	<i>Bishop's College.</i>
Gupta, Párvaṭisankar	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Rájnaráyan	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
Háldár, Kisarilál	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Harris, W. A.	...	<i>Lahore College.</i>
Karmakár, Brindávanchandra		<i>Presidency College.</i>
Koar, Rájendralál	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
Kundu, Nandalál	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Lal, Kunjavihari	...	<i>Delhi College.</i>
Maitra, Kedáresvar	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Majumdár, Govindanath	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
„ Kailáschandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Mahendrachandra		<i>Dacca College.</i>
Mallik, Lakshminaráyan	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Látulál	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Maṇḍal, Pránkrishna	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mitra, Hirálál	..	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ Purnachandra	...	<i>General Assembly's College.</i>
„ Sasibhushan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Sasibhushan	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Srinath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Moses, C. O.	...	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Mukhopadhyáy, Akshaykumár		<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Avinaschandra		<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Dvarkánáth		<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Kántichandra		<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Kedárnáth	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
„ Mahendranath		<i>Presidency College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Mukhopadhyay, Piyañilál	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Pramadanáth	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ Rámchandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Umeschandra	...	<i>Cathedral Mission College.</i>
„ Upendrachandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Náhá, Anangamohan	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Nandi, Becháráñ	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
Náth, Navinchandra	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church College.</i>
Niyogi, Rajanikánta	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Pál, Abhaycharan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Biharilal	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Kánailal	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Rakshit, Govindakisar	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Ráy, Basanta	...	<i>Bareilly College.</i>
„ Dinesechandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
„ Hemchandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Jagatchandra	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
„ Satyacharan	...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
„ Suryyakánta	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Syámadás	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Ráychaudhuri, Brajendraakumár	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Rebello, P. T.	...	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Sáhá, Jánakináth	...	<i>Hughly College.</i>
„ Jánakináth	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Sányál, Thakurdlás	...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Sarkár, Krishnadhan	...	<i>Serampur College.</i>
„ Mahendranáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Umeschandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Sarmár, Lakshmichandra	...	<i>Gowhatti High School.</i>
Sarvádhiári, Anantakumár	...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
„ Upendrakumár	...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
Sen, Anandanáth	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

First Examination in Arts.

Sen, Harischandra	... Teacher.
„ Rámchandra	... Dacca College.
„ Ratnesvar	... Dacca College.
Sil, Devendranáth	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranáth	... Teacher.
Sinha, Gokulvihári	... Berhampur College.
„ Navagópál	... Calcutta Free Church College.
Sur, Hemchandra	... General Assembly's College.

Examination Returns, &c.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Ruhim	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Abul Hosen	...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
Aḍya, Bihárilál (junior)	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
Badraddin Haidar	...	<i>Calcutta Madrissa.</i>
Bandyopádhyáy, Kedárnáth	...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Kedárnáth	...	<i>Sayyidpur School.</i>
„ Maḥeschandra	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
„ Nistáran	...	<i>Colingah Branch School.</i>
„ Syamapada	...	<i>Serampur College.</i>
„ Tripuracharan	...	<i>Jonai Training School.</i>
Barál, Manikchánd	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Basu, Amvikácharan	...	<i>Seal's Free College.</i>
„ Brajálál	...	<i>Hughly Collegiate School.</i>
„ Chandrabhushan	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Mohinimohan	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Pramathanath	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ Syámácharan	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Sáradáprasád	...	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhowani pur.</i>
„ Upendrachandra	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
Bháduri, Durgánáth	...	<i>Dinajpur School.</i>
Bhattacháryyá, Chandrakumár	...	<i>Utarpara School.</i>
„ Jagamohan	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Kedárnáth	...	<i>Hughly Branch School.</i>
„ Sarvesvar	...	<i>Barrackpur School.</i>
Bisvas, Mahendralál	...	<i>Dinajpur School.</i>
Carey, E.	...	<i>Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.</i>
Chail, Rásbihari	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Chakravarti, Adityachandra ...	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ Girischandra ...	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ Harinath ...	<i>Balli Seminary.</i>
Champati, Amulyachandra ...	<i>Hare School.</i>
Chandra, Dinánáth ...	<i>Hughly Collegiate School.</i>
Chattopádhyáy, Adityakumár	<i>Konnagar School.</i>
„ Benimadhav	<i>Konnagar School.</i>
„ Bhagavati- charan ...	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>
„ Bipracharan	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>
„ Manmatha- nath ...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Phakirchandra	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Srinath ...	<i>Hare School.</i>
Chaudhuri, Girischandra ...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Kedarnáth ...	<i>Bauleah School.</i>
„ Purnachandra ...	<i>Konnagar School.</i>
Dalziel, John ...	<i>Teacher.</i>
Dán, Mahendranáth ...	<i>Konnagar School.</i>
Dás, Balarám ...	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>
„ Bhagavan ...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
„ Hemchandra ...	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhowani- pur.</i>
„ Heramvanáth	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Madhavohandra	<i>Midnapur School.</i>
„ Manmohan	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Navinchandra	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
Dasgupta, Gangácharan	<i>Calcutta Training Institution.</i>
Datta, Kunjavihari	<i>Garden Reach Anglo-Verna- cular School.</i>
„ Purnachandra	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Rámlál ...	<i>Hughly Collegiate School</i>
Dayal, Lálá Sankar	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Dé, Amvikácharán	<i>Saugor High School.</i>
„ Devsankar ...	<i>Calcutta Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Jugalkisar ...	<i>Hugli Branch School.</i>
„ Mákhanlál ...	<i>Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.</i>
„ Paresnáth ...	<i>Barisal School.</i>
„ Rajendralál ...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
Dhar, Gokulchandra	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
Doyle, C. W. ...	<i>Mussuri School.</i>
Ernst, J. H. ...	<i>Colombo Academy.</i>
Ezad Baksh ...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Fry, J. ...	<i>St. Thomas's College.</i>
Gangopádhyáy, Piyárilál	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Rajanináth	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Rámkumar	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Ghosál, Umánáth	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Ghosh, Apurvakrishna	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Baradáprasád	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Haridás ...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
„ Jaychandra	<i>Noakhali School.</i>
„ Kálikisar	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Nagendranáth	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Phakirchandra	<i>Howrah School.</i>
„ Rákháldás	<i>Balli Seminary.</i>
„ Ramáprasanna	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
„ Trailokyonáth	<i>Barrackpur School.</i>
„ Umeschandra	<i>Calcutta Free Church Institution.</i>
Golam, Mohamud	<i>Amritsur School.</i>
Gosvami, Saratchandra	<i>Hare School.</i>
Gulzarimal ...	<i>Agra Collegiate School.</i>
Gupta, Durgádás	<i>Howrah School.</i>
„ Navinkrishna	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	<i>Garden Reach Anglo-Vernacular School.</i>
„ Bisvanáth		<i>Bankura School.</i>
Hart, G. W.	...	<i>La Martiniere College, Calcutta.</i>
Hawkins, Robert	...	<i>Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.</i>
Hirálál	...	<i>Ajmir Collegiate School.</i>
Hogan, J.	...	<i>Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.</i>
Horst, W. C.	...	<i>Mussuri School.</i>
„ W. P.	...	<i>Mussuri School.</i>
Jagannáth	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Khan, Ahmed Hosen	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Kishun Sing	...	<i>Rawul Pindi Mission School.</i>
Kundu, Avinášchandra	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Lal Oung	...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
Láhiri, Asutosh	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ Jadavchandra	...	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ Krishnalál	...	<i>Jaynarayan's College, Benares.</i>
„ Prasánnakumár	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Lal, Gaindun	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Mahammud Said	...	<i>Calcutta Madrisa.</i>
Maharájnaráyan	...	<i>Moradabad School.</i>
Majumdár, Amvikacharan	...	<i>Barisal School.</i>
„ Isvarchandra	...	<i>Bogra School.</i>
„ Lalitchandra	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
Mallik, Avinashchandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Mathuráprasád	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Matilál, Surendranáth	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Mitra, Anandachandra	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Gopálchandra	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Jaychandra	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Mukhopádhyay, Asutosh	...	<i>Sayyidpur School.</i>
„ Avinášchandra		<i>Utarpara School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Mukhopádhyaý,	Bholanáth	...	<i>Patna Collegiate School.</i>
„	Binádvihári	...	<i>Utarpara School.</i>
„	Devendranáth.		<i>Tollyganj School.</i>
	Gopálchandra.		<i>Utarpara School.</i>
	Harendranáth.		<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
	Jogendranáth.		<i>Hare School.</i>
„	Jogendranáth.	•	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„	Káliprasanna	.	<i>Bullagor Aided School.</i>
„	Karunásindhu.		<i>Hindu School.</i>
	Kshetramohan		<i>Hindu School.</i>
	Kamadinikánta		<i>Barisal School.</i>
	Kumadnáth	...	<i>Konnagar School.</i>
	Mahendranáth		<i>Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.</i>
	Matilál	...	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhaiwani-pur.</i>
	Narayánchándrá		<i>Bulluti School.</i>
„	Priyanáth	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„	Sitánáth	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Nanakchand	...	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Nandkisor	...	...	<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
Narasingdás	...	•	<i>Rewari School.</i>
Narasinglál	...	•	<i>Jeypur Maharaja's College.</i>
Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...		<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Páin, Akshaykumar	...		<i>Midnapur School.</i>
„ Rádháraman	...		<i>Hare School.</i>
Pál, Akhilnath	...		<i>Utarpara School.</i>
„ Haridas	...		<i>Santipur School.</i>
„ Nanigopal	...		<i>Howrah School.</i>
Paramanik, Ramesvar	...		<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
Percival, H. M.	...		<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
Perroux, C. E.	...		<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Prasad, Bindeswari	...		<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Priyanáth	...	...	<i>Patna Collegiate School.</i>
Rambart, T. A.	...	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
Ramsarap	...	...	<i>Ajmir Collegiate School.</i>
Ray, Girishchandra	...	...	<i>Garden Reach A. V. School.</i>
„ Jogeschandra	...	...	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ Jogesvar	...	...	<i>Calcutta Training Institution.</i>
„ Kedarnáth	...	...	<i>Garden Reach A. V. School.</i>
„ Lálápitam	...	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
„ Revatiráman	...	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Sahá, Sivináth	..	..	<i>Farridpur School.</i>
Sanyál, Páresnáth	..	..	<i>Beauleah School.</i>
Sarkar, Madhusudan	..	..	<i>Barisal School.</i>
„ Narendranáth	..	..	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Natavar	..	..	<i>Hare School.</i>
Sarmá, Navinchandra	..	..	<i>Sylhet School.</i>
Sen, Jagavandhu	..	..	<i>Maldah School.</i>
„ Rádhanáth	..	..	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ Rajanikánta (senior)	..	..	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Táráprasánna	..	..	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Sinha, Bhimchandra	..	..	<i>Utarpara School.</i>
„ Harimohan	..	..	<i>Kandi School.</i>
„ Jagavandhu	..	..	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Matilál	..	..	<i>Rungpur School.</i>
„ Prayagnáth	..	..	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Smith, Henry	..	..	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Srirám	...	...	<i>Canning Collegé, Lucknow.</i>
Sunkhwah, Ramnáráyan	..	..	<i>Dehra Dhoon Mission School.</i>
Sur, Harimohan	...	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Syamnáth Pandit	...	...	<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Camad	...	...	<i>Hughly Collegiate School.</i>
Abdul Áhud	...	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Abdul, Fattah ...	<i>Calcutta Madrissa.</i>
Abel, S. ...	<i>St. Stephen's College, Delhi.</i>
Abul Hossein ...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Acharyya, Kálidás	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate Schools.</i>
Adya, Napharchandra	<i>Hare School.</i>
Ahmed Farrack ...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
Ahmed Nalu	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Alamshah ...	<i>Gowhatti School.</i>
Ally, Amdad ...	<i>Kwajah Abdul Ghani's Free School.</i>
„ Subhan	<i>Jullunder Mission School.</i>
Ansted, T. W. ...	<i>La Martiniere College.</i>
Atulvihari ...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Bagchi, Gopalprasad ...	<i>Bogra School.</i>
Balmakund ...	<i>Lahore Collegiate School.</i>
Bandyopadhyaya, Amritalal ...	<i>Oriental Seminary.</i>
„ Amritalal ...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Asminikumar...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Bamacharan ...	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ Chandmohan ...	<i>Normal School.</i>
„ Grishchandra...	<i>Ilsoha Mondlai Aided School.</i>
„ Gopallal	<i>Jonai Training School.</i>
„ Guruprasanna ..	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Mahadev ...	<i>Utarpara School.</i>
„ Mohinimohan ..	<i>Banglabazar School.</i>
„ Narendranath ..	<i>Tumluk School.</i>
„ Panchanan ...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
„ Rajendranath...	<i>Patna Collegiate School.</i>
„ Rajendranarayan	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Ramgopal. ...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Umeschandra...	<i>Bankura School.</i>
Barkakuti, Sasidhar ...	<i>Gowhatti School.</i>
Barua, Kasinath	<i>Gowhatti School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Barua, Manickchandra		<i>Gowhatti School.</i>
Basak, Radhagovinda		<i>Hare School.</i>
Basu, Amritalal		<i>General Assembly's Institution</i>
„ Amvikacharan		<i>Noral School.</i>
„ Banawarilal		<i>Bhagulpur School.</i>
„ Gangacharan		<i>Kwaja Abdul Ghani's Free School.</i>
„ Gopalchandra		<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Jaganmohan		<i>Pubna School.</i>
„ Khydiram		<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
„ Mangovinda		<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
„ Prannath	...	<i>Taguriya School.</i>
„ Pulinvihari	...	<i>Burdwan Raja's School.</i>
Beg, Aga Mirza	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Bhaduri, Harimohan	...	<i>Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.</i>
„ Hirālāl	...	<i>Jaynarayan's College, Benares</i>
Bhattacharyya, Bamandev	...	<i>Intally Institution.</i>
„ Baradakanta	...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
„ Biharilal	...	<i>Serāmpur College.</i>
„ Bisvambhar	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Chandranarayan	...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Dharanidhar	...	<i>Hughly Collegiate School.</i>
„ Harinath	...	<i>Serampur College.</i>
„ Nrkulesvar	...	<i>Sanskrit College.</i>
„ Purusottam	...	<i>Krishnaghur A. V. School.</i>
„ Taradas	...	<i>Santipur School.</i>
„ Thakurdas	...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
„ Umeschandra	..	<i>Jaynarayan's College, Benares.</i>
Bhaumik, Bipinchandra	...	<i>Brahma School, Dacca.</i>
„ Krishnakumar	..	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Bholanath	...	<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
Bisvas, Dandadhari	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
„ Indranarayan	...	<i>Bankura School.</i>
„ Saradaprasad	...	<i>Andul School.</i>
Bujhawan Lal	...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Budderali, Syud	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Chakravarti, Annadaprasad	...	<i>Jonai Training School.</i>
„ Bisesvar	...	<i>Navadyip Sanskrit School.</i>
„ Digambar	...	<i>Pakur School.</i>
„ Harihar	...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Harkisar	...	<i>Kwaja Abdul Ghani's Free School.</i>
„ Jadavchandra	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Rajanikanta	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Ramchandra	...	<i>Farridpur School.</i>
„ Saradachandra	...	<i>Sil's Free College.</i>
„ Sasibhushan	...	<i>Jonai Training School.</i>
„ Srinath	...	<i>Bauleah School.</i>
Chand, Amir	...	<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
„ Lakshmi	...	<i>Jeypur Maharaja's College.</i>
Chattopádhyaýá, Adharnath	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
„ Aghorchandra	...	<i>Oriental Seminary.</i>
„ Aghornath	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Anadaprasad	...	<i>Oriental Seminary.</i>
„ Chandramohan	...	<i>Govardanga School.</i>
„ Dharmadas	...	<i>Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.</i>
„ Girischandra	...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
„ Joykrishna	...	<i>Sil's Free College.</i>
„ Kedarnath	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
„ Manmathanath	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Paresnath	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Ramgati	...	<i>P. Gupinathpur School.</i>
„ Sasibhushan	..	<i>Howrah School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Chattopadhyáy, Satyaprasad ...	<i>Moradpur Training Seminary</i>
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar ...	<i>Jonai Training School.</i>
„ Bhavataran ...	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhai wanipur.</i>
„ Jadunath ...	<i>Bhagalpur School.</i>
Correya, A. ...	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Corrie, T. P. S. ...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
D'Souza, M. ...	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
DaCosta, G. M. ...	<i>Bengal Academy.</i>
Darpi, Pitamvar ...	<i>Bankura School.</i>
Das, Abhaychandra ...	<i>Barrisal School.</i>
„ Abhaycharan ...	<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
„ Bhavani ...	<i>Lahore Mission School.</i>
„ Dinanath ...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ Gaurchandra ...	<i>Kwaja Abdul Ghani's Free School.</i>
„ Kalikisar ...	<i>Private Student.</i>
„ Kalikumar ...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Kalinarayan ...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Krishnasakha ...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Lalvihari ...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Madhuvan ...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
„ Murarimohan ...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Nilkamal ...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Nilmadhav ...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Prasannachandra ...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Prasannakumar ...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Ramlal ...	<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
David, H. ...	<i>Jaynarayan's College, Benares.</i>
Dáttá, Asminikumar ...	<i>Rungpur School.</i>
„ Benimadhay ...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Dattā, Bhagavati Charan	...	<i>Mahanad Free Church Mission School.</i>
„ Kalidas	...	<i>Hugli Branch School.</i>
„ Kuschandra	...	<i>Hugli Branch School.</i>
„ Lalvihari	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Mahannanda	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Mahendranath	...	<i>Khanakul Kishnanagar School.</i>
„ Manmohan	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ Matilal	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
„ Matilal	...	<i>Khanakul Kishnanagar School.</i>
„ Nivaranchandra	...	<i>Noral School.</i>
„ Radhacharan	...	<i>Monghyr School.</i>
„ Ramnarayan	...	<i>Moradpur Training Seminary.</i>
„ Ramtarak	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Satulal	...	<i>Bogra School.</i>
„ Srikanta	...	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhai-wānipur.</i>
„ Syamacharan	...	<i>Chinsurah Free Church Institution.</i>
Dé, Dinanath	...	<i>Chinsurah Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Harimohan	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Jogendranath	...	<i>Intally Institution.</i>
„ Kalikumar	...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Kasichandra	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Rajkumar	...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Saratchandra Das	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
Dev, Isvarchandra	...	<i>Sylhet School.</i>
Dhar, Nitralal	...	<i>Garden Reach Anglo-Vernacular School.</i>
Dindyal	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Gregory, J. J.	...	<i>Mozufferpur School.</i>
Gupta, Asutosh	...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
„ Devendranáth	...	<i>Calcutta Training Academy.</i>
„ Háránchandra	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Mahimachandra Sen	...	<i>Sayyidpur School.</i>
„ Rámchandra	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Hajrá, Goswamidás	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Haldar, Pitamvar	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Hamráj	...	<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
Hassan, Nazar	...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Jaggumal	...	<i>Lahore Mission School.</i>
Jogesvarprasád	...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Jvalaprasád	...	<i>Agra College,</i>
Kar, Manmohan	...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
„ Nagendranáth	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Kazi, Sheik Golam Moula	...	<i>Baraset School.</i>
Kedarnath	...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Kesodayal	...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Khan, Abdussalam	..	<i>Muradabad School.</i>
„ Faizullah	...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Muhammad Abdulláh		<i>L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.</i>
Krishnadás		<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Lachmiprasád		<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Láhiri, Mahendranáth		<i>Cossipur School.</i>
Lal, Ganeshi		<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
„ Ganeshi		<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
„ Kánáya		<i>Bareilly College.</i>
„ Mijaji		<i>Hume's High School, Etawah.</i>
„ Manahar		<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
„ Munna		<i>Sehore High School.</i>
„ Nawrangí		<i>Gya School.</i>
„ Páná		<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Lál, Parshádi	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
,, Rangi	...	<i>St. Stephen's College, Delhi.</i>
,, Sankar	...	<i>Hume's High School, Etawah.</i>
,, Sardhári	...	<i>Lahore Collegiate School.</i>
,, Srikrishna	...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
,, Syám	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Láville, L. V..	...	<i>Private Student.</i>
Loos, A. B.	...	<i>Colombo Academy.</i>
Mahammed, Haneef	...	<i>Sarun School.</i>
Mahápátra, Banamáli	...	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>
Maitra, Krishnanáth	...	<i>Nizamut School, Moorsshedabad.</i>
,, Pránnáth	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Majumdár, Jadunáth	...	<i>Pubna School.</i>
,, Radharaman	...	<i>Kumarkhali School.</i>
,, Umánáth	...	<i>L. M. S. School, Khagra.</i>
,, Umeschandra	...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
Mallik, Amulchandra	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
,, Devendranáth	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
,, Lakshmináráyan	...	<i>Culna Training School.</i>
,, Rajendranáth	...	<i>Saikea School.</i>
,, Sridámchandra	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
Mandal, Brindavan	...	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhaiwani- pur.</i>
Mantaram	...	<i>Jullunder Mission School.</i>
Mátá, Pulinvihári	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
Mathurádat	...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Maulik, Bibárilál	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
Mitra, Amvikácharan	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
,, Charuchandra	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
,, Charucharan	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
,, Durgácharan	...	<i>Noral School.</i>
,, Gopendrachandra	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
,, Hirálál	...	<i>Noral School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Mitra, Jogendrachandra	...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Jageschandra	...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Káliprasanna	...	<i>Calcutta Training Academy.</i>
„ Kshetramohan	...	<i>South Baharu School.</i>
„ Nandalál	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ Syámácharan	...	<i>Noral School.</i>
Moses, S. O.	...	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Mukhopadhyáy, Amvikácharan		<i>Saradaprasad's Institution, Chackdighi.</i>
„ Asutosh	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Asutosh	...	<i>Cossipur School.</i>
„ Asutosh	...	<i>Sanscrit College.</i>
„ Baradácharan		<i>Deoghur School.</i>
„ Devendralál		<i>Chinsurah Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Devendrachandra	...	<i>Hazaribag School.</i>
„ Dharmadás	...	<i>Ballagur School.</i>
„ Gangádináth		<i>Jonai Training School.</i>
„ Golakechandra		<i>Ajudhya School.</i>
„ Gopálchandra		<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
„ Govindachandra	...	<i>Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.</i>
„ Hemchandra		<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Jánakinath	...	<i>South Baharu School.</i>
„ Kálidás	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Kálidás	...	<i>Balasore School.</i>
„ Kalikinkar	...	<i>Bhastara School.</i>
„ Krishnadhan		<i>Sibpur School.</i>
„ Kumadnáth		<i>Mahespur School.</i>
„ Mahendranath		<i>South Baharu School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Mukhopadhyáy,	Mahimchandra	<i>Hugli Branch School.</i>
,,	Manmathanath	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
,,	Manmathanath	<i>South Baharu School.</i>
,,	Matilál ...	<i>Uttarpara School.</i>
,,	Panchanan ...	<i>Navaddipa Sanscrit School.</i>
,,	Pramathanath	<i>Sanscrit College.</i>
,,	Rajendranath	<i>Chinsurah Hindu School.</i>
,,	Rámgopál ...	<i>Kisnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
,,	Ramkrishna...	<i>Ula School.</i>
,,	Sitanath ...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
,,	Syamacharan	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
,,	Taraprasanna	<i>Govardangah School.</i>
,,	Trigunanath...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Munsi, Kalikisar	...	<i>Bogra School.</i>
Mutt, Kunjavihari	...	<i>Santipur School.</i>
Nag, Adityachandra	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
,, Hemchandra	...	<i>Barripur School.</i>
Nakhray, Ganpat Rao	...	<i>Saugor High School.</i>
Nandi, Durgadas	...	<i>Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.</i>
,, Gangacharan	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
,, Hemchandra	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
,, Hiralall ...	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
,, Lalitmohan		<i>Hindu School.</i>
Narayan, Indra ...		<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
,, Madhu		<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
Nath, Priyalal ...		<i>Calcutta Training Institution.</i>
Niyogi, Dwarikanath		<i>Intally Institution.</i>
Obidul Akbar ...		<i>Calcutta Madrissa.</i>
Pain, Sitanath ...		<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
Pál, Amvikacharan		<i>Hare School.</i>
,, Binadvihari...		<i>Birbhum School.</i>
,, Gaurchandra		<i>Chittagong High School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Pál, Matilal	<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
„ Nivaranchandra	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Radharaman	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
„ Tulsicharan...	<i>Bullagar School.</i>
Palit, Khiradchandra	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Panday, Tareschandra	<i>Pakur School.</i>
Pandit, Maharajkishen	<i>Delhi Collegiate School.</i>
Patnayak, Chaturbhuj	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>
Parel, Chunilal ...	<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
Prámánik, Banamali	<i>Santipur New School.</i>
Prasád, Badri ...	<i>Rewari Zilla School.</i>
„ Hanuman	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
„ Jagannath	<i>Hamirpur Zillah School.</i>
„ Jwala ...	<i>Lahore Hindu School.</i>
„ Mata ...	<i>Fyzabad School.</i>
Radhakanta ...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Raesudin Mahomed ...	<i>Bogra School.</i>
Ram, Beharilal ...	<i>Seal's Free College.</i>
Rarnswarup ...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Ram, Daya ...	<i>Dehra Ghazi Khan School.</i>
Ramnarayan ...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
Rao, Modhusudun ...	<i>Puri School.</i>
Rasakvihari ...	<i>Agra College.</i>
Rushid-ul-din Hassan Ahmed Sayyid.	<i>St. John's College, Agra.</i>
Ráy, Avinaschandra ...	<i>Barrackpur School.</i>
„ Bhuvendranath ...	<i>L. M. S. School, Khagra.</i>
„ Brajanath ...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Brajendranath ...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Chandrakanta ...	<i>Kandi School.</i>
„ Chandranath ...	<i>Cossipur School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Ráy, Devendralal	<i>Krishnaghur A. V. School.</i>
„ Haraprasad	<i>Seal's Free Colleg^e.</i>
„ Haridas ...	<i>Culna Training School.</i>
„ Janakinath	<i>Chinsurah Free Church Institu- tion.</i>
„ Kalinath	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Kedarnath...	<i>Bauleah School.</i>
„ Kesavnath...	<i>Bogra School.</i>
„ Manimohan	<i>Bauleah School.</i>
„ Matilal ...	<i>Gya School.</i>
„ Pravodhchandra	<i>Krishnaghur A. V. School.</i>
„ Ramlal ...	<i>Kuchiakol Rajgram School.</i>
„ Tarapada ...	<i>Behala Mission School.</i>
„ Tarinichurn (senior)	<i>Kuchiakol Rajgram School.</i>
„ Tikait ...	<i>Bareilly College.</i>
„ Upendranath	<i>Krishnaghur A. V. School.</i>
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Saha, Akshaykumar	<i>Free Church Institution, Cal- cutta.</i>
Sahabuddin, Khoja	<i>Gujrat School.</i>
Sahay, Baldeo ...	<i>Bareilly Collegiate School.</i>
„ Raghunandan	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Samanta, Ramtaran	<i>Bankura School.</i>
Sanyal, Akshaykumar	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ Indubhusan	<i>Kumarkhali School.</i>
„ Kedarnath	<i>Bauleah School.</i>
„ Kedarnath	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Pulinchandra	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Rambrahma	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
Saran, Raghubir...	<i>Agra College.</i>
Sarkar, Baikunthanath	<i>Kuchiakol Rajgram School.</i>
„ Jogendranath	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhaiwani- pur.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Sarkar, Kedarnath	<i>Harinavi A. S. School.</i>
„ Nandalal	<i>Bowanipore Union Academy.</i>
„ Pramathanath	<i>Barripur School.</i>
„ Purnachandra	<i>Barranagar Hindu School.</i>
„ Ramdas ...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Sarma, Kamaleswar	<i>Gowhatty School.</i>
„ Saratchandra	<i>Sylhet School.</i>
Savielle, G. . . .	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
Sen, Adityachandra	<i>Normal School.</i>
„ Akhilchandra	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Bamandas ...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Basantakumar	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Bhuvanmohan	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ Durgananda	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Gaganchandra	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ Gostavihari ...	<i>Santipur New School.</i>
„ Harinath ...	<i>Baraset School.</i>
„ Jagatchandra	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Kaliprasanna	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Lakshmichandra	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Mahimchandra	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Purnachandra	<i>Muklah School.</i>
„ Radhanath ...	<i>Burdwan Raja's School.</i>
„ Rajkumar ...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
Set, Brajalal.	<i>Free Church Institution, Calcutta.</i>
„ Ratnalal . . .	<i>Oriental Seminary.</i>
Sharp, P. . . .	<i>St. Paul's School, Darjiling.</i>
Sheory, Luchman Bao	<i>Saugor High School.</i>
Sil, Chintamani ...	<i>Oriental Seminary.</i>
„ Nityakinkar ...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Sinha, Dipnarayan	<i>Sarun School.</i>
„ Gajaraj ...	<i>Fyzabad School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Sinha, Ramvrahma	...	Noral School.
„ Biharilal ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopeschandra	...	Kandi School.
„ Jibrakshan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kanailal ...	...	Monghyr School.
„ Novinchundra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Bankura School.
Sitaram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Som, Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Sujad, Mirja Syed	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Talukdar, Gopalchandra	...	Chatmore School.
Tanner, P.	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Tulsiram	...	Budaon School.
Van Cuylenburg, F. C.	...	Colombo Academy.
Vangeyzel, C. W.	...	Colombo Academy.
Wajid Hussain	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Westerhout, B. A.	...	Serampur College.
Zemir, J.	...	Doverton College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Furrah, Syed	...	Private Student.
Abdullah	...	Cotingah Branch School.
Adhikari, Taraknath	...	Beauleah School.
Aligahar	...	Jullunder Mission School.
Avasthi, Gangasahi	...	Canning College Lucknow.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvika-		
charan	...	Howrah School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Jonai Training School.
„ Biharilál	...	Bullagur School.
Cháruchandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Gopalchandra	...	Jaggatballabpur School.

Examination Returns, &c.

Bandyopadhyáy, Jogendranath	...	<i>Ilugli Branch School.</i>
„ „ Jogendranath	...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
„ „ Jogendranath	...	<i>Tamluk School.</i>
„ „ Kantichandra	...	<i>Santipur New School.</i>
„ „ Narendranath	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ „ Radhikaprasad	...	<i>Nizamut School.</i>
„ „ Thakurdás	...	<i>Jumnah School.</i>
„ „ Trailokyanath	...	<i>Victoria College, Agra.</i>
Bardan, Purnachandra	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
Barma, Phanidhar	...	<i>Debrughur School.</i>
Barua, Govindachandra	...	<i>Sibsagar School.</i>
Basak, Mathurmohun	...	<i>Banglabazar School.</i>
„ „ Radhagovinda	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
Basu, Hemantakumar	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ „ Kalicharan	...	<i>Jubbulpur Mission School.</i>
„ „ Kedarnath	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ „ Mahendralál	...	<i>Calcutta Training Institution.</i>
„ „ Manawárilál	...	<i>Andul School.</i>
„ „ Surryakumar	...	<i>Jerat School.</i>
„ „ Upendranath	...	<i>Burdwan Maharaja's School.</i>
Bhagaram	...	<i>Jullunder Mission School.</i>
Bhattacháryyá, Prasennakumar	...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
„ „ Radhikácharan	...	<i>Culna Training School.</i>
„ „ Rajendralál	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ „ Rudrakanta	...	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ „ Umákánta	...	<i>Krishnaghur A. V. School.</i>
Chakravarti, Bharatchandra	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ „ Harischandra	...	<i>Rowile Aided School.</i>
„ „ Umeschandra	...	<i>Kumarkhali School.</i>
Chand, Rajanikánta	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
Chandra, Dinanath	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
Chattopádhyaý, Avinaschandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur A. V. School.</i>
„ „ Brajanath	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Chattopádhya, Harinath	..	<i>P. Gupinathpur School.</i>
„ Mathuranath	..	<i>Bogra School.</i>
„ Raycharan	..	<i>Calcutta Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Ságarnath	..	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Umeschandra	..	<i>Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.</i>
Chaudhuri, Arjunsing	..	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
„ Pramathanáth	..	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Radhakrishna	..	<i>Balasore School.</i>
„ Sriram	..	<i>Okersa Sribati School.</i>
Chintaram, ....	..	<i>Ludiana Mission School.</i>
D'Ravra, Daniel...	..	<i>St. John's College, Agra.</i>
Dadar Uddin ...	..	<i>Sibsagar School.</i>
Dani, Harikrishna	..	<i>Mutra School.</i>
Das, Bholánath ...	..	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Govardhan ...	..	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
„ Kaliprasanna	..	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
„ Mathura ...	..	<i>Lahore Government School.</i>
„ Rámkumar ...	..	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
„ Srináráyan ...	..	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Datta, Jogneswar	..	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Lakshminarayán	..	<i>Ilsoha Mondlai School.</i>
„ Madanmohan	..	<i>Kwaja Abdul Ghani's Free School.</i>
„ Mahendralál	..	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
„ Nilkanta...	..	<i>Bankura School.</i>
„ Prahládchandra	..	<i>Chinsurah Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Prasannakumar	..	<i>Bhowanipur Union Academy.</i>
„ Ramlál ...	..	<i>L. M. S. School, Khagrah.</i>
„ Saradaprasád	..	<i>Behala Mission School.</i>
„ Sumeswar	..	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Dayaram ...	..	<i>Lahore Mission School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Dé, Aghornath ...	<i>Jaggatballabpær School.</i>
„ Bankavihari	<i>St. Xavier's College.</i>
„ Biharilal	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Haradhan	<i>Calcutta Free Church Institution.</i>
Dev, Nilmani ...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
Dhar, Saratchandra ...	<i>Cachar School.</i>
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihari ...	<i>Paikparah School.</i>
Ghosh, Basantakumar ...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
Ghosh Bhagavaticharan ...	<i>Bellore School.</i>
„ Haridás ...	<i>Calcutta Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Kumadcharan	<i>Midnapur School.</i>
„ Mamathanáth	<i>Boroe School.</i>
„ Pramathanáth	<i>Uttarpara School.</i>
„ Rajanikánta	<i>Bhaiwanipur Union Academy.</i>
Ghoshal, Purnachandra	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
Gopináth ...	<i>Hume's High School, Etawah.</i>
Goswami, Dharmeswar	<i>Gowhatty School.</i>
Gupta, Khetranáth	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
Jaalam, B. J. ...	<i>St. John's College, Agra.</i>
Sasurám ...	<i>Dera Ghazee Khan School.</i>
Jugalkisar ...	<i>Muttra School.</i>
Jwanmal ...	<i>Amritsar C. M. School.</i>
Kar, Amritalál ...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
Karmokár, Gaurhari	<i>Pogose School.</i>
Kishansahoy ...	<i>Sarun School.</i>
Kretser, E. H. ...	<i>Colombo Academy.</i>
Kumár, Bibárilál	<i>Balli Seminary.</i>
Lál, Bakhtawar ...	<i>Hume's High School, Etawah.</i>
„ Brijmohan ...	<i>Fyzabad School.</i>
„ Káudhyá ...	<i>Christ Church School, Cawnpur.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Lal, Main	...	<i>Hume's High School, Etawah.</i>
„ Rám	...	<i>St. John's College, Agra.</i>
„ Rámehari	...	<i>Saugor High School.</i>
„ Sivsaran		<i>Patna Collegiate School.</i>
Mahomed, Shaikhlál	...	<i>Jaynarayan's College, Benares.</i>
Maitra, Binanmohan	...	<i>Calcutta Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Jadunáth	...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Ramlál	...	<i>Dinajpur School.</i>
Majumdar, Lakshmikánta	...	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
Mallik, Gopeswar	...	<i>Hindu School.</i>
„ Harischandra	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Misra, Beniprasád	...	<i>Teacher.</i>
„ Niwaji	...	<i>Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.</i>
Mitra, Asutosh	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
„ Jogneswár	...	<i>Intally Institution.</i>
Rákhaldás	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
Mukhopadhyáy, Aghornáth	...	<i>Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.</i>
„ Akshaykumár		<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
„ Amianáth	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
„ Annadácharan		<i>Krishnaghur A. V. School.</i>
„ Asutosh	...	<i>Moradpur Training Seminary.</i>
„ Bholánáth	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
„ Bidhuvadán	...	<i>Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.</i>
„ Bindalál	...	<i>L. M. S. School, Khagra.</i>
„ Bipinvihári	...	<i>Ránaghat School.</i>
„ Bipinvihári	...	<i>Ula School.</i>
„ Durgádás	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Girishchandra		<i>Jonai Training School.</i>
„ Kalikrishna	...	<i>Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.</i>
„ Piyárilál	...	<i>Baraset School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Mukhopdhyáy, Rajanikánta ...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
„ Táráprasád ...	<i>Private Student.</i>
Náráyándás ...	<i>Peshawur Mission School.</i>
Ahidan, Navi ...	<i>Midnapur School.</i>
Pál, Jánákináth ...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Pálit, Karunanidhán ...	<i>Hazaribag School.</i>
Panday, Biseswar ...	<i>Jaynarayan's College, Benares.</i>
Pradhan, Sambhunáth ...	<i>Balasore School.</i>
Prasád, Anand ...	<i>Canning College, Lucknow.</i>
„ Durgá ...	<i>St. John's College, Agra.</i>
„ Gokul ...	<i>L. M. S. Institution, Bhainwani- pur.</i>
„ Ganes ...	<i>Agra Collegiate School.</i>
„ Látá ...	<i>Christ Church School, Cawn- pur.</i>
Rájnáthprasád ...	<i>Patna Normal School.</i>
Rám Eád ...	<i>Gya School.</i>
Ráy, Benimadhav ...	<i>Saradaprasad's Institution, Chackdighi.</i>
„ Durganath ...	<i>Banglabazar School.</i>
„ Govindagopal ...	<i>Intally Institution.</i>
„ Harendranarayan ...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Harivallabh ...	<i>Balasore School.</i>
„ Jagavandhu ...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Jogendráchándrá ...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
„ Jogeschándrá ...	<i>Chinsurah Free Church Insti- tution.</i>
„ Prasannachándra ...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
„ Saratchandra ...	<i>Private Student.</i>
„ Sasibhusan ...	<i>Kandi School.</i>
„ Táriniprasád ...	<i>Moradpur Training Seminary.</i>
Read, G. ...	<i>La Martiniere College, Calcutta.</i>
Roberts, J. ...	<i>Amritsar Church Mission School.</i>

Entrance Examination.

Rodamal	...	<i>Amritsar School.</i>
Rout, J. S.	...	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>
Sanyál, Haridáynáth	...	<i>Jaynarayan's College, Benares.</i>
„ Kunjálál	...	<i>Beauleah School.</i>
„ Mádhavchandra	...	<i>Beauleah School.</i>
Sarkár, Amvikáchandra	...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
„ Baradáprasád	...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
„ Jagatindra	...	<i>Bogra School.</i>
„ Jogneswar	...	<i>Purulia School.</i>
„ Krishnachandra	...	<i>Victoria College, Agra.</i>
„ Priyanáth	...	<i>Jagatballabpur School.</i>
Sen, Anandachandra	...	<i>Pogose School.</i>
„ Annandáprasád	...	<i>Noakhali School.</i>
„ Banamáli	...	<i>Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra.</i>
„ Brindávanchandra	...	<i>Kwaja Abdul Ghani's Free School.</i>
„ Durgákripa	...	<i>Albert's Institution.</i>
„ Gaurechandra	...	<i>Intally Institution.</i>
„ Girischandra	...	<i>Burdwan Maharaja's School.</i>
„ Kalikumar	...	<i>Beauleah School.</i>
„ Kanailal	...	<i>Calcutta Training Academy.</i>
„ Krishnachandra	...	<i>Midnapur School.</i>
„ Nandalal	...	<i>Colingah Branch School.</i>
„ Ramanath	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
„ Ramchandra	...	<i>Gregory's School.</i>
„ Ramkrishna	...	<i>Seal's Free College.</i>
„ Rajkumar	...	<i>Cuttack High School.</i>
„ Syamacharan	...	<i>Queen's College, Benares.</i>
„ Umacharan	...	<i>General Assembly's Institution.</i>
Siddick, Ahmed	...	<i>Chittagong High School.</i>
Sil, Hiralal	...	<i>Chinsurah Free Church Institution.</i>
„ Nilmani	...	<i>Chinsurah Free Church Institution.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Sinha, Mohar	...	...	<i>Lahore Mission School.</i>	.
„ Aghornáth		...	<i>Howrah School.</i>	
„ Rádhasundar		...	<i>Cutwa School.</i>	
Sundarmal	...	...	<i>Rawul Pindi Mission School.</i>	
Surygabhan	...	...	<i>Mutra School.</i>	
Snelling, W.	...	...	<i>Free School.</i>	

Law Examination.

LAW EXAMINATION.—BACHELORS OF LAW.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Cháruchandra Datta	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Rohinikumar Basak	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Syamamohun Chakravarti	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kailaschandra Bandyopadhyay	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
Chandrakumar Ray	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
E. Younan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kalicharan Bandyopadhyay	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mahendranath Datta	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Taraprasanna Bandyopadhyay	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mahendranath Basu	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
John Younan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Dulalchandra Dé	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kesavchandra Ray	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Harakrishna Chattopadhyay	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Hárischandra Das	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sasibhushan Basu	...	<i>Hugli College.</i>
Joygopal Ghosh	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Nimaichandra Basu	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Govindachandra Basak	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Satyakinker Sen	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Govindachandra Das	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Binadvihari Mitra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kalidas Bhanja	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Pratulchandra Chattopadhyay	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Jogneswar Chandra	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Haricharan Bandyopadhyay	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Dinanath Das ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Nilmadhav Ray ...	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
Kshetrachandra Ghosh ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Amritalal Dé ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Trailokynath Basu ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Ramratun Pathak ...	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Mahimachandra Jordar ...	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Radhikocharan Mitra ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Baranasi Ray ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Jagatvandhu Datta ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Ramchandra Haldar ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Dinanath Basu ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Brajendranath Chandra ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Balaichand Datta ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Ramgati Gupta ..	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Atulvihari Ghosh ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sasibhushan Datta ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Navinchandra Bandyopadhyay		<i>Patna College.</i>
Mohendranath Mitra ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Govindachandra Ghosh ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Priynath Bandyopadhyay ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Ramdurlabh Khan ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Harivallabh Basu ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Matilal Haldar ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Ramaprasanna Sinha ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Piyarilal Ray ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Gopimohan Mukhopadhyay ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Upendranath Mitra ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kalinath Dhar ...	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Jogeschandra Mitra ...	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Nagendranath Ray ...	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Taranath Chakravarti ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Nepalchandra Basu ...	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

Law Examination.

Raghuvansa Saháy	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kailáschandra Majumdár	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Udaychandra Basu	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Rájmohan Dé	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Kunjavihári Nág	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Bipradás Chattopádhyáy	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Haránáth Bhattacháryya	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Jagatchandra Bandyopádhyáy	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kshetramohan Basu	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Brajálál Haldár	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Bihárilál Basu	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Prasannakumár Sen	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Kálikumár Basu	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>

“LICENTIATES IN LAW WHO, HAVING GRADUATED
IN ARTS, ARE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR IN LAW.”

Ray, Sudhausubhushan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sen, Sarudaprasad	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATION FOR A LICENSE
IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurishchandra	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Mahendra- narayan	... <i>Berhampur College.</i>
Basu, Kaliprasanna	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Chakravarti, Syamacharan	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Chattopádhyáy, Kedarnath	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Sarodaprasad	... <i>Presidency College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Ghosh, Biharilal ...	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
„ Durgadas	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Ganeschandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Jogeschandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Kedarnath	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
„ Syamacharan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mallik, Akshaykumar	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Ray, Sudhansubhushan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sahay, Sivsankar	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
Sanyal, Digamvar	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
Sen, Bhuvanmohan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Kailaschandra	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
„ Saradaprasad	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

*Medical Examination.***MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.****SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.****FIRST DIVISION.**

Gupta, Bankavihari ... *Medical College.*

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.**FIRST DIVISION.**

Das, Pramathanath ... *Medical College.*

SECOND DIVISION.*In Alphabetical Order.*

Basu, Biharilal ... *Medical College.*

Bhattacharyya, Srinath ... *Medical College.*

Mitra, Umeschandra ... *Medical College.*

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.**(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)****FIRST DIVISION.***In Alphabetical Order.*

Datta, Krishnalal ... *Medical College.*

Gupta, Ramkali ... *Medical College.*

SECOND DIVISION.*In Alphabetical Order.*

Basu, Jadunath ... *Medical College.*

„ Khargeswar ... *Medical College.*

Ray, Mahimachandra ... *Medical College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

(UNDER THE OLD REGULATIONS.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Saha, Brajanath ... *Medical College.*

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Harakanta ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Sivchandra ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Nandalal ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Basak, Sonatan ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Basu, Aghornath ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Chandrakanta ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Hiralal ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Jadav Chandra ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Trailokyanath ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Bhar, Grischandra ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Chattopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Nilkanta ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Das, Binadvihari ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Haranchandra ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Datta, Gaurmohan ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Govardhan ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Haralal ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Dé, Haranchandra ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Kalachand ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Upendranath ...	<i>Medical College.</i>

Medical Examination.

Ghosh, Binadvihari	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Novinchandra	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Ratikanta	<i>Medical College.</i>
Halder, Nidhulal	<i>Medical College.</i>
Khan, Akbar ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Majlik, Jogendranath	<i>Medical College.</i>
Pal, Biharilal ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Ray, Gopalchandra	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Radhanath...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Sarkar, Nilmani ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Sureschandra	<i>Medical College.</i>
Sen, Abhaykumar	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Durgadas ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Dwarkanath	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Jadavkrishna	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Krishnadas ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Mathuranath	<i>Medical College.</i>
„ Rakhalchandra	<i>Medical College.</i>
Set, Rajaninath ...	<i>Medical College.</i>
Sinha, Durgacharan	<i>Medical College.</i>

PASSED STUDENTS OF THE MILITARY CLASS.
SESSION 1869-70.

Shaik Ellahee Buksh.	Muzhur Alli.
Mahomed Assadulla.	Abus Alli.
Futteh Oollah.	Jamnad Alli.
Khootub Oollddeen.	Buseer Uddeen.
Shaik Noor Mahomed, 1st.	Shaik Abdullah.
Shaik Nuseeruddeen (Assamese).	Shaik Azhar Hossain.
Jan Mahomed, 1st.	Moulah Buksh, 2nd.
Furzular Rohman.	

*Examination Returns, &c.*PASSED STUDENTS OF THE BENGALI CLASS.
SESSION 1869-70.

LICENTIATE CLASS.

Prasanachandra Das.	Kantichandra Chattopad-
Radharomon Bose.	dhyya.
Baburam Ghosh.	Mathuralal Ray.
Bunowarilal Das.	Krishnachandra Surnakar.
Dinanath Das Gupta.	Govindachandra Sing.
Huripudu Choudhari.	Gungacharan Gupta.
Chundrakissore Ray.	Prasanakumar Sen, 2nd.
Bamacharan Chuttopadhyay.	Chintamoni Gangooly.
Rajanikanta Sen.	Umasunkur Das.
Bholanath Gangooly.	Debendranath Sen.
Pearimohun Sen.	Gorachand Ghosh.
Prasanakumar Sen, 1st.	Tarucknath Sen.

APOTHECARY CLASS.

Rohininundun Bandopadhyay.	Moheshchandra De.
Radhanath Sircar.	Avinaschandra Bhattachary-
Kalihara Das.	ya.

*Senior Scholars.***SENIOR SCHOLARS.**

1870.

FIRST GRADE.

Ray, Rajaninath ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Haldar, Saradākanta ...	... <i>Presidency Collège.</i>
Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Datta, Spinath ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Mitra, Bisvambhar ...	... <i>Presidency College..</i>
Kar, Girischandra ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Rai, Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra	<i>Presidency College..</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Sen, Batakrishna ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Datta, Sasibhusan ...	... <i>Dacca College.</i>

SECOND GRADE.

Chattopadhyay, Aghoornath...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Das, Bipinbehari ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Basu, Kesavkumar ...	... <i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Chattopadhyay, Sajanikanta ...	... <i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Sanyal, Harischandra ...	... <i>Presidency Collège.</i>
Basu, Manmathakumar ...	... <i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Ray, Saradaprasanna ...	... <i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Hatten, J. J. ...	... <i>Doveton College.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Kalinath ...	... <i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Sen, Ambikacharan ...	... <i>Dacca College.</i>
Ghosal, Tarapada ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>
Guba, Anath Baudhee ...	... <i>Presidency College.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Thakurdas	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Basu, Paresnath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Pal, Jadunath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mitra, Jogendranath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Mallik, Mohendranath	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>
Sen, Taracharan	...	<i>Presidency College.</i>

HUGLI CIRCLE.

Chaudhuri, Sasibhusun	...	<i>Hugli College.</i>
Sen, Moheschandra	...	<i>Hugli College.</i>
Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	<i>Hugli College.</i>

DACCA CIRCLE.

Ráy, Durga Sandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Majumdar, Ramdurlabh	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>
Ray, Udaychandra	...	<i>Dacca College.</i>

PATNA CIRCLE.

Gupta, Chandranarayan	...	<i>Patna College.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	<i>Patna College.</i>

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Roy, Purnachandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Girindranath	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>
Chatttopadhyay, Bishnuchndra	...	<i>Krishnaghur College.</i>

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Bagehi, Annadaprasad	...	<i>Berhampur College.</i>
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*Junior Scholars.***JUNIOR SCHOLARS.**

1870.

FIRST GRADE.

Sen, Taraprasanna	... <i>Howrah School.</i>
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	... <i>Howrah School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Khetra Mohan	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Bandyopadhyay, Mahes Chandra	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Sarkar, Natabar	... <i>Hare School.</i>
Ghosh, Nagendra Nath	... <i>Hare School.</i>
„ Rama Prasanna	... <i>Sanskrit Collegiate School.</i>
Gangopadhyay, Rajani Nath...	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Kumadini Kanta	<i>Barisal School.</i>
Bhattacharyya, Sarvesva	... <i>Barrackpur School.</i>

SECOND GRADE.**CALCUTTA CIRCLE.**

Gosvami, Sarat Chandra	... <i>Hare School.</i>
Baral, Manik Charan	... <i>Hindu School.</i>
Basu, Pramatha Nath	... <i>Hindu School.</i>
Lahiri, Asutosh	... <i>Hindu School.</i>
Sarkar, Narendra Nath	... <i>Hare School.</i>
Dé, Deva Sankar	... <i>Free Church School.</i>
Basu, Ambika Charan	... <i>Seal's Free School.</i>
Gupta, Navin Krishna	... <i>Sanskrit Collegiate School.</i>
Bhattacharyya, Jagan Mohan	<i>Free Church School.</i>
Bandyopadhyay, Nistarani	... <i>Colinga Branch School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

HUGLI CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Aditya Kumar	...	<i>Konnagar Aided School.</i>
Bandyopadhyay, Tripuracharan	...	<i>Jonai Aided School.</i>
Kunda, Avinaschandra	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Datta, Ram Lal	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Sur, Harimohan	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Bandyopadhyay, Syamapada	...	<i>Śerampur Collegē.</i>
Das, Hemchandra	...	<i>L. M. S. School, Bhairwanipur.</i>
Chandra, Dinanath	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Gupta, Durgadas	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Ghosh, Haridas	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	<i>Bullaghur Aided School.</i>
Pal, Akhilnath	...	<i>Uttarpara School.</i>
Dan, Mahendranath	...	<i>Konnagar Aided School.</i>
Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	...	<i>Konnagar Aided School.</i>
Basu, Saradaprasad	...	<i>L. M. S. School, Bhairwanipur.</i>
Ghosh, Rakhaldas	...	<i>Balli School.</i>

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Ghosal, Umanath	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Ghosh, Baradaprasad	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Gangopadhyay, Pyari Lal	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Dé, Makhan Lal	...	<i>Chakdighi School.</i>
Mallik, Avinaschandra	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
Prayaynath	...	<i>Patna Collegiate School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	...	<i>Patna Collegiate School.</i>

Junior Scholars.

Sinha, Harimohan	<i>Kandi School.</i>
Pramanik, Ramésvar	<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
Chaudhuri, Kedarnath	<i>Bauleah School.</i>
Sanyal, Paresnath	<i>Bauleah School.</i>

Dacca Circle.

Perceval, H. M.	<i>Chittagong School.</i>
Das, Navinchandra	<i>Chittagong School.</i>
Majumdar, Lalitchandra	<i>Dacca Pogose School.</i>
Lahiri, Jadavchandra	<i>Mymensingh School.</i>
Das, Manmohan	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Sarkar, Madhusudan	<i>Barisal School.</i>
Niyogi, Trailokhyanath	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Sinha, Mati Lal	<i>Rungpur School.</i>
Ráy, Rivatiraman	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Dé, Paresnath	<i>Barisal School.</i>

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA Circle.

Perioux, C. E.	...	<i>St. Xavier's Collegiate School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath		<i>Hare School.</i>
Chaudhuri, Girishchandra	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
Muhammad Sayyid	...	<i>Calcutta Madrissa.</i>
Sen, Radhanath	..	<i>Hindu School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Karunasindhu		<i>Hindu School.</i>
Smith, Henry	...	<i>St. Xavier's Collegiate School.</i>
Chattopadhyay, Fakirchandra		<i>Hare School.</i>
Paín, Radharaman	...	<i>Hare School.</i>
Das, Hirambanath	...	<i>Metropolitan Institution.</i>
Badruddin Haidar	...	<i>Calcutta Madrissa.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

HUGLI CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	<i>Agorpara Aided School.</i>
„ Avinaschandra	...	<i>Uttarpara School.</i>
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	<i>Garden Reuch Aided Mission School.</i>
Pal, Nanigopal	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Bhattacharyya, Kedarnath	...	<i>Hugli Branch School.</i>
Ghosh, Phakirchandra	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Sitanath	...	<i>Howrah School.</i>
„ „ Binodbehari...	...	<i>Uttarpara School.</i>
Chattopadhyay, Benimadhav...	...	<i>Konnagar Aided School.</i>
„ „ Bipracharan...	...	<i>Cuttack School.</i>
Pañ, Akhaykumar	...	<i>Midnapur School.</i>
Das, Madhavchandra	...	<i>Midnapur School.</i>
„ Bholanath	...	<i>Cuttack School.</i>
Baksh, Ezad	...	<i>Hugli Collegiate School.</i>
Chattopadhyay, Bhagavaticharan	...	<i>Cuttack School.</i>
Rao, Modhusudan	...	<i>Puri School.</i>
Patnaya, Chatorbhuj	...	<i>Cuttack School.</i>
Ghosh, Sitalcharan	...	<i>Cuttack School.</i>
Mahapatra, Banamali	...	<i>Cuttack School.</i>
Bandyopadhyay, Naredranath	...	<i>Tamluk Aided School.</i>
Ghosh, Syamacharan	...	<i>Cuttack School.</i>

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Chakravarti, Bisesvar	...	<i>Navadvip School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Panchanan	...	<i>Navadvip School.</i>
Bandyopadhyay, Chandmohan	...	<i>Noral Aided School.</i>
Sen, Adityachandra	...	<i>Noral Aided School.</i>
Bhattacharyay, Purusattam	...	<i>Krishnaghur Aided School.</i>
Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	...	<i>Krishnaghur Collegiate School.</i>
Ghosh, Banavarilal	...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>

Junior Scholars.

Mitra, Syamacharan	...	<i>Noral Aided School.</i>
Basu, Ambikacharan	...	<i>Noral Aided School.</i>
Gupta, Asutosh	...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
Pal, Binodbihari	...	<i>Birbhum School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Devendranath		<i>Ilazaribagh School.</i>
Basu, Jaganmohan	...	<i>Pubna School.</i>

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Sinha, Kanailal		<i>Monghyr School.</i>
Prasad, Durga		<i>Sarun School.</i>
Das, Nilmadhav		<i>Berhampnr Collegiate School.</i>
Sanyal, Keddarnath.		<i>Bauleah School.</i>
Ray, Kedarnath		<i>Bauleah School.</i>
Majumdar, Umanath		<i>Khagrah Mission School.</i>
Mitra, Jogeschandra		<i>Berhampur Collegiate School.</i>
Ray, Matilal		<i>Gyah School.</i>
Basu, Banavarilal		<i>Bhagulpur School.</i>
Bhaduri, Harimohan		<i>Nizamut School.</i>
Sinha, Gopichandra		<i>Kandi School.</i>
Bisvas, Mahendralal		<i>Dinajpur School.</i>
Sen, Jagatbandhu		<i>Malda School.</i>
Bhaduri, Durganath		<i>Dinajpur School.</i>
Mukhopadhyay, Barodacharan		<i>Deoghur School.</i>
Sen, Purnachandra	...	<i>Malda School.</i>
Talukdar, Gopalchandra	...	<i>Chatmor Aided School.</i>
Muhammad Harrif	...	<i>Sarun School.</i>
Ray, Manmohan	...	<i>Bauleah School.</i>
Ghosh, Ramchandra	...	<i>Bhagulpur School.</i>
Sinha, Dipnarayan	...	<i>Sarun School.</i>
Maitra, Ramlal	...	<i>Dinajpur School.</i>

DACCA CIRCLE.

Mitra, Joychandra		<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Sen, Rajanikanta (senior)	...	<i>Dacca Pogose School.</i>

Examination Returns, &c.

Gangopadhyay, Ramkumar	<i>Dacca Collegiate School.</i>
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	<i>Barisal School.</i>
Ghosh, Kalikisor	<i>Dacca Pogose School.</i>
Abdul Hosain	<i>Chittagong School.</i>
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	<i>Mymensing School.</i>
„ Girischandra	<i>Mymensing School.</i>
Majumdar, Isvarchandra	<i>Bogra School.</i>
Saha, Sibnath.	<i>Faridpur School.</i>
Datta, Purnachandra	<i>Chittagong School.</i>
Surma, Navinchandra	<i>Sylhet School.</i>
Ray, Jogeschandra	<i>Mymensing.</i>
Ghosh, Jaychandra	<i>Noakhali School.</i>
Sen, Gangachandra	<i>Mymensing School.</i>
Alam Shah	<i>Gowhati School.</i>
Surma, Kamalesvar	<i>Gowhati School.</i>
Sen, Akhilchandra	<i>Chittagong School.</i>
Buruya, Kasinath	<i>Gowhati School.</i>
Gangopadhyay, Nilkanta	<i>Mymensing School.</i>
Barkakati, Sasidhar	<i>Gowhati School.</i>
Rais Uddin Muhammad	<i>Bogra School.</i>
Ray, Kesarnath	<i>Bogra School.</i>
Pal, Gaurchandra	<i>Chittagong School.</i>
Bagchi, Gopalprasad	<i>Bogra School.</i>
Das, Radhanath	<i>Sylhet School.</i>
Surma, Saratchandra	<i>Sylhet School.</i>
Datta, Asminikumar	<i>Runqpur School.</i>
Buruya, Govindachandra	<i>Sibsagur School.</i>
Dhar, Saratchandra	<i>Cachar School.</i>
Dadar Uddin	<i>Sibsagur School.</i>
Gosvami, Dhunesar	<i>Gowhati School.</i>
Buruya, Manikchandra	<i>Gowhati School.</i>

Abstract of the award of Minor Scholarships for the year ending 31st March 1870.

By what Schools gained	Central Division.	South-East Division.	South-West Division.	North-East Division.	North-West Division.	North Central Division.
Government Schools ...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
(1.) <i>Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.</i>						
Under Missionary bodies	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under Native Managers	14	..... 20	..... 25	..... 8	..... 3	..... 14
(2.) <i>Receiving allowances or rewards under other rules</i>						
Under Missionary bodies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under Native Managers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3.) <i>Receiving no allowances or rewards.</i>						
Under Missionary bodies	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under Native Managers	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1	.....
Total ...	27	21	25	8	4	14

Abstract of the award of Vernacular Scholarships for the year 1869-70.

By what Schools gained.	CENTRAL DIVISION.		SOUTH-EAST DIVISION.		SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.		NORTH-EAST DIVISION.		NORTH-WEST DIVISION.		NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.	
	No. of 4-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 1-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 4-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 1-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 4-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 1-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 4-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 1-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 4-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 1-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 4-year scholarships awarded.	No. of 1-year scholarships awarded.
Government Schools	10*	8	5	7	20	29	31	17	37	3	4	6
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.												
(1.) <i>Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.</i>												
Under Missionary bodies	3	23	26	20	10	26	14	28	2	.....	21	19
Under Native Managers	25	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2.) <i>Receiving allowances or rewards under other rules.</i>												
Under Missionary bodies .. .. .	.....	.....	2	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Under Native Managers .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3.) <i>Receiving no allowances or rewards.</i>												
Under Missionary bodies	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Under Native Managers .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	37	35	35	58	56	45	45	40	40	25	25

* Of this number one is for 3 years.

Award of the Laha Scholarships.

Name of Scholar.	Institution to which the Scholar belongs.	Description of Scholarship.	Value of Scholarship per mensem.	For what period tenable.	Where tenable.	Course of Study.
Avinas Chandrā Mukhopadhyay, B.A.	Presidency College.	Graduate Scholarship.	Rs. 40	One year.	Presidency College.	Preparing for Honors in Physical Science.
Golap Chandra Sarkar, B.A.	Sanskrit College.	Graduate Scholarship.	25	One year.	Sanskrit College.	Preparing for Honors in Sanskrit.
Nilratna Bandyopadhyay, B.A.	Hugli College.	Graduate Scholarship.	25	One year.	Hugli College.	Preparing for Honors in any branch at option.
Manmatha Nath Chattopadhyay.	Metropolitan Institution.	Junior Scholarship.	10	Two years.	Presidency College.	Preparing for the first Arts Examination.

APPENDIX D.



CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

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APPENDIX D.

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Classification of Schools in the Central Division.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
HIGHER CLASS.				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
Howrah Zillah School ...	Excellent	276	226	2,535	7	9	7,848	9	6	0	12	2
Uttarpara Zillah School	Excellent	199	175	900	14	6	6,363	4	0	0	6	0
Barrackpur Zillah School	Good ...	133	109	733	11	3	2,434	9	6	0	7	4
Baraset Zillah School ...	Good ...	173	141	2,021	8	7	2,982	5	0	0	15	7
Chota Nagpur Zillah School	Fair ...	131	101	3,059	9	0	912	15	0	1	15	2
Puruliya Zillah School ...	Fair ...	80	63	2,545	1	0	1,219	8	0	2	10	1
Hajaribagh Zillah School	Fair ...	59	55	2,571	0	7	411	5	6	3	10	1
Total ...		1,051	870	14,367	4	8	22,172	8	6	1	2	3
MIDDLE CLASS. (English.)												
Calcutta Practising ...	Good ...	323	252	0	0	0	7,940	0	0	0	0	0
Hugli Practising ...	Good ...	188	113	0	0	0	1,481	9	6	0	0	0
Chaibasa Zillah School ...	Moderate	64	56	2,568	1	9	213	3	0	3	5	6
Total ...		515	421	2,568	1	9	9,634	12	6	0	6	3
MIDDLE CLASS. (Vernacular.)												
Calcutta Model School ...	Good ...	513	462	2,347	1	4	5,370	12	0	0	6	1
Hugli Model School ...	Good ...	112	80	487	4	3	448	15	0	0	5	10
In Hajaribagh.												
Chitrapur Model School ...	Moderate	83	77	125	0	0	29	13	0	0	4	9
Hajaribagh Model School.	Moderate	31	25	153	13	4	24	10	0	0	11	8
Bissengar Model School...	Indifferent	26	21	147	5	6	7	6	0	0	15	4
Chatra Model School ...	Indifferent	29	21	159	0	0	28	8	0	0	10	9
In Hugli (Hawra.)												
Seakhala Model School ...	Excellent	153	123	596	9	6	518	0	3	0	5	2
Uttarpara Hardinge School	Good ...	132	119	288	12	0	521	7	0	0	2	11
Varit Model School ...	Fair ...	57	47	300	0	0	220	3	9	0	7	0
Dyampur Model School ...	Indifferent	38	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carried over ...		1,174	1,007	4,604	15	11	7,169	11	0			

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
MIDDLE CLASS.												
Vernacular—(Continued.)												
Brought forward ...	...	1,174	1007	4,604	15	11	7,169	11	0			
In Lohardaga.*												
Bundu Model School ...	Moderate	35	25	132	6	6	21	3	0	0	10	1
Pithoria Model School ...	Indifferent	30	20	125	14	0	10	3	0	0	11	2
Lohardaga Model School...	Bad ...	21	19	158	8	6	9	14	0	1	2	3
In Manbhum.												
Chalama Model School ...	Moderate	45	44	140	11	0	20	14	0	0	8	4
Nadharka Model School...	Moderate	69	56	153	14	3	36	10	0	0	3	0
Jhaldia Model School ...	Indifferent	24	19	159	15	9	12	7	3	1	1	9
In Nadia.												
Barn-Jagulia Hardinge School ...	Fair ...	49	43	290	12	6	148	0	0	0	7	11
Belpukur Model School...	Fair ...	39	36	247	8	6	101	2	0	0	8	6
Devagram Model School...	Good ...	70	55	595	5	0	183	7	0	0	11	4
Garapota Model School ...	Fair ...	39	29	299	6	6	114	0	0	0	10	6
Haripur Model School ...	Good ...	64	55	284	11	9	204	5	6	0	5	11
In 24-Parganas.												
Majilpur Hardinge School	Good ...	131	108	388	8	0	397	8	0	0	3	11
Dakin Baraset Hardinge School ...	Fair ...	68	57	240	0	0	188	12	0	0	4	8
In 24-Parganas (Baraset.)												
Halishahar Model School	Fair ...	41	34	300	0	0	81	13	0	0	9	9
Khantura Model School ...	Good ...	62	46	280	4	9	188	0	0	0	6	0
Pura Hardinge School ...	Good ...	47	35	300	0	0	139	8	0	0	8	6
Tardaha Model School ...	Indifferent	36	23	200	0	0	87	0	0	0	9	11
In Singbhum.												
Kharsoa Model School ...	Moderate	37	36	133	14	0	17	3	6	0	9	9
Chaibasa Model School ...	Moderate	124	95	472	6	9	14	15	0	0	5	1
Jagannathpur Model School	Moderate	68	42	105	3	6	0	0	0	0	4	11
Seraikella Model School ...	Moderate	37	32	131	2	6	10	8	0	0	9	5
Total ...		2,310	1907	9,745	7	8	9,157	0	3	0	5	8

APPENDIX D.

3

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>Schools for Girls.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Calcutta Female Normal and Bethune School ...	Moderate	73	53	10,043 12 6	465 2 0	11 7 7
<i>Normal Schools for Masters (Vernacular.)</i>						
Calcutta Normal School ...	Good ...	90	62	6,963 10 10	132 14 1	6 7 2
Hugli Normal School ...	Good ...	109	77	9,894 3 3	1,052 10 9	7 9 0
Total ...		199	139	16,857 14 1	1,185 8 10	7 0 11

Private Schools under Government Inspection.

AIDED SCHOOLS, HIGHER CLASS.

HIGHER CLASS.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Hawra.</i>							
Konnagar	...	Excellent	198	171	843 14 0	3,508 9 6	0 5 8
Janai	...	Good	229	175	835 0 0	2,865 8 3	0 4 10
Andul	...	Fair	140	109	600 0 0	2,107 2 6	0 5 8
Baluti	...	Fair	100	84	720 0 0	1,306 12 0	0 9 7
Jagatbalhabpur	...	Fair	196	140	593 7 0	1,769 9 6	0 4 0
Sivpur	...	Fair	217	160	675 0 0	2,721 2 9	0 4 2
Belur	...	Moderate	132	101	359 8 0	1,363 3 9	0 3 7
Bagnan	...	Moderate	83	70	464 8 0	997 0 3	0 7 6
Amta	...	Moderate	76	58	402 12 0	784 12 3	0 7 0
Mugkalyan	...	Moderate	67	57	211 6 0	872 4 6	0 6 3
Ramkrishnapur, O. C.	...	Moderate	88	68	407 13 0	1,372 2 3	0 6 2
Total			1,526	1196	6,113 4 0	19,668 3 6	0 5 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, HIGHER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			
<i>In Hugli.</i>				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
Chinsura, F. C.*	Excellent	282	280	2,330	0	0	9,871	0	0	0 11 0
Isoba Mandlye	Good	83	58	580	13	0	1,318	0	3	0 9 4
Balagar	Good	116	95	595	0	0	1,579	2	6	0 7 10
Mahanad, F. C.	Fair	68	57	446	10	8	989	5	4	0 8 9
Bhastara	Fair	88	65	541	8	0	1,156	4	3	0 8 2
Bansbaria, F. C.	Fair	66	48	443	5	4	886	10	8	0 8 11
Chatra, C. M. S.	Fair	135	93	892	0	0	1,815	13	3	0 8 10
Dasghara	Fair	62	40	540	0	0	1,044	0	0	0 11 7
Bora	Moderate	55	43	455	13	6	981	11	0	0 11 2
Sonatigri, F. C.	Moderate	44	33	420	0	0	840	0	0	0 12 9
Total		999	812	7,245	2	6	20,481	15	3	0 9 8
<i>In Manbhum.</i>				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
Pandra	Moderate	58	43	395	0	0	820	10	9	0 9 0
<i>In Nadia.</i>				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
Krishnanagar	Excellent	343	266	975	0	0	4,135	12	3	0 3 9
Navadwipa, C. M. S.	Good	153	113	1,000	0	0	2,739	5	9	0 13 1
Santipur	Good	141	111	557	3	0	2,354	5	3	0 5 3
Gosai Durgapur	Fair	74	54	384	0	0	769	10	6	0 6 11
Mohespur	Fair	74	57	420	0	0	908	6	0	0 7 7
Ranaghat	Fair	113	92	555	12	0	1,615	9	3	0 6 7
Ula	Fair	48	34	593	4	0	1,207	11	6	1 0 6
Carried over		946	744	4,985	2	0	1,376	12	6	

* The initials appended to the name of a school shews the Society by which it is managed :

Thus F. C. means the Free Church of Scotland.

- A. Z. A. the American Zenana Agency.
- C. M. S. the Church Missionary Society.
- S. P. G. the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
- L. M. S. the London Missionary Society.
- B. M. S. the Baptist Missionary Society.
- V. C. E. S. the Vernacular Christian Education Society.
- S. J. the Society of Jesus.
- O. C. B. Other Christian Bodies.

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, HIGHER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	946	744	4,985 3 0	1,376 12 6	
Devagram ...	Moderate	73	56	240 0 0	628 0 0	0 13 2
Kushtiya ...	Moderate	73	50	660 0 0	1,309 5 9	0 12 9
Manjuan ...	Moderate	76	62	440 0 0	815 12 9	0 7 9
Muragacha ...	Moderate	108	89	600 0 0	1,294 0 9	0 7 4
Meherpur ...	Moderate	41	29	427 11 0	851 8 0	0 13 0
Total ...		1,320	1030	7,352 11 0	18,659 7 9	0 7 5
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Agurpara, C. M. S. ...	Excellent	289	237	1,361 0 0	3,995 10 0	0 6 3
Barisa ...	Good	188	150	839 6 6	1,824 13 0	0 5 11
Baripur ...	Good	97	81	660 0 0	1,609 4 0	0 9 1
Baru ...	Fair	81	65	454 0 0	1,116 1 3	0 7 6
Behala, L. M. S. ...	Good	153	122	961 9 3	2,652 7 3	0 8 4
Garden Reach, C. M. S. ...	Good	203	165	972 8 6	4,906 3 9	0 6 5
Harinavi ...	Good	204	171	1,316 0 0	3,019 8 0	0 8 7
Jaynagar ...	Good	122	92	480 0 0	1,209 14 9	0 5 3
Kasipur ...	Good	181	142	684 4 0	2,795 15 3	0 5 1
Sodepur ...	Good	97	75	540 0 0	1,093 13 6	0 7 5
Paikpara ...	Fair	138	123	463 11 0	1,871 14 10	0 4 6
Total ...		1,763	1423	8,732 7 3	26,125 9 7	0 6 7
<i>In 24-Parganas (Baraset.)</i>						
Govardanga ...	Good	85	61	775 8 0	1,592 13 0	0 13 0
Taki ...	Moderate	51	35	600 0 0	1,514 9 6	0 15 8
Total ...		136	96	1,375 8 0	3,107 6 6	0 13 6
Grand Total of 47 Aided Higher Class Schools ...	...	5,802	4600	31,214 0 9	88,863 5 4	0 7 2

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(English.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.				Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.	
				From Grants given by Government.		From all sources other than Government Grants.			
<i>In Calcutta.</i>				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Calcutta Boys' O. C. ...	Fair ...	107	93	2,400	0	0	3,989	9	9
St. Stephen's Boys' O. C. ...	Moderate	41	37	560	0	0	2,189	3	3
	Total ...	148	130	2,960	0	0	6,178	13	0
<i>In Hajaribagh.</i>									
Kharakdihi ...	Fair ...	47	36	196	0	0	312	0	0
Dhanwar ...	Moderate	41	38	191	10	2	287	13	11
Pachamba ...	Moderate	25	19	192	0	0	288	0	0
	Total ...	113	93	579	10	2	887	13	11
<i>In Hawra.</i>									
Gar Bhabanipur ...	Good ...	84	69	420	0	0	708	0	0
Bhandardaha ...	Fair ...	51	39	427	0	0	867	3	9
Moshat ...	Fair ...	108	77	368	0	0	792	8	0
St. Thomas' O. C. ...	Moderate	50	45	1,214	12	0	2,570	0	6
Jhingra ...	Moderate	57	42	530	0	0	600	0	0
Makardaha ...	Moderate	99	75	371	4	0	787	0	6
Majirat, O. C. ...	Moderate	64	50	132	0	0	304	4	0
Saufraguchi ...	Moderate	68	49	43	0	0	96	4	6
Kulia ...	Moderate	36	29	371	4	0	640	0	0
Ulubaria ...	Moderate	56	43	313	2	0	600	6	0
	Total ...	673	518	3,990	6	0	7,965	11	3
<i>In Hugli.</i>									
Chandannagur ...	Good ...	190	157	349	0	0	1,257	3	9
Atpur ...	Fair ...	63	43	552	0	0	810	0	0
Bandipur ...	Fair ...	79	59	360	0	0	763	9	6
Bhandarhati ...	Fair ...	67	61	480	0	0	848	0	0
Bagati ...	Fair ...	108	83	600	0	0	830	3	0
Nityanardpur ...	Indifferent	23	20	179	0	0	301	1	6
Carried over ...		530	428	2,520	0	0	4,810	1	9

APPENDIX D.

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Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(English.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	530	428	2,520 0 0	4,810 1 9	
Ata ...	Moderate	43	37	344 0 0	516 0 0	0 10 8
Baligori ...	Indifferent	30	23	396 0 0	595 0 0	1 3 2
Dhamasin, F. C. ...	Moderate	47	35	255 5 4	510 10 8	0 7 3
Khamargachi ...	Moderate	35	24	600 0 0	750 9 0	1 6 10
Shugandhia ...	Moderate	49	39	240 0 0	374 8 9	0 6 6
Telinipara ...	Moderate	57	50	522 0 0	792 8 0	0 12 3
Devanandapur ...	Moderate	58	44	204 0 0	358 0 0	0 4 8
Malbandi ...	Indifferent	19	14	138 0 0	252 0 0	1 3 4
Nilarpur ...	Indifferent	42	34	456 0 0	852 0 0	0 14 6
Bahergara ...	Bad	56	40	360 0 0	720 0 0	0 8 7
Dwarbasini ...	Bad	50	37	396 0 0	710 4 6	0 10 7
Total ...		1,016	805	6,431 5 4	11,271 10 8	0 8 5
<i>In Lohardaga.</i>						
Palamo ...	Moderate	32	27	300 0 0	384 0 0	0 5 3
Ranchi Mission School, S. P. G. ...	Fair	154	131	606 0 0	1,282 0 0	0 12 6
Total ...		186	158	906 0 0	1,666 0 0	0 6 6
<i>In Manikpur.</i>						
Chatna ...	Fair	67	55	277 15 3	704 6 3	0 5 6
Dhakia ...	Fair	67	52	28 0 0	48 0 0	0 3 4
Rajgram ...	Fair	76	71	79 6 0	124 10 0	0 4 2
Tiluri ...	Fair	68	44	336 0 0	500 4 6	0 6 7
Gobindpur ...	Moderate	23	22	18 4 0	51 5 0	0 5 1
Jhoria ...	Moderate	28	20	254 0 0	434 6 0	0 12 1
Manbazar ...	Moderate	27	21	347 12 0	522 4 0	1 1 3
Syamdihi ...	Moderate	29	22	171 8 0	283 8 0	0 7 10
Raghunathpur ...	Indifferent	22	15	167 0 0	257 15 0	0 10 0
Total ...		407	322	1,679 13 3	2,926 10 9	0 5 6

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(English.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Nadia.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chuadanga ...	Good ...	60	46	479 8 0	792 8 0	0 10 8
Jayrampur ...	Good ...	64	57	358 0 0	621 3 0	0 7 6
Kanchrapara ...	Good ...	128	102	600 0 0	1,011 15 6	0 3 3
Krishnanagar Model, C.M.S.	Good ...	292	219	792 0 0	2,331 11 6	0 4 0
Kurulgatehi ...	Good ...	70	56	598 0 0	761 1 9	0 11 4
Amla-Sadarpur ...	Fair ...	45	35	395 12 0	719 4 0	0 11 8
Bhajanghat ...	Fair ...	56	45	391 7 0	675 1 0	0 9 4
Bongong ...	Moderate ...	43	33	469 9 6	821 15 0	0 14 0
Gorpara ...	Fair ...	42	32	329 14 0	621 4 9	0 9 8
Haridpur ...	Moderate ...	34	29	347 0 0	540 9 3	0 14 0
Katdaha ...	Moderate ...	38	32	207 8 0	324 15 9	0 7 3
Majdia ...	Fair ...	49	39	260 0 0	444 12 0	0 7 1
Sonadanga ...	Fair ...	61	44	360 0 0	1,205 0 0	0 7 9
Sundarpur ...	Moderate ...	25	22	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 9 7
Baharpur ...	Moderate ...	24	18	165 0 0	220 0 0	0 10 0
Billagram ...	Moderate ...	43	30	288 0 0	480 0 0	0 8 11
Daulatganj ...	Moderate ...	59	49	256 0 0	430 0 0	0 5 9
Haradham ...	Moderate ...	37	31	233 4 0	414 4 0	0 8 5
Hatisala ...	Moderate ...	76	59	64 0 0	121 0 0	0 4 2
Juniadaha ...	Moderate ...	42	31	340 0 0	762 0 0	0 10 9
Lakhpuria ...	Moderate ...	31	24	188 8 0	315 8 0	0 8 10
Loknathpur ...	Moderate ...	43	34	523 12 0	507 15 0	0 9 6
Malipota ...	Moderate ...	54	37	288 0 0	480 0 0	0 7 1
Munshigunj ...	Moderate ...	37	28	264 0 0	396 0 0	0 9 6
Poragacha ...	Moderate ...	35	30	100 0 0	224 0 0	0 6 6
Refaitpur ...	Moderate ...	50	44	288 12 0	487 4 0	0 7 3
Sadhuhati.Sinduri ...	Moderate ...	29	24	244 4 0	456 13 3	0 11 3
Santipur ...	Moderate ...	84	62	527 2 6	1,085 4 0	0 8 4
Sahibnagar ...	Indifferent ...	49	31	50 0 0	90 0 0	0 8 2
Solmari ...	Indifferent ...	16	14	0 0 0	86 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...		1,716	1,334	9,382 5 0	17,613 5 9	0 7 3
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Bishnupur, C. M. S. ...	Good ...	53	45	360 0 0	816 0 0	0 9 1
Chetla ...	Good ...	134	91	450 0 0	900 0 0	0 6 0
Govindpur ...	Good ...	108	80	360 0 0	933 1 6	0 4 5
Carried over ...		295	216	1,170 0 0	2,649 1 6	

APPENDIX D.

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(English)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	295	216	1,170 0 0	2,649 1 6	
Borāl ...	Fair ...	73	52	540 4 0	1,072 12 0	0 9 10
Bowali ...	Fair ...	48	34	478 14 0	856 1 3	0 13 4
Ghatesvara ...	Moderate ...	47	38	324 0 0	562 4 0	0 9 2
Jadavpur ...	Fair ...	50	44	312 0 0	689 2 0	0 8 4
Kadihati ...	Moderate ...	31	23	288 0 0	432 0 0	0 12 5
Krishnanagar (Mahestala) ...	Fair ...	57	48	454 0 0	889 14 3	0 10 7
Sarengabad ...	Moderate ...	36	25	238 0 0	421 2 0	0 8 10
Sarisa ...	Fair ...	58	51	426 10 0	720 0 0	0 9 10
Dam-Dam ...	Moderate ...	60	51	486 8 0	807 0 6	0 10 10
Gare ...	Moderate ...	29	27	216 0 0	336 0 0	0 9 11
Mashat ...	Moderate ...	41	33	120 0 0	252 0 0	0 7 10
Narikeldanga ...	Moderate ...	46	36	300 0 0	636 0 0	0 8 8
Gopalnagar ...	Indifferent ...	48	45	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Jayrampur ...	Indifferent ...	27	19	59 10 8	177 2 0	0 4 5
Karanjali ...	Indifferent ...	54	43	216 0 0	384 0 0	0 5 4
Sripur ...	Indifferent ...	25	20	112 0 0	200 0 0	0 8 0
Total ...		1,026	805	5,741 14 8	11,084 7 6	0 7 6
<i>In 24-Parganas (Baraset.)</i>						
Chota-Jagulia ...	Good ...	58	53	495 14 6	849 13 9	0 11 5
Ichapur ...	Good ...	47	37	330 8 0	497 8 0	0 9 5
Basirhat ...	Moderate ...	53	32	206 0 0	271 9 9	0 5 2
Halishahar ...	Fair ...	134	130	516 0 0	1,044 0 6	0 5 2
Nalta ...	Moderate ...	33	25	415 12 0	594 0 0	1 0 9
Rajibpur ...	Fair ...	94	78	315 0 0	613 13 6	0 4 6
Charghat ...	Indifferent ...	35	30	225 0 0	372 0 0	0 8 7
Chatkabaria ...	Moderate ...	86	69	231 12 0	438 0 0	0 6 2
Garifa ...	Moderate ...	28	21	150 0 0	251 5 3	0 12 3
Kalaroa ...	Indifferent ...	40	28	185 8 0	235 0 0	0 4 6
Nalkura ...	Moderate ...	71	50	355 5 0	712 13 0	0 6 8
Nalkura (Dandeerhat) ...	Moderate ...	52	43	432 0 0	720 0 0	0 11 1
Narayanpur (Kentia) ...	Moderate ...	25	22	268 0 0	468 0 0	0 14 3
Nibadhai ...	Moderate ...	91	78	420 0 0	1,072 4 0	0 6 2
Carried over ...	...	847	696	4,496 11 6	8,170 3 9	

*Reports of Inspectors of Schools.*AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*English.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	817	696	4,496 11 6	8,170 3 9	
Nilganj Rangapur ...	Moderate	46	37	90 0 0	175 0 0	0 6 3
Salipur ...	Moderate	33	21	276 0 0	528 0 0	0 1 2
Satkhirā ...	Moderate	68	47	810 0 0	1,742 8 0	1 0 6
Taragunia ...	Moderate	36	26	48 0 0	80 0 0	0 4 3
Basantapur ...	Indifferent	75	70	228 0 0	394 0 0	0 4 0
Dhandia ...	Bad	57	43	245 12 0	424 15 2	0 10 0
Napara ...	Unclassed	36	23	53 8 0	125 8 0	0 6 0
Total ...		1,198	966	6,277 15 6	11,640 2 11	0 7 0
<i>In Singbhum.</i>						
Ghat Sila ...	Indifferent	35	31	344 15 0	522 10 9	0 13 2
Grand Total of 114 Aided Schools, Middle Class English ...	.....	6,517	5,165	38,294 4 11	71,787 6 6	0 7 10
RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.						
<i>Middle Class—English. In Calcutta.</i>						
Free School (boys) O. C. B.	Fair	224	187	7,193 14 8	9,568 8 0	2 10 10
Benevolent Institution, O. C. B. ...	Moderate	140	86	1,672 0 0	6,109 4 3	0 15 11
Total ...		364	273	8,865 14 8	15,677 12 3	2 0 6

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

<i>In Calcutta.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bowbazar ...	Excellent	384	313	557 0 0	3,353 4 3	0 1 11
Aheritala ...	Good	358	296	597 0 0	2,091 2 0	0 2 3
Aheritala Bangobidyalaya	Good	184	136	536 6 0	1,957 8 0	0 3 11
Syambazar ...	Good	157	132	192 0 0	1,082 8 0	0 1 8
Total ...		1,083	877	1,882 6 0	8,484 6 3	0 2 4

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS MIDDLE CLASS.—(Vernacular.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Hawra.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Konnagar ...	Excellent	190	162	370 0 0	970 5 9	0 2 7
Baksa ...	Good	95	75	298 0 0	630 9 8	0 4 2
Badi ...	Good	107	95	285 0 0	427 1 0	0 3 6
Chatra ...	Good	118	101	216 0 0	482 9 0	0 2 5
Mahes ...	Good	65	53	279 12 0	433 9 6	0 5 9
Ramkrishnapur ...	Good	111	102	260 0 0	615 0 0	0 3 1
Santragachi ...	Good	97	78	210 0 0	427 6 3	0 3 4
Srirampur ...	Good	170	125	355 0 0	881 10 9	0 2 9
Ampta (attached)	Fair	68	53	0 0 0	282 0 6	0 0 0
Bantra (North)	Fair	97	90	288 0 0	478 6 3	0 3 2
Barakpur (Bali)	Fair	57	50	180 0 0	256 15 6	0 4 2
Bhandardaha ...	Fair	48	35	181 5 9	308 10 3	0 5 6
Baluti (attached)	Fair	59	46	0 0 0	303 14 9	0 0 0
Chanditala ...	Fair	89	68	240 0 0	365 8 0	0 3 8
Jagatbulhabpur (attached)	Fair	96	72	0 0 0	419 5 9	0 0 0
Jonai ...	Fair	117	100	161 10 0	427 4 9	0 1 11
Mahiar ...	Fair	130	94	324 0 0	745 12 6	0 3 4
Ramesvarpur ...	Fair	40	30	156 0 0	220 0 0	0 5 2
Rishra ...	Fair	60	47	263 0 0	402 1 6	0 5 10
Balhavpur ...	Moderate	63	54	125 0 0	259 7 9	0 2 5
Bhadrakali ...	Moderate	43	36	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 7
Binan ...	Moderate	38	31	156 0 0	204 0 0	0 5 6
Jujura ...	Moderate	44	33	238 0 0	378 0 0	0 7 2
Kona ...	Moderate	41	33	198 0 0	396 2 0	0 6 5
Panpur ...	Moderate	29	21	162 0 0	198 0 0	0 7 5
Sankral ...	Moderate	46	36	216 0 0	324 0 0	0 6 3
Sivpur (attached)	Moderate	56	44	0 0 0	260 6 0	0 0 0
Total ...		2,179	1764	5,318 11 9	11,278 3 5	0 3 3
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Ala ...	Moderate	42	32	104 8 0	201 8 0	0 3 2
Balara ...	Moderate	38	22	204 0 0	312 0 0	0 7 2
Baral ...	Moderate	33	23	180 0 0	185 0 0	0 7 3
Baidyabati ...	Fair	73	54	192 0 0	300 0 0	0 3 6
Chandanagar ...	Good	80	54	165 0 0	406 13 9	0 3 0
Dhamasin, F. C.	Moderate	30	20	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 8 0
Carried over		296	205	1,025 0 0	1,585 5 9	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(Vernacular.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rols, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward	...	296	205	1,025 0 0	1,585 5 9	
Gopalnagar ...	Moderate	61	52	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 11
Haripal ...	Fair ...	57	45	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 3
Ilsoba Mondlye ...	Good ...	119	83	279 3 6	555 3 0	0 3 2
Jangipara Krishnanagar	Moderate	32	22	156 0 0	264 0 0	0 6 6
Jirat ...	Moderate	62	43	252 0 0	385 0 0	0 5 5
Kochati ...	Indifferent	33	22	162 0 0	198 0 0	0 6 7
Malpara ...	Moderate	51	40	215 0 0	340 0 0	0 5 7
Polba, F. C. ...	Moderate	38	20	119 8 0	119 8 0	0 4 2
Rajbalhat ...	Moderate	73	61	119 12 0	240 4 0	0 2 5
Somra ...	Fair ...	38	27	167 14 0	192 15 6	0 5 11
Sonatikri, F. C....	Moderate	25	19	156 0 0	156 0 0	0 8 4
Sripur ...	Moderate	45	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 4
Bhastara ...	Moderate	51	27	141 0 0	176 1 6	0 3 8
Chinsura, Infant ...	Fair ...	52	45	144 0 0	352 0 0	0 3 8
Panchpara ...	Fair ...	46	36	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 3
Patna, F. C. ...	Indifferent	26	19	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 8 7
Raligori ...	Moderate	30	21	22 0 0	22 8 0	0 3 11
Bashna ...	Indifferent	26	17	177 0 0	198 0 0	0 9 1
Bora ...	Moderate	39	28	144 0 0	150 0 0	0 4 11
Digstii ...	Indifferent	20	15	162 0 0	199 0 0	0 12 0
Ghutia bazar ...	Moderate	79	53	179 0 0	358 4 0	0 3 0
Mohanad, F. C....	Moderate	41	36	156 0 0	156 0 0	0 5 1
Napara ...	Moderate	24	22	120 0 0	135 0 0	0 6 8
Panchgachia ...	Moderate	29	25	130 15 0	157 1 0	0 6 0
Shahaganj ...	Moderate	46	37	141 15 6	173 4 0	0 5 1
Sikra ...	Moderate	31	23	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 9
Bagati (attached)	Indifferent	22	17	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Bansbaria, F. C. ...	Indifferent	29	18	80 0 0	96 0 0	0 5 6
Kamargachi (attached)	Indifferent	25	16	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Mandara ...	Indifferent	60	48	103 12 0	173 0 0	0 3 11
Nabogram ...	Indifferent	24	17	108 0 0	132 0 0	0 6 0
Telinipara ...	Indifferent	30	25	141 8 0	147 11 6	0 6 3
Total ...		1,660	1228	5,720 0 0	7,874 2 3	0 4 7
<i>In Lohardaga.</i>						
Ranchi ...	Fair ...	65	51	179 8 0	217 13 0	0 3 8

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(Vernacular.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Manbhum.</i>						
Raipur	Fair ...	31	26	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 9
Purulia	Fair ...	64	49	258 6 0	526 12 0	0 5 4
Saranga	Indifferent	40	18	165 0 0	165 0 0	0 5 6
Total ...		135	93	603 6 0	871 12 0	0 5 11
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Dadupur	Fair ...	32	27	180 0 0	180 13 0	0 7 6
Govindasarak	Good ...	107	90	276 0 0	500 2 6	0 3 5
Ichapur	Moderate	42	32	168 14 0	191 2 0	9 5 4
Kutipara (Santipur) C. M. S.	Good ...	99	82	358 14 0	648 6 9	0 4 10
Lakhuria	Good ...	44	32	90 0 0	153 0 0	0 3 8
Ramnagar (Santipur) C. M. S.	Good ...	109	78	360 0 0	642 14 5	0 4 5
Santipur Night	Good ...	43	31	120 0 0	140 9 0	0 4 3
Suvarnapalli	Good ...	59	49	144 0 0	215 4 0	0 3 3
Deulia	Moderate	28	28	120 0 0	150 0 0	0 6 10
Faridpur	Moderate	25	21	140 0 0	240 12 0	0 7 6
Goga	Fair ...	56	47	179 0 0	179 0 0	0 4 3
Guatali	Fair ...	43	29	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 7 5
Kurnulgachi (attached) ...	Fair ...	46	41	0 0 0	175 5 3	0 0 0
Kanaghat	Fair ...	89	68	180 0 0	235 6 0	0 2 8
Baharampur (attached) ...	Indifferent	15	12	0 0 0	55 0 0	0 0 0
Gonsa Durgapur	Moderate	26	19	126 0 0	126 0 0	0 6 6
Haradham (attached) ...	Moderate	34	25	98 4 0	174 12 0	0 3 10
Havidpur (attached) ...	Indifferent	27	13	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Kushtya	Moderate	34	25	138 1 0	154 14 0	0 5 5
Mehirpur	Moderate	44	37	142 8 0	145 8 0	0 4 4
Bethodohori	Indifferent	17	12	121 0 0	108 9 6	0 9 6
Total ...		1,019	792	3,182 9 0	4,837 6 5	0 4 3
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Dakhineshyar	Excellent	148	117	300 0 0	708 0 0	0 2 8
Behala	Good ...	110	92	260 10 0	493 0 0	0 3 3
Chakraberia	Excellent	129	96	335 12 0	920 5 3	0 3 6
Charakdanga	Good ...	112	86	270 8 0	563 14 0	0 3 3
Garpar	Good ...	65	57	240 0 0	407 8 0	0 4 11
Khardaha	Good ...	87	64	291 0 0	588 0 0	0 4 6
Khiderpur	Good ...	104	87	370 0 0	897 6 6	0 4 9
Carried over		755	599	2,076 14 0	4,578 1 9	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(Vernacular.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward	...	755	599	2,076 14 0	4,578 1 9	
Mudiali	Good	51	46	180 0 0	243 0 0	0 4 8
Agarpara, C. M. S.	Fair	61	51	170 0 0	344 15 0	0 3 7
Allachi	Fair	54	45	141 0 0	179 10 9	0 6 6
Barahanagar	Fair	93	63	219 12 0	417 3 9	0 3 11
Baripur	Fair	56	39	165 0 0	272 11 10	0 3 9
Barakpur	Fair	40	34	180 0 0	180 10 0	0 6 0
Boral	Fair	55	49	180 0 0	187 6 0	0 4 4
Belghoria	Fair	58	48	110 0 0	185 0 0	0 3 3
Bishnupur, C. M. S.	Fair	60	44	130 0 0	187 0 0	0 3 6
Dhab-dhabi	Fair	34	32	156 0 0	214 4 0	0 6 1
Gopalpore, C. M. S.	Fair	40	26	174 0 0	174 0 0	0 5 10
Kalighat	Fair	61	57	144 0 0	336 0 0	0 3 2
Kansaripara	Fair	82	63	210 0 0	566 6 6	0 3 11
Natagor	Fair	40	34	144 0 0	180 12 0	0 4 10
Nimta	Fair	51	40	189 8 0	277 0 0	0 4 11
Panihat	Fair	93	68	210 0 0	375 14 0	0 3 5
Punjali	Fair	50	42	179 2 0	179 2 0	0 4 9
Raunagar	Fair	39	32	132 0 0	156 0 0	0 4 0
Rangilabad	Fair	45	35	144 0 0	156 0 0	0 4 3
Surengabad	Fair	24	23	119 0 0	212 9 0	0 4 8
Sodpur	Fair	35	26	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 5 0
Taliganj, S. P. G.	Fair	57	39	180 0 0	300 0 0	0 4 3
Barda	Moderate	31	28	79 4 0	160 1 0	0 5 1
Burul	Moderate	38	31	180 0 0	198 0 0	0 6 4
Jadavpur	Moderate	21	20	60 0 0	62 14 0	0 3 10
Kadihati	Moderate	56	47	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 3 2
Kodalia	Moderate	72	53	144 0 0	249 14 6	0 2 8
Krishnanagar (attached)	Moderate	25	23	24 0 0	72 0 0	0 1 3
Manirampur	Moderate	33	27	156 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 4
Mayda	Moderate	41	27	120 0 0	124 0 0	0 3 11
Mathurapur	Moderate	102	88	156 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 4
Paikpara	Moderate	61	46	111 12 0	338 11 0	0 2 4
Palta	Moderate	16	13	66 0 0	71 12 0	0 5 0
Rajhat, C. M. S.	Moderate	73	47	180 0 0	204 0 0	0 3 5
Rajpur	Moderate	68	58	28 0 0	47 0 0	0 3 5
Ranchunderpur	Moderate	78	69	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Rara	Moderate	26	21	118 8 0	168 0 0	0 6 7
Shikarbali	Moderate	39	29	216 0 0	334 14 0	0 7 1
Sinhi-Uttarpara	Moderate	64	39	180 0 0	300 0 0	0 3 6
Total	...	2,791	2,201	7,749 12 0	12,886 0 1	0 3 8

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(Vernacular.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In 24-Parganas (Baraset,)</i>						
Sripur	Fair ...	62	46	139 0 0	237 13 6	0 3 0
Bodra	Fair ...	58	45	180 0 0	181 0 0	0 4 2
Sibhati	Good ...	51	44	153 4 0	153 4 6	0 3 9
Taki	Good ...	76	58	180 0 0	240 0 0	0 3 1
Arbelia	Fair ...	49	40	180 0 0	196 0 0	0 4 11
Atpur	Fair ...	50	41	428 6 0	194 2 0	0 3 10
Badu	Fair ...	39	33	160 0 0	199 9 0	0 5 6
Baraset	Fair ...	99	81	359 10 0	599 6 0	0 4 10
Chaduria	Moderate	39	32	137 12 0	212 4 0	0 5 8
Kadambagachi ...	Fair ...	32	27	100 0 0	120 0 0	0 4 2
Karagachi	Moderate	53	36	208 8 0	331 6 0	0 5 3
Prithiba	Fair ...	28	26	178 0 0	182 0 0	0 8 9
Rudrapur	Fair ...	35	29	180 0 0	258 11 0	0 6 10
Beliadanga	Moderate	37	23	157 0 0	195 12 0	0 5 8
Bhangar	Moderate	33	16	162 0 0	165 12 0	0 6 7
Chota-Jagulia ...	Moderate	38	33	145 8 3	145 8 6	0 5 1
Dakhin Sripur ...	Moderate	30	20	178 0 0	265 2 0	0 7 11
Dhulihar	Moderate	45	24	239 12 0	379 0 0	0 7 3
Gaba	Moderate	48	29	235 14 0	359 2 0	0 6 6
Ichapur (attached)	Moderate	49	37	0 0 0	204 14 3	0 0 0
Kasipur	Moderate	36	27	52 0 0	70 0 0	0 5 9
Madhapur	Moderate	29	13	110 14 6	139 11 4	0 5 1
Naksa	Moderate	25	16	117 4 0	126 0 0	0 6 3
Narayanpur (attached)	Moderate	30	26	0 0 0	124 0 0	0 0 0
Santospur	Moderate	48	39	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 0
Tantra	Moderate	36	26	130 8 0	142 4 0	0 4 10
Bagundi	Indifferent	34	31	128 0 0	192 12 0	0 5 1
Bhojerhat	Indifferent	43	34	70 0 0	100 0 0	0 4 4
Ghalghalia	Indifferent	32	22	114 0 0	144 0 0	0 6 0
Makundpur	Indifferent	32	24	132 0 0	156 0 0	0 5 6
Nukipur	Indifferent	38	33	156 0 0	204 8 0	0 5 5
Mamudpur	Unclassed	44	32	0 0 0	147 10 9	0 0 0
Total ...		1,381	1049	4,637 7 3	6,550 8 10	0 4 6
Grand Total of 172 Aided Middle Class Vernacular Schools		10313	8055	29,273 12 0	53,000 4 3	0 3 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(Vernacular.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.			Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.					
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.							
RECEIVING ALLOWANCES, UNDER OTHER RULES.				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
In 24-Parganas.												
Benipur ...	Fair ...	54	47	84	0	0	48	0	0	0	2	1
Langalberia ...	Fair ...	61	47	72	0	0	90	0	0	0	1	7
Mandarhat ...	Fair ...	56	52	72	0	0	84	0	0	0	1	9
Mathurapur ...	Fair ...	46	37	72	0	0	84	0	0	0	2	1
Sarberia ...	Fair ...	46	32	84	0	0	48	0	0	0	2	5
Sukchar ...	Fair ...	107	97	103	5	0	144	0	0	0	1	3
Chandpur ...	Moderate	43	33	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	10
Dharmapur ...	Moderate	32	25	55	0	0	50	0	0	0	2	4
Dhitara ...	Moderate	39	35	73	2	0	72	0	0	0	2	6
Furtabad ...	Moderate	45	42	72	0	0	60	0	0	0	2	2
Futigoda ...	Moderate	55	51	96	0	0	122	8	0	0	2	4
Kaikhali ...	Moderate	41	38	60	0	0	61	8	0	0	1	11
Newabganj I. ...	Moderate	126	79	60	0	0	84	0	0	0	1	5
Newabganj II ...	Moderate	46	37	60	0	0	84	0	0	0	1	9
Uttar Barahanagar ...	Moderate	78	72	86	0	0	175	8	0	0	1	5
Total ...		875	724	1,109	7	0	1,273	8	0	0	1	8
In 24-Parganas (Baraset.)												
Kamea ...	Good ...	61	52	87	15	0	91	8	0	0	1	11
Depara ...	Good ...	57	46	72	0	0	84	12	0	0	1	8
Bajitpur ...	Fair ...	29	22	81	0	0	44	4	0	0	3	9
Belgoria ...	Fair ...	47	34	75	0	0	55	8	0	0	2	8
Chandanbati ...	Fair ...	44	37	66	4	0	48	0	0	0	2	0
Dadpur ...	Fair ...	28	20	60	0	0	41	8	0	0	2	10
Haripuker ...	Fair ...	40	36	87	6	0	48	0	0	0	2	11
Kusadanga ...	Fair ...	65	50	101	9	0	103	1	0	0	2	1
Sankra ...	Fair ...	37	25	90	0	0	90	0	0	0	3	3
Brojabaksa ...	Moderate	30	19	98	9	8	48	4	6	0	4	6
Dattapuker ...	Moderate	34	31	60	0	0	38	5	0	0	2	4
Kochua ...	Moderate	44	29	72	0	0	60	12	0	0	2	2
Kajipara ...	Moderate	83	69	76	4	0	89	4	0	0	1	3
Malangapara ...	Moderate	36	28	70	0	0	54	0	0	0	2	7
Parulia ...	Moderate	23	16	77	8	0	72	8	0	0	4	6
Sikra ...	Moderate	46	35	96	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	9
Srikrishnapur ...	Moderate	30	29	67	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	1
Basantapur ...	Indifferent	27	19	60	0	0	54	0	0	0	3	0
Gokna ...	Unclassed	42	39	1	4	0	6	4	0	0	0	3
Total ...		803	636	1,399	11	8	1,101	14	6	0	2	4

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Calcutta.</i>										
Miss Carpenter's Ragged School, O. C. ...	Good ...	97	75	220	0	0	387	0	0	0 3 0
Foundling Asylum Boys' O. C. ...	Moderate	22	22	259	0	0	259	0	0	0 15 8
	Total ...	119	97	479	0	0	646	0	0	0 5 4
<i>In Hugli.</i>										
Sonatikri Night, F. C. ...	Good ...	15	13	54	0	0	54	0	0	0 4 10
Sripur Night ...	Good ...	21	16	78	0	0	78	0	0	0 4 11
Balagar Infant ...	Moderate	23	17	87	0	0	115	0	0	0 6 1
Chandranagar Night	Moderate	27	16	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 1 9
Dhamasin Night, F. C. ...	Moderate	35	39	45	13	6	57	13	6	0 1 9
Gopalnagar Night	Moderate	19	18	34	0	0	8	0	0	0 2 5
Panchpara Night	Moderate	11	7	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 8 9
Pnotha Night, F. C. ...	Moderate	34	25	42	5	6	54	5	6	0 1 8
Ramesvar Night, F. C. ...	Moderate	25	19	42	5	6	54	5	6	0 2 3
Sudarshan Night, F. C. ...	Moderate	18	11	33	13	6	45	13	6	0 2 6
Baligori Night	Indifferent	16	11	121	0	0	124	0	0	0 10 1
Datra Night, F. C. ...	Indifferent	31	21	42	5	6	54	5	6	0 1 10
Patna Night, F. C. ...	Indifferent	31	20	42	5	6	54	5	6	0 1 10
	Total ...	306	223	695	1	0	772	1	0	0 3 0
<i>In Lohardaga.</i>										
Birhee ...	Moderate	45	36	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 1 0
Itki ...	Moderate	18	14	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 2 8
Bargari ...	Indifferent	12	9	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 4 0
Kachabari ...	Indifferent	32	25	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 1 6
Kajra ...	Indifferent	20	14	24	0	0	24	0	0	0 1 7
Maranghadda ...	Indifferent	24	16	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 2 0
Topkara ...	Indifferent	18	10	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 2 8
Urikal ...	Indifferent	14	9	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 3 5
Iti ...	Bad ...	13	10	23	0	0	24	0	0	0 2 10
Kandar ...	Bad ...	13	9	4	0	0	4	0	0	0 2 6
Takra ...	Bad ...	10	6	36	0	0	36	0	0	0 4 10
	Total ...	219	158	339	0	0	340	0	0	0 2 1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Manbhum.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gargara	Moderate	30	24	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 8
Buga	Indifferent	30	28	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 2 8
Chakaltor	Indifferent	36	25	12 8 0	12 8 0	0 2 3
Katlai	Indifferent	20	18	18 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 5
Manbazar	Indifferent	17	10	11 4 6	3 0 0	0 4 9
Sidhipur	Indifferent	27	27	57 8 0	57 8 0	0 2 8
Lakra	Bad	39	30	12 8 0	5 12 3	0 2 1
Total ...		199	162	186 12 6	163 12 3	0 1 3
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Bhatsala Night ...	Good	32	27	60 0 0	61 1 6	0 2 6
Chapra, C. M. S. ...	Fair	110	61	64 0 0	504 8 0	0 0 9
Lakhuri Night ...	Fair	26	19	54 2 6	55 0 0	0 2 8
Gobra	Moderate	29	22	88 0 0	212 0 0	0 4 1
Thakurpur Night ...	Moderate	30	22	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 5 10
Total ...		227	151	298 2 6	964 9 6	0 1 9
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Sitakunda	Fair	31	27	96 0 0	99 0 0	0 4 1
Akra, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	60	52	180 0 0	300 0 0	0 4 0
Barripur, S. P. G. ...	Moderate	53	51	161 1 0	181 15 0	0 4 1
Jhanjra, S. P. G. ...	Moderate	25	22	96 0 0	156 0 0	0 5 1
Kanra	Moderate	32	22	156 0 0	183 15 0	0 6 6
Kaorapukur, L. M. S. ...	Moderate	30	17	180 0 0	206 1 0	0 8 0
Magrahat, S. P. G. ...	Moderate	47	35	144 0 0	213 13 0	0 4 1
Radhanagar, S. P. G. ...	Moderate	40	31	144 0 0	171 6 0	0 4 10
Rammakhal Chuk, L. M. S. ...	Moderate	28	17	72 0 0	89 0 3	0 3 5
Rajbati Night, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	20	15	32 0 0	32 0 0	0 3 2
Andermanik, S. P. G. ...	Indifferent	27	24	173 8 0	181 0 0	0 8 7
Bonnagra, S. P. G. ...	Indifferent	34	31	83 9 0	120 15 0	0 3 3
Dhanghata, S. P. G. ...	Indifferent	33	21	212 0 0	351 12 0	0 8 7
Gangrai, L. M. S. ...	Indifferent	37	22	96 0 0	124 3 6	0 3 6
Jayrampur (attached) ...	Indifferent	25	17	29 13 4	62 12 0	0 2 7
Kistopur, C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	42	39	50 0 0	60 11 9	0 2 5
Carried over		564	443	1,905 15 4	2,534 8 6	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	564	443	1,905	15	4	2,534	8	6	
Lakhikantpur, S. P. G. ...	Indifferent	34	20	144	0	0	217	0	0	0 5 8
Makhaltala, S. P. G. ...	Indifferent	32	24	113	0	0	122	0	0	0 4 9
Satijpur ...	Indifferent	55	40	44	0	0	61	0	0	0 1 5
Amgatchia, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	19	19	88	0	0	121	0	0	0 6 2
Balarampur, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	23	22	144	0	0	216	0	0	0 8 4
Banspala, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	38	28	144	0	0	181	8	0	0 5 1
Chaukitala, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	33	22	144	0	0	181	14	0	0 5 10
Isvaripur, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	27	18	144	0	0	180	8	0	0 7 1
Jardagot, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	18	13	96	0	0	132	0	0	0 7 1
Khardaha, Night ...	Bad ...	25	12	70	5	0	70	13	0	0 3 9
Khariberiah, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	29	23	144	0	0	177	0	0	0 6 7
Sulkea, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	20	17	120	0	0	120	0	0	0 8 0
Total ...		917	701	3,301	4	4	4,318	3	6	0 4 5
In 24-Parganas (Baraset.)										
Bhatpara ...	Good ...	46	34	31	4	8	69	14	0	0 1 6
Atpur Night ...	Moderate ...	22	14	60	0	0	60	0	0	0 3 8
Dhankuria ...	Moderate ...	42	28	21	2	0	34	0	0	0 1 4
Kasipur Night...	Moderate ...	30	20	40	0	0	35	0	0	0 2 2
Khara Maisha...	Moderate ...	29	25	143	12	0	144	0	0	0 6 7
Khasbati ...	Moderate ...	31	24	0	0	0	10	0	0	0 0 0
Nibadhai ...	Moderate ...	35	29	108	0	0	132	0	0	0 4 1
Tababeria ...	Indifferent ...	20	13	116	6	6	116	6	6	0 7 9
Chanda ...	Bad ...	22	9	72	0	0	9	0	0	0 4 3
Kasipur ...	Bad ...	24	21	86	0	0	43	15	0	0 6 9
Kayba ...	Bad ...	10	5	60	0	0	56	0	0	0 8 0
Pankouri ...	Bad ...	22	11	60	0	0	39	0	0	0 3 7
Total ...		333	233	798	9	2	749	3	6	0 3 2
In Singbhum.										
Asantalia ...	Indifferent ...	46	25	39	12	3	90	10	6	0 1 2
Chakradharpur ...	Indifferent ...	32	21	42	10	11	91	12	1	0 1 9
Delaikela ...	Bad ...	58	18	37	8	6	91	7	6	0 1 0
Total ...		136	64	119	15	8	273	14	1	0 1 2
Grand Total of 81 Aided Schools, Lower Class Vernacular ...										
		2,456	1,789	6,217	13	8	8,227	11	10	0 3 5

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Hawra.</i>						
Hakola, C. M. S. ...	Unclassed	57	44	Rs. As. P. 53 0 0	Rs. As. P. 119 9 0	Rs. As. P. 0 1 4
Jhorhat, C. M. S. ...	Unclassed	77	56	62 0 0	139 8 0	0 1 1
Panchla, C. M. S. ...	Unclassed	80	60	64 0 0	155 0 0	0 1 1
Raghudevpur, C. M. S. ...	Unclassed	68	50	61 0 0	129 8 0	0 1 4
Total ...		282	210	240 0 0	513 9 0	0 1 2
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Dantra, F. C. ...	Good ...	40	33	37 0 6	73 0 6	0 1 3
Khirkuria, F. C. ...	Fair ...	23	19	37 0 6	73 0 6	0 2 2
Pnotba, F. C. ...	Fair ...	50	42	37 0 6	79 0 6	0 1 0
Sudarshan, F. C. ...	Fair ...	51	35	37 0 6	73 0 6	0 1 0
Dhamasin, F. C. ...	Moderate	43	35	31 0 6	61 0 6	0 1 0
Kotalpur, F. C. ...	Moderate	32	24	31 0 6	43 0 6	0 1 4
Mairari, F. C. ...	Moderate	28	22	31 0 6	43 0 6	0 1 6
Paonan, F. C. ...	Moderate	35	26	37 0 6	73 0 6	0 1 5
Ramesvarpur, F. C. ...	Moderate	52	43	37 0 6	79 0 6	0 0 11
Sarsa, F. C. ...	Moderate	40	32	37 0 6	67 0 6	0 1 3
Sathan, F. C. ...	Moderate	20	14	31 0 6	55 0 6	0 2 1
Bhitasin, F. C. ...	Indifferent	43	33	31 0 6	55 0 6	0 1 0
Pandua, F. C. ...	Indifferent	43	33	31 0 6	61 0 6	0 1 0
Talbona, F. C. ...	Indifferent	28	22	31 0 6	43 0 6	0 1 6
Total ...		528	413	476 7 0	878 7 0	0 1 2
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Thakurpukur, C. M. S. ...	Good ...	83	57	90 0 0	210 0 0	0 1 5
Bakhra, C. M. S. ...	Fair ...	67	50	90 0 0	150 0 0	0 1 10
Parui, C. M. S. ...	Fair ...	66	60	90 0 0	210 0 0	0 1 10
Bagherghol, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	68	52	60 0 0	120 0 0	0 1 2
Baliganj, L. M. S. ...	Moderate	48	43	47 0 0	47 0 0	0 1 4
Beltala, L. M. S. ...	Moderate	46	42	47 0 0	47 0 0	0 1 8
Bastomghata, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	48	41	60 0 0	120 0 0	0 1 8
Chakmira, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	55	42	90 0 0	149 4 0	0 2 2
Dhobapara, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	59	55	85 0 0	147 0 0	0 1 11
Carried over ...	...	540	442	659 0 0	1,200 4 0	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	540	442	659 0 0	1,200 4 0	
Kankuli, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	55	49	85 0 0	138 0 0	0 2 0
Kareya, L. M. S. ...	Moderate	51	45	47 0 0	47 0 0	0 1 3
Mandalpara, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	38	24	45 0 0	99 0 0	0 1 7
Mandi, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	61	49	48 3 2	48 3 2	0 1 1
Purana Taliganj, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	56	43	60 0 0	120 0 0	0 1 5
Ramnagar, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	41	22	90 0 0	150 0 0	0 3 0
Shahpur, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	33	24	45 0 0	99 0 0	0 1 10
Bansdhani, L. M. S. ...	Indifferent	35	29	48 3 2	48 3 2	0 1 10
Dosotina, L. M. S. ...	Indifferent	41	35	48 3 2	48 3 2	0 1 7
Barisa I, C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	48	40	45 0 0	99 0 0	0 1 3
Barisa II, C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	40	37	45 0 0	99 0 0	0 1 6
Kalighat, L. M. S. ...	Indifferent	64	48	47 13 9	47 13 9	0 1 0
Ramchandrapur, C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	43	38	35 0 0	120 8 0	0 1 1
Sonie I, C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	51	29	40 0 0	137 0 0	0 1 0
Thakrun Chak, L. M. S. ...	Indifferent	38	32	48 3 2	48 3 2	0 1 8
Topna, L. M. S. ...	Bad ...	54	44	48 3 2	48 3 2	0 1 2
Naskarpur, C. M. S. ...	Unclassed	35	35	60 0 0	120 0 0	0 2 3
Total ...		1,324	1085	1,544 13 7	2,717 9 7	0 1 7

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.					Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>														
Chetla	...	Fair	...	78	54	84	0	0	177	0	0	0	1	5
Kauchbagan	...	Fair	...	35	32	81	0	0	105	0	0	0	3	1
Myarpol	...	Fair	...	72	46	80	0	0	120	0	0	0	1	1
Naosa	...	Fair	...	27	24	60	0	0	30	6	0	0	3	0
Batisvar	...	Moderate	...	36	28	71	0	0	84	0	0	0	2	8
Beniadanga	...	Moderate	...	28	26	72	0	0	48	0	0	0	3	5
Bhetkepukeria	...	Moderate	...	40	33	72	0	0	72	0	0	0	2	5
Chandanpukur...	...	Moderate	...	39	30	69	4	0	81	0	0	0	2	4
Carried over	355	273	569	4	0	717	6	0			

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	355	273	569 4 0	717 6 0	
Gahti ...	Moderate	45	40	60 0 0	84 6 0	0 1 9
Garia ...	Moderate	38	36	67 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 4
Gorui ...	Moderate	40	32	60 0 0	75 0 0	0 2 0
Kalinagar ...	Moderate	52	47	82 0 0	78 8 0	0 2 1
Katalia ...	Moderate	39	38	60 0 0	84 0 0	0 2 1
Mainagar ...	Moderate	36	28	72 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 8
Naskarpur ...	Moderate	60	54	60 0 0	90 0 0	0 1 4
Nona ...	Moderate	51	46	60 0 0	84 0 0	0 1 7
Pardaha ...	Moderate	32	27	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 6
Polghat ...	Moderate	53	43	72 0 0	86 0 0	0 1 10
Raypur ...	Moderate	28	25	72 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 5
Sarisadaha ...	Moderate	60	55	72 0 0	48 0 0	0 1 7
Sonatanpur ...	Moderate	60	58	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 4
Titagar ...	Moderate	50	50	60 0 0	84 0 0	0 1 7
Uriapara ...	Moderate	35	27	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 3
Atghara ...	Indifferent	58	50	60 0 0	64 4 0	0 1 5
Badartala ...	Indifferent	30	25	60 0 0	67 8 0	0 2 8
Chakmanik ...	Indifferent	38	36	60 0 0	57 0 0	0 2 1
Dhonpota ...	Indifferent	38	32	63 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 3
Dihimadammalla ...	Indifferent	46	40	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 1
Durgapur ...	Indifferent	36	22	10 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 3
Fartabad Night ...	Indifferent	22	20	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 11
Kakurdaha ...	Indifferent	45	38	55 0 0	67 8 0	0 1 8
Kasinathpur ...	Indifferent	34	21	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 4
Kalyanpur ...	Indifferent	26	23	60 0 0	63 0 0	0 3 1
Manikganj ...	Indifferent	36	35	60 0 0	70 0 0	0 2 3
Mandarhat Night ...	Indifferent	20	18	48 0 0	48 0 0	0 3 2
Mayapur ...	Indifferent	21	12	60 0 0	168 0 0	0 3 10
Masgot ...	Indifferent	25	22	60 0 0	37 8 0	0 3 2
Nayapara ...	Indifferent	32	28	70 0 0	72 8 0	0 2 11
Shahanagar ...	Indifferent	57	31	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 5
Sivpur ...	Indifferent	59	46	72 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 8
Sonapur ...	Indifferent	34	29	72 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 10
Sonai ...	Indifferent	26	22	60 0 0	39 0 0	0 3 1
Tegharia ...	Indifferent	48	42	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 0
Utra Sinthi ...	Indifferent	26	23	70 0 0	39 0 0	0 3 7
Goalberia ...	Bad ...	46	40	55 0 0	69 0 0	0 1 7
Khamarberia ...	Bad ...	34	28	55 0 0	51 0 0	0 2 2
Tulsighata ...	Unclassed	40	34	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...		1,911	1596	2,908 4 0	3,138 8 0	0 2 0

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grado.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In 24 Parganas (Baraset.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Jhikra ...	Good ...	80	60	44 2 8	100 0 0	0 0 9
Adhatta ...	Fair ...	29	23	60 0 0	42 12 0	0 2 9
Bira ...	Fair ...	45	34	73 4 0	34 0 0	0 2 2
Kolsua I ...	Fair ...	48	36	75 0 0	42 0 0	0 2 1
Brahmanpara ...	Moderate ...	30	28	65 4 0	48 0 0	0 2 11
Devok ...	Moderate ...	39	33	62 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 1
Modhyamgram ...	Moderate ...	52	41	60 0 0	77 8 0	0 1 6
Mirzapur ...	Moderate ...	57	45	60 0 0	52 12 0	0 1 5
Norpur Night ...	Moderate ...	18	16	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
Narayanpur ...	Moderate ...	44	41	66 10 0	33 3 0	0 2 0
Pakdaha ...	Moderate ...	22	20	63 15 0	66 0 0	0 3 11
Rohand ...	Moderate ...	18	17	63 15 0	54 0 0	0 4 9
Sibadaspur ...	Moderate ...	30	24	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 8
Sankargachi ...	Moderate ...	24	20	65 0 0	54 1 0	0 3 7
Sibana ...	Moderate ...	37	33	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 2
Aturia ...	Indifferent ...	37	34	75 0 0	55 8 0	0 2 8
Bajitpur Night ...	Indifferent ...	21	16	48 0 0	18 4 0	0 3 1
Deulia ...	Indifferent ...	51	55	60 0 0	108 0 0	0 1 2
Gokulpur ...	Indifferent ...	51	46	60 0 0	108 0 0	0 1 2
Harispur ...	Indifferent ...	35	31	69 0 0	39 0 0	0 2 8
Jadurhati ...	Indifferent ...	61	54	1 4 0	5 4 0	0 0 2
Jaintara ...	Indifferent ...	38	26	55 9 0	40 0 0	0 1 11
Jangulpur ...	Indifferent ...	26	22	40 0 0	39 0 0	0 3 1
Katia ...	Indifferent ...	23	19	60 0 0	51 12 0	0 3 6
Piara ...	Indifferent ...	26	19	60 0 0	39 0 0	0 3 1
Ramnarayanpur ...	Indifferent ...	27	20	84 0 0	18 0 0	0 4 2
Svarupnagar ...	Indifferent ...	30	26	60 0 0	42 0 0	0 2 8
Alaipur ...	Bad ...	35	25	44 2 8	72 0 0	0 1 8
Debhata ...	Bad ...	14	11	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 5 9
Ghorasas ...	Bad ...	32	30	10 0 0	8 8 0	0 2 6
Harispur Night ...	Bad ...	19	13	24 0 0	6 0 0	0 1 8
Helatala ...	Bad ...	20	16	25 0 0	23 0 0	0 1 8
Kanta ...	Bad ...	24	14	60 0 0	51 12 0	0 3 4
Padma Sankara ...	Bad ...	16	10	25 0 0	25 8 0	0 2 3
Rajnagar ...	Bad ...	45	30	44 2 8	70 0 0	0 1 9
Simla ...	Bad ...	20	18	55 0 0	30 0 0	0 3 8
Kolsur II. ...	Unclassed ...	32	30	10 0 3	16 0 0	0 1 8
Raghnathpur ...	Unclassed ...	32	30	1 4 0	4 0 0	0 0 4
Total ...		1,308	1066	1,938 0 0	1,666 12 0	0 2 0
Grand Total of 129 Low- er Class Circle Schools...	...	5,353	4376	7,107 8 7	8,944 13 7	0 1 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS AIDED BY STIPENDS OR REWARDS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Bhadresvar ...	Good ...	61	39	21 9 9	78 5 6	0 1 4
Dam-Dam ...	Good ...	38	23	60 0 0	60 12 0	0 2 1
Gopalnagar ...	Good ...	25	23	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 3 2
Gurop... ..	Good ...	35	28	57 13 6	84 0 0	0 2 2
Harit ..	Good ...	36	29	60 0 0	75 11 0	0 2 3
Jamgan ...	Good ...	39	28	73 3 6	102 1 6	0 4 1
Kholsini ...	Good ...	48	31	60 0 0	122 0 0	0 1 8
Panchpuri ...	Good ...	21	18	57 8 0	57 8 0	0 3 8
Atra ...	Moderate	45	36	20 0 0	47 8 0	0 3 7
Bakulia ...	Moderate	28	19	50 0 0	67 14 0	0 2 10
Balun ...	Moderate	30	29	60 0 0	55 8 0	0 2 8
Chinsura ...	Moderate	47	36	60 0 0	84 0 0	0 1 8
Dashpur ...	Moderate	30	28	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 8
Ektarpur ...	Moderate	32	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Jamna ...	Moderate	32	30	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 6
Pindra ...	Moderate	24	17	60 0 0	78 0 0	0 3 4
Total...		571	439	820 2 9	1,117 4 0	0 1 10
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Andulia Night ...	Good ...	30	23	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 2
Ausmali ...	Good ...	31	25	72 0 0	51 4 0	0 3 1
Anulia ...	Good ...	35	21	76 0 0	49 0 0	0 3 0
Bamunpur ...	Good ...	18	18	50 0 0	24 1 0	0 2 4
Barnia ...	Good ...	70	52	120 0 0	138 0 0	0 2 3
Barnia Night ...	Good ...	25	16	46 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 5
Barnipota ...	Good ...	35	16	60 0 0	68 0 0	0 2 3
Brahmunpukur Night	Good ...	34	25	32 0 0	5 10 0	0 1 9
Chalki ...	Good ...	20	21	29 0 0	22 10 0	0 4 8
Chota Sohera Night	Good ...	29	23	44 0 0	19 0 0	0 2 0
Dadupur Night	Good ...	20	14	44 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 10
Dharmada ...	Good ...	61	50	84 0 0	58 3 3	0 2 3
Dhorada ...	Good ...	20	15	60 0 0	100 0 0	0 4 0
Gangsara ...	Good ...	30	21	67 0 0	75 14 0	0 3 0
Gaurinathpur ...	Good ...	45	27	60 0 0	46 0 0	0 1 9
Gaurinathpur Night	Good ...	28	23	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
Carried over ...	...	531	390	940 0 0	661 10 3	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS AIDED BY STIPENDS OR REWARDS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	531	390	910 0 0	661 10 3	
Gopinathpur Night ...	Good ...	25	17	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
Gotpara Night ...	Good ...	27	20	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
Irol ...	Good ...	32	28	72 0 0	46 0 0	0 3 0
Kanchkuli Night ...	Good ...	34	31	43 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8
Kantalpuli ...	Good ...	37	30	92 0 0	62 4 0	0 3 4
Kasiadanga Night ...	Good ...	21	17	60 0 0	5 8 0	0 3 9
Kisorpur ...	Good ...	42	38	77 0 0	101 8 0	0 2 5
Khamagoda Night ...	Good ...	45	21	45 0 0	15 0 0	0 1 4
Kuta ...	Good ...	23	13	60 0 0	101 0 0	0 3 6
Majhyampur Night ...	Good ...	28	19	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6
Mahatpur ...	Good ...	38	23	60 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 8
Navadvipa North ...	Good ...	50	44	60 0 0	111 10 0	0 1 7
Navadvipa South ...	Good ...	32	23	60 0 0	28 15 0	0 2 6
Parkrishnapur ...	Good ...	44	31	67 0 0	73 4 0	0 2 0
Perozpur Night ...	Good ...	30	28	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 1
Sapur Night ...	Good ...	31	25	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
Sonne ...	Good ...	27	23	60 0 0	39 12 0	0 3 0
Sonne Night ...	Good ...	31	22	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
Sukpukuria I. ...	Good ...	53	33	60 0 0	70 0 0	0 1 6
Syamnagar Night ...	Good ...	21	8	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0
Taragunia ...	Good ...	52	42	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 6
Trihatta Night ...	Good ...	29	23	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
Amla ...	Fair ...	33	28	63 0 0	69 12 0	0 2 7
Bariya ...	Fair ...	29	22	35 0 0	27 12 0	0 2 5
Bejpara ...	Fair ...	25	19	60 0 0	18 4 0	0 3 3
Betberia ...	Fair ...	24	16	45 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 4
Brahmanpukur ...	Fair ...	29	22	50 0 0	39 3 0	0 2 9
Chandbaria ...	Fair ...	41	32	27 8 0	38 13 6	0 1 9
Gayas ...	Fair ...	38	34	60 0 0	39 8 0	0 2 1
Gopinathpur I. ...	Fair ...	49	37	95 0 0	38 8 0	0 2 7
Gotpara ...	Fair ...	31	19	84 0 0	39 0 0	0 3 7
Jalilpur ...	Fair ...	30	20	00 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 8
Juranpur ...	Fair ...	21	18	52 8 0	84 0 0	0 3 4
Hajrapota ...	Fair ...	32	25	8 10 0	60 0 0	0 0 4
Haradham Night ...	Fair ...	30	21	44 0 0	25 8 0	0 1 1
Hasanhati ...	Fair ...	50	35	49 0 0	90 10 0	0 1 5
Hatgacha ...	Fair ...	24	16	65 0 0	31 0 0	0 3 7
Carried over ...	...	1,769	1,319	2,962 10 0	2,125 6 9	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS AIDED BY STIPENDS OR REWARDS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward	...	1,769	1319	2,962	10	0	2,125	6	9	
Kasiadanga	Fair	19	15	60	0	0	21	15	0	0 4 3
Khalitpur	Fair	37	22	68	0	0	9	0	0	0 2 6
Krishnanagar	Fair	50	36	60	0	0	60	0	0	0 1 7
Majhyampur Night	Fair	28	19	36	0	0	0	0	0	0 1 8
Manikdibi	Fair	36	32	84	0	0	33	0	0	0 2 2
Nakaripara	Fair	40	18	84	0	0	57	3	0	0 2 9
Panchbaria	Fair	31	23	60	0	0	21	13	0	0 2 7
Santipur	Fair	36	26	60	0	0	37	13	6	0 2 3
Sapur	Fair	29	16	60	0	0	42	0	0	0 2 9
Sinla	Fair	26	19	60	0	0	64	0	0	0 3 1
Sivnibas	Fair	43	31	76	0	0	36	0	0	0 2 4
Sukpukuria II.	Fair	27	23	60	0	0	39	0	0	0 3 0
Syamnagar	Fair	46	45	87	0	0	60	0	0	0 2 6
Torhatta	Fair	32	21	60	0	0	84	0	0	0 2 6
Andarkota	Moderate	30	25	60	0	0	51	5	9	0 2 8
Angrail	Moderate	28	28	15	0	0	13	0	0	0 2 10
Aumali Night	Moderate	20	15	36	0	0	11	6	0	0 2 5
Aupara	Moderate	16	14	0	0	0	86	0	0	0 0 0
Bahadurpur	Moderate	25	24	58	14	0	55	10	0	0 2 5
Bahadurpur Night	Moderate	21	19	37	0	0	0	0	0	0 2 4
Bandabil	Moderate	24	21	67	0	0	54	0	0	0 3 8
Barabari	Moderate	19	12	27	8	0	12	4	0	0 4 3
Baradi	Moderate	28	21	60	0	0	75	0	0	0 2 10
Barihuda	Moderate	23	22	60	0	0	0	0	0	0 3 6
Bat-kamari	Moderate	12	9	60	0	0	37	8	0	0 6 8
Bat-kamari Night	Moderate	17	10	36	0	0	5	10	0	0 2 9
Bhanderkola	Moderate	20	15	60	0	0	21	4	0	0 4 0
Bhat-Jangla	Moderate	20	14	60	0	0	10	7	0	0 4 0
Bhavanipur	Moderate	40	34	99	7	0	12	0	0	0 3 4
Bhavanipur Night	Moderate	22	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0 2 2
Bheapur	Moderate	30	24	60	0	0	29	13	3	0 2 8
Boalia Night	Moderate	31	18	37	0	0	11	8	0	0 1 7
Chitrasali	Moderate	22	21	58	8	0	50	0	0	0 3 7
Dhorada Night	Moderate	12	10	36	0	0	0	0	0	0 4 0
Dhubulia	Moderate	27	18	60	0	0	39	2	0	0 2 3
Digamvarpur	Moderate	22	14	60	0	0	50	0	0	0 3 7
Dogachie I.	Moderate	26	18	0	0	0	5	0	0	0 0 0
Carried over	...	2,784	2090	4,931	15	0	3,321	11	3	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS AIDED BY STIPENDS OR REWARDS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average da attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward		2,784	2090	4,931 15 0	3,321 11 3	
Dorhatnia ...	Moderate	19	18	55 10	34 5	
Fatepur ...	Moderate	40	23	94 0	20 11	
Fatepur Night ...	Moderate	27	15	36 0	10 0	
Gangnapur ...	Moderate	43	37	82 0	38 13	
Gansara Night ...	Moderate	20	18	31 0	0 0	
Ghoraikhetra ...	Moderate	16	12	12 14	5 2	
Gopalnagar ...	Moderate	45	37	72 0	56 3	
Gorpara ...	Moderate	27	23	60 0	96 0	
Gorpara Night ...	Moderate	29	24	38 6	2 2	
Hariharnagar Night	Moderate	23	21	36 0	0 0	
Hatgachia Night	Moderate	24	9	32 0	0 0	
Haripur Night	Moderate	18	15	40 0	60 0	
Irol Night ...	Moderate	29	19	36 0	0 0	
Jaherpara ...	Moderate	20	19	60 0	48 14	
Jalilpur Night ...	Moderate	25	19	36 0	14 0	
Jasra ...	Moderate	29	24	15 0	87 0	
Jughar ...	Moderate	19	14	60 0	44 4	
Kalabari ...	Moderate	29	22	67 0 0	63 0	
Kalabari Night ...	Moderate	28	21	36 0	21 0	
Kantalpuli Night	Moderate	25	16	43 0	6 0	
Karkaria ...	Moderate	17	7	3 9	2 0	
Karamdi ...	Moderate	25	21	45 0	49 6	
Khanragoda ...	Moderate	35	22	84 0	36 0	
Krishna Chundrapur	Moderate	23	14	60 0	36 0	
Maharajpur ...	Moderate		14	50 8	35 0	
Mahespur ...	Moderate	45	33	60	54 9	
Mahespur Night	Moderate	21	19	36	0 0	
Majdia Night ...	Moderate	27	21	41 0 0	22 12	
Malbaria ...	Moderate	27	18	60 0 0	20 0	
Mirzapur ...	Moderate	26	16	70 0 0	18 10	
Nakphul ...	Moderate	45	36	69 0 0	41 14	
Napara ...	Moderate	26	18	60 0 0	35 5	
Natun Sarak ...	Moderate	34	23	60 0 0	33 6	
Parmajotia ...	Moderate	22	19	60 0 0	57 9	
Patharghata ...	Moderate	31	21	45 0 0	33 2	
Perozpur ...	Moderate	16	11	35 0 0	48 0	
Prayagpur ...	Moderate	20	16	60 0 0	120 0	
Carried over		3,779	2825	6,724 8 9	4,475 1 6	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS AIDED BY STIPENDS OR REWARDS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	P.s. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	3,779	2825	6,724 8 9	4,475 1 6	
Pulia ...	Moderate	35	28	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 3
Raikash ...	Moderate	44	29	60 0 0	48 9 0	0 1 10
Rangupota ...	Moderate	45	37	96 0 0	84 0 0	0 2 10
Rangupota Night ...	Moderate	25	20	31 0 0	18 0 0	0 1 8
Raypur ...	Moderate	27	22	15 4 9	72 0 0	0 0 9
Samanta ...	Moderate	20	15	37 8 0	30 1 0	0 2 6
Santipur Satragar ...	Moderate	37	34	63 0 0	35 0 0	0 2 3
Sarupganja ...	Moderate	17	14	60 0 0	26 4 0	0 4 8
Sindrini ...	Moderate	28	22	69 0 0	11 0 0	0 3 3
Sindrini Night ...	Moderate	20	13	32 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 2
Sivapur ...	Moderate	45	26	60 0 0	87 4 0	0 1 9
Songhata ...	Moderate	53	40	60 0 0	63 13 0	0 1 6
Sujaupur ...	Moderate	15	9	60 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 4
Sukhsagar ...	Moderate	32	21	60 0 0	70 1 0	0 2 6
Sutargachi ...	Moderate	23	17	57 1 6	38 15 0	0 3 4
Sutra ...	Moderate	25	20	35 0 0	24 1 0	0 3 2
Banapul ...	Indifferent	22	22	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 7
Banapul Night ...	Indifferent	19	15	36 0 0	12 4 0	0 2 6
Bayra Night ...	Indifferent	24	19	48 0 0	11 4 0	0 2 6
Bhat Jangla Night ...	Indifferent	20	12	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6
Bhatpara ...	Indifferent	20	15	15 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0
Boalia ...	Indifferent	20	14	60 0 0	82 8 0	0 4 0
Chuadanga Night ...	Indifferent	22	16	24 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 5
Dhankhola ...	Indifferent	24	19	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 3 4
Dignagar ...	Indifferent	17	15	45 0 0	33 0 0	0 3 10
Dinanathpur ...	Indifferent	33	22	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 5
Dogachia II. ...	Indifferent	20	14	60 0 0	23 7 0	0 4 0
Durgapur ...	Indifferent	20	18	60 0 0	29 4 0	0 4 0
Goalbagi ...	Indifferent	22	18	41 0 0	52 0 0	0 4 9
Hajrakhana ...	Indifferent	19	15	55 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 3
Jaherpara Night ...	Indifferent	22	19	32 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
Khantura ...	Indifferent	21	15	55 0 0	31 6 0	0 3 7
Krishnaganja ...	Indifferent	43	22	74 8 0	30 4 0	0 2 4
Kushtiya Night ...	Indifferent	21	18	18 0 0	6 10 0	0 1 2
Majdia ...	Indifferent	20	15	60 0 0	36 2 0	0 4 0
Nakphul Night ...	Indifferent	31	16	28 0 6	2 2 0	0 1 3
Sivapur Night ...	Indifferent	28	20	22 0 0	12 0 0	0 1 1
Songhata Night ...	Indifferent	16	11	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
Srimantapur ...	Indifferent	14	11	60 0 0	46 5 0	0 5 9
Carried over ...	...	4,788	3573	8,609 15 6	6,173 9 0	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS AIDED BY STIPENDS OR REWARDS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	4,788	3573	8,609 15 6	6,173 9 0	
Sukpukuria Night ...	Indifferent	17	12	34 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
Bagangram ...	Bad ...	12	8	60 0 0	16 12 0	0 6 8
Bagra ...	Bad ...	23	20	84 0 0	24 9 0	0 4 10
Chhota Solina ...	Bad ...	22	16	60 0 0	50 3 0	0 3 8
Dehikrishnapur ...	Bad ...	22	18	60 0 0	42 0 0	0 3 8
Dharampukuria ...	Bad ...	36	27	64 0 0	48 12 0	0 2 1
Gopinathpur II. ...	Bad ...	15	9	60 0 0	11 11 6	0 5 4
Parandarpur ...	Bad ...	18	10	50 0 0	24 13 0	0 3 8
Santa ...	Bad ...	28	14	62 0 0	45 0 0	0 3 1
Titudaha ...	Bad ...	24	17	67 0 0	48 0 0	0 3 8
Ulusi... ...	Bad ...	9	4	60 0 0	40 0 0	0 9 0
Total ...		5,014	3728	9,309 15 6	6,226 5 0	0 2 6

GIRLS' SCHOOLS, AIDED.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER FOREIGN RACES.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Calcutta.</i>						
Bowbazar Girls' S. J. ...	Unclassed	116	106	1,128 0 0	1,274 0 0	0 13 0
Calcutta Girls' O. C. ...	Unclassed	88	80	3,600 0 0	4,979 10 0	3 6 4
Entali Orphanage, S. J. ...	Unclassed	198	175	3,000 0 0	4,104 0 0	1 4 7
European Female Orphan Asylum, O. C. ...	Unclassed	66	60	2,400 0 0	4,823 0 0	3 0 6
Jewish and Armenian Girls' F. C. ...	Unclassed	51	42	1,080 0 0	2,285 15 0	1 12 3
St. Stephen's Girls' O. C. ...	Unclassed	36	32	400 0 0	1,200 0 0	0 14 10
Total ...		555	489	11,608 0 0	18,666 9 0	1 11 11
NATIVE RACES.						
<i>Anglo-Vernacular.</i>						
<i>In Calcutta.</i>						
Calcutta Central School, O.C.	Unclassed	53	48	600 0 0	1,068 0 0	0 15 1
Free Church Orphanage, F. C. ...	Unclassed	54	54	900 0 0	1,800 0 0	1 6 3
Total ...		107	102	1,500 0 0	2,868 0 0	1 2 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS, AIDED.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
VERNACULAR.						
In Calcutta.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bowbazar Hindu Girls' ...	Good ...	45	35	360 0 0	540 0 0	0 10 8
Dr. Dall's Girls' A. U. M.	Fair ...	37	27	360 0 0	636 0 0	0 13 0
Calcutta Hindu Girls' C. M. S. ...	Moderate	38	29	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 4
Dr. Duff's Female School, F. C. ...	Unclassed	49	37	960 0 0	1,409 12 11	1 10 1
Foundling Asylum, Girls' O. C. ...	Unclassed	88	88	1,037 0 0	1,037 0 0	0 15 8
Kamardanga, O. C. ...	Unclassed	24	23	129 8 0	151 8 0	0 9 7
Syambazar, O. C. ...	Unclassed	21	18	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 10 8
Total ...		302	257	3,194 8 0	4,122 4 11	0 10 9
In Hawra.						
Bali ...	Good ...	45	32	224 0 0	224 0 0	0 6 8
Konnagar ...	Fair ...	41	26	283 0 0	330 12 0	0 9 3
Srirampur ...	Fair ...	47	30	289 5 6	302 0 0	0 8 10
Uttatapara ...	Fair ...	56	35	343 7 0	367 7 3	0 8 2
Johnnagar, O. C. ...	Moderate	34	15	195 0 0	195 0 0	0 7 8
Males ...	Moderate	22	15	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 8 8
Sivpur ...	Moderate	41	25	177 8 0	262 10 6	0 5 9
Majerat, O. C. ...	Indifferent	23	12	92 3 6	121 1 0	0 5 4
Patul... ..	Indifferent	30	16	184 0 0	226 0 0	0 5 11
Rishra ...	Indifferent	23	14	143 8 0	135 1 0	0 8 6
St. Thomas' Girls' O. C. ...	Unclassed	24	21	782 4 0	1,378 13 9	2 11 6
Total ...		386	241	2,808 4 0	3,686 13 6	0 9 8
In Hugli.						
Polba, F. C. ...	Good ...	24	16	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 5 0
Bansbaria, F. C. ...	Fair ...	12	10	87 0 0	87 0 0	0 9 8
Trebeni, F. C. ...	Fair ...	17	12	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 3 6
Dhamasin, F. C. ...	Fair ...	16	11	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 7 6
Carried over ...	...	69	49	312 0 0	312 0 0	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS, AIDED.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	..	69	49	312 0 0	312 0 0	
Satithan, F. C. ...	Fair ...	15	10	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 8 0
Pnotba, F. C. ...	Fair ...	15	11	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 8 0
Balun, F. C. ...	Fair ...	19	12	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 6 4
Ghutiabazar ...	Moderate ...	45	33	162 0 0	162 0 0	0 4 10
Chandranagar ...	Moderate ...	17	11	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 10 4
Bora ...	Moderate ...	22	16	70 0 0	98 0 0	0 7 3
Srirampur Zenana ...	Unclassed ...	21	21	146 0 0	267 0 0	1 2 3
Total ...		223	163	1,092 0 0	1,241 0 0	0 6 6
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Lakhitala (Santipur) ...	Good ...	43	35	178 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 6
Ramanagar (Santipur) C. M. S. ...	Good ...	68	38	250 0 0	258 14 6	0 4 11
Gonsai Durgapur ...	Fair ...	27	19	96 0 0	96 3 0	0 4 9
Krishnanagar (Central) ...	Fair ...	34	25	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 10
Krishnanagar, S. J. ...	Fair ...	60	52	770 0 0	1,895 9 0	1 1 1
Chandsarak ...	Moderate ...	34	24	275 8 0	286 12 3	0 10 9
Kasidanga ...	Moderate ...	21	15	82 8 0	88 15 6	0 5 2
Muragacha ...	Moderate ...	16	13	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 6 0
Navadyipa ...	Moderate ...	23	16	49 13 0	39 13 6	0 2 3
Devagram ...	Indifferent ...	20	10	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 2 0
Guatali ...	Indifferent ...	17	14	162 0 0	168 0 0	0 12 8
Lakhuria ...	Indifferent ...	10	6	76 8 0	69 8 0	0 10 2
Total ...		373	272	2,372 5 6	3,515 11 9	0 8 6
<i>In 24 Parganas.</i>						
Agarpara, O. C. ...	Fair ...	84	81	320 0 0	568 0 0	0 5 1
Ariadaha ...	Fair ...	34	22	192 0 0	192 0 0	0 7 6
Bhabanipur, L. M. S. ...	Fair ...	25	21	295 6 10	863 11 4	0 15 8
Baruipur, S. P. G. ...	Fair ...	51	40	540 0 0	959 0 0	0 14 1
Kasiabagan, L. M. S. ...	Fair ...	35	27	180 0 0	728 1 9	0 6 5
Carried over ...	...	229	171	1,527 6 10	3,310 13 1	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS, AIDED.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	...	229	171	1,527 6 10	3,310 13 1	
Panihati ...	Fair ...	28	19	179 0 0	188 0 0	0 8 8
Barahanagar ...	Moderate	42	23	216 0 0	216 0 0	0 6 10
Behala ...	Moderate	31	17	60 0 0	70 0 0	0 6 2
Jaynagar ...	Moderate	38	27	66 0 0	72 0 0	0 4 0
Kalighat, L. M. S. ...	Moderate	36	30	165 0 0	258 2 3	0 6 8
Kansaripara, L. M. S. ...	Moderate	24	18	181 9 3	262 12 9	0 10 1
Khardaha ...	Moderate	22	11	227 11 6	327 11 4	0 13 10
Mazilpur ...	Moderate	57	39	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 2 10
Natagar ...	Moderate	19	15	61 8 0	71 3 3	0 4 6
Newabganj, O. C. ...	Moderate	36	28	216 0 0	324 0 0	0 8 0
Rajahat, O. C. ...	Moderate	28	26	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 3 5
Ramnagar ...	Moderate	23	19	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 10 5
Sarsina, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	25	20	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
Boral ...	Indifferent	25	19	109 0 0	117 8 0	0 5 9
Balarampur, S. P. G. ...	Indifferent	16	9	120 0 0	114 0 0	0 10 0
Kaorapukur, L. M. S. ...	Indifferent	18	11	72 0 0	96 12 0	0 5 4
Bonhugli, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	20	13	120 0 0	114 0 0	0 8 0
Gangrai, L. M. S. ...	Bad ...	19	7	72 0 0	94 11 0	0 9 7
Jhanjra, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	13	9	120 6 0	111 0 0	0 12 4
Raghobpur, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	12	7	108 0 0	108 0 0	0 12 0
Salpukur, S. P. G. ...	Bad ...	17	11	108 0 0	108 0 0	0 8 6
Total ...		769	572	4,161 3 7	6,129 10 5	0 7 3
<i>In 24 Parganas (Baraset.)</i>						
Halishahar ...	Moderate	29	14	79 10 0	82 13 6	0 4 8
Ichapur, O. C. ...	Moderate	31	26	216 0 0	324 0 0	0 9 3
Nibadhai ...	Moderate	22	15	96 12 0	96 12 0	0 5 10
Taki ...	Indifferent	44	20	176 12 0	195 12 0	0 5 4
"		126	75	569 2 0	699 5 6	0 6 0
Grand Total of 79 Girls' Schools ...		2,841	2171	27,308 7 1	41,229 7 1	0 12 10

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

ZENANA SCHOOLS, AIDED.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
	<i>Number of Teachers.</i>			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Calcutta Zenana, Mrs. Sandys' O. C. ...	19	300	300	3,378 0 0	5,886 0 0	0 15 0
Calcutta Free Church Zenana ...	2	125	101	1,360 4 6	2,109 11 6	0 14 6
Miss Brittain's Zenana ...	58	687	687	7,598 0 0	16,776 0 0	0 14 9
Miss Mendies' Zenana ...	4	15	15	149 0 0	316 14 0	1 1 8
Bhabanipur and Kali- ghat Zenana ...	4	47	44	308 0 0	617 14 3	0 15 0
Total ...	87	1,174	1,150	12,793 4 6	55,706 7 9	0 14 6

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS UNDER OTHER RULES.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER FOREIGN RACES.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Calcutta.</i>						
Benevolent Institution, Girls' O. C. ...	Fair ...	111	80	836 0 0	529 15 2	0 10 1
Free School, Girls' O. C. ...	Fair ...	114	89	3,596 15 4	3,573 13 10	2 10 1
	Total ...	225	169	4,432 15 4	4,103 12 10	1 10 3
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Chinsura Free School ...	Unclassed	19	17	627 0 0	0 0 0	2 12 0
NATIVE RACES.						
<i>Vernacular.</i>						
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Gurap ...	Moderate	12	10	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
Jamna ...	Indifferent	6	6	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
	Total ...	18	16	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 7

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS UNDER OTHER RULES.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Ranaghat	Fair ...	37	27	60 0 0	120 0 0	0 2 2
Kanchrapara	Moderate	10	7	40 0 0	32 0 0	0 5 4
	Total ...	47	34	100 0 0	152 3 0	0 2 10
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Sarisa	Moderate	25	20	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
Benipur	Indifferent	16	13	69 0 0	12 0 0	0 5 9
Manderhat	Indifferent	23	20	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2
Beniadanga	Bad ...	14	11	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 2
	Total....	78	64	213 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 8

SPECIAL EDUCATION—NORMAL SCHOOLS AIDED.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MASTERS. <i>English.</i> <i>In Nadia.</i>					Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Krishnanagar, C. M. S. ...	Fair ...	28	27	1,600	13 10	1,848	4 11	4 12	3	
NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES. <i>In Calcutta.</i>					Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Calcutta Female Normal School, O. C., A. Z. A. ...	Fair ...	7	7	1,760	0 0	5,740	0 0	20 15	3	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
HIGHER CLASS.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Chinsura Hindu ...	Good ...	195	182	0 0 0	1,848 0 0	0 0 0
Sultapgacha ...	Fair ...	93	69	0 0 0	2,305 2 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	288	251	0 0 0	4,153 2 0	0 0 0
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Santipur ...	Good ...	136	136	0 0 0	2,792 15 6	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS.						
<i>English.</i>						
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Haripal ...	Fair ...	68	59	0 0 0	932 0 0	0 0 0
Bandel ...	Moderate	41	35	0 0 0	176 0 6	0 0 0
Bali (Hugli) ...	Moderate	58	35	0 0 0	382 0 0	0 0 0
Belmuri ...	Moderate	46	40	0 0 0	1,236 0 0	0 0 0
Guptipara ...	Moderate	48	35	0 0 0	651 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Kapasdanga, C. M. S. ...	Moderate	95	62	0 0 0	229 0 0	0 0 0
Pryagnagar ...	Moderate	20	22	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Alhaus Lakhipur ...	Indifferent	28	27	0 0 0	164 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Malancha ...	Moderate	69	66	0 0 0	396 0 0	0 0 0
Magra ...	Moderate	98	73	0 0 0	1,530 0 0	0 0 0
Baikantpur ...	Indifferent	30	19	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	601	472	0 0 0	5,881 8 6	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS.						
<i>Vernacular.</i>						
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Amla Sadarpur ...	Indifferent	8	7	0 0 0	19 4 0	0 0 0
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Baruipur Free School ...	Fair ...	73	54	0 0 0	558 8 0	0 0 0
Carried over ...	...	81	61	0 0 0	524 12 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward	...	81	61	0 0 0	524 12 0	0 0 0
Jagaddal ...	Moderate	64	53	0 0 0	360 0 0	0 0 0
Kamarpul ...	Unclassed	40	34	0 0 0	125 14 0	0 0 0
Natra ...	Unclassed	30	23	0 0 0	195 2 0	0 0 0
Parulia ...	Unclassed	66	60	0 0 0	42 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...		281	231	0 0 0	1,247 12 0	0 0 0
LOWER CLASS.						
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Chinsura Infant ...	Moderate	18	11	0 0 0	135 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Itmampur ...	Fair	36	31	0 0 0	121 12 0	0 0 0
Dingadaha ...	Moderate	43	26	0 0 0	7 0 0	0 0 0
Hashanbati ...	Moderate	30	23	0 0 0	31 6 0	0 0 0
Gangnapur ...	Indifferent	26	25	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
Jagulia ...	Indifferent	19	16	0 0 0	2 7 0	0 0 0
Mathurapur ...	Indifferent	27	24	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Pulid ...	Indifferent	21	17	0 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Raikash ...	Indifferent	26	18	0 0 0	7 10 0	0 0 0
Sadthati Siduri ...	Indifferent	20	16	0 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 0
Sutra ...	Indifferent	14	11	0 0 0	2 8 0	0 0 0
Total ...		280	218	0 0 0	424 13 0	0 0 0
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.						
<i>In Hugli.</i>						
Chinsura Girls' ...	Unclassed	58	40	0 0 0	837 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Nadia.</i>						
Itmampur ...	Moderate	16	13	0 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In 24-Parganas.</i>						
Baruipur ...	Indifferent	42	32	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
Hogulkuria, S. P. G. ..	Unclassed	20	11	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...		136	96	0 0 0	1,108 0 0	0 0 0

*South-West Division, Mr. Martin.**Classification of Schools in the South-West Division for the year 1869-70.*

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.,

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.	
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.		
NORMAL SCHOOLS.				Rs.	As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Katak.							
Káták Pándin Training De- partment ...	Good ...	56	51	8,054	14 4	0 0 0	11 14 0
Káták Guru Training De- partment ...	Good ...	54	51	8,275	3 8	0 0 0	12 5 10
Burdwan Training ...	Good ...	68	40	6,148	5 3	368 9 2	7 8 8
Midnapur Training ...	Excellent	76	53	6,820	13 0	0 0 0	7 7 8
HIGHER CLASS.							
Katak High School.							
College Department ...	Fair ...	17	16	4,727	3 2	637 12 10	22 12 4
School Department ...	Excellent	185	179	6,008	12 10	3,036 2 4	2 11 11
Law Department ...	Unclassed	9	7	1,264	0 0	681 0 0	10 15 6
Balesore ...	Good ...	94	76	6,071	11 5	4,866 12 6	1 14 9
Bankura ...	Excellent	200	175	2,556	13 10	3,791 12 6	1 1 0
Midnapur ...	Excellent	274	219	3,578	11 7	5,071 9 0	1 1 4
Puri ...	Fair ...	95	75	2,466	2 2	1,345 1 3	2 2 4
MIDDLE CLASS, VERNACULAR.							
In Balesore.							
Bagurai ...	Moderate	77	39	200	10 0	40 7 0	0 3 5
Dolshie ...	Moderate	25	19	120	0 0	8 15 0	0 6 5
Soro ...	Moderate	66	37	291	11 7	47 11 6	0 5 11
In Bankura.							
Bishnupur ...	Excellent	170	125	148	14 6	309 7 0	0 1 2
Lagodarapur ...	Good ...	106	88	249	5 0	227 11 0	0 3 10
Palasdanga ...	Fair ...	58	49	300	0 0	83 6 0	0 6 11
Sonamuki ...	Bad ...	20	19	190	0 0	26 6 0	0 12 0
In Burdwan.							
Amadpur ...	Fair ...	84	81	585	10 9	155 6 3	0 9 6
Galsi ...	Good ...	96	81	529	12 7	233 15 9	0 8 9
Mankar ...	Excellent	96	70	478	14 3	326 1 9	0 6 8
Mirtala ...	Indifferent	35	28	353	0 0	43 0 0	0 13 9
Burdwan ...	Indifferent	13	7	117	0 0	3 0 0	0 12 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			
<i>In Katak.</i>				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
Katak	Fair	116	96	0	0	0	273	13	11	0 0 0
Asuresvar	Good	54	45	290	15	6	54	10	0	0 7 5
Mohasinhapur	Tolerable	47	31	239	13	3	57	4	0	0 6 10
Mohagram	Fair	42	28	245	9	10	30	7	0	0 7 10
<i>In Tributary Mehals.</i>										
Banki	Indifferent	87	48	336	0	0	0	0	0	0 5 2
Besipara	Indifferent	45	41	360	0	0	0	0	0	0 10 8
Subanpur	Indifferent	54	53	336	0	0	0	0	0	0 8 4
<i>In Jehanabad.</i>										
Khanakul Kishnagor	Good	128	130	460	6	6	433	6	6	0 7 0
Ghatal	Good	60	48	239	7	0	163	1	0	0 5 3
<i>In Midnapur.</i>										
Basudevvpur	Good	118	80	543	11	6	400	0	0	0 6 0
Binpur	Tolerable	48	31	240	0	0	120	0	0	0 6 10
Badanganj	Good	74	59	599	6	10	245	5	0	0 10 10
Golgram	Good	78	64	359	0	0	271	0	0	0 6 3
Midnapur	Good	213	178	299	0	0	1,079	9	6	0 1 6
Panchrol	Fair	47	34	180	0	0	168	0	0	0 5 0
Midnapur Model School attached to the Training	Fair	71	50	27	5	0	107	11	0	0 0 6
<i>In Puri.</i>										
Baguniya	Fair	26	25	188	11	0	11	5	0	0 9 8
Banpur	Tolerable	16	10	120	0	0	0	0	0	0 7 5
Bhimpur	Moderate	15	13	108	0	0	0	0	0	0 7 0
Bhubanesvar	Moderate	26	18	186	4	0	7	3	6	0 9 6
Bhadla	Moderate	28	18	300	0	0	18	0	0	0 6 4
Balgar	Tolerable	26	13	120	0	0	0	0	0	0 6 5
Bhogi Tangi	Fair	31	25	186	2	0	8	14	0	0 8 0
Churá	Fair	25	13	96	0	0	0	0	0	0 5 1
Hantal	Indifferent	19	17	96	0	0	0	0	0	0 6 8
Jara Munda Mohan	Fair	23	15	190	4	0	5	8	0	0 11 0
Khorda	Moderate	26	19	180	0	0	15	4	6	0 9 2
Tangi	Moderate	26	16	188	14	0	6	2	0	0 9 0
Sqpur	Indifferent	26	16	108	0	0	0	0	0	0 9 2

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the rolls, monthly average.	Daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.												Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.						From all sources other than Government Grants.						
<i>In Angul.</i>				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.						
Kangulá ...	Tolerable	32	23	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8			
Jara ...	Tolerable	23	18	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5			
Paktinga ...	Tolerable	27	14	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2			
Purnagar ...	Indifferent	37	23	462	10	4	0	0	0	0	1	8	0			
Talmal ...	Indifferent	26	14	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6			
Tobai ...	Fair ...	24	20	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1			
LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR.																
<i>In Katak.</i>																
Katak	Indifferent	49	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
<i>In Puri.</i>																
Padampore ...	Indifferent	20	12	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0			
Abidihi ...	Indifferent	30	27	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5			

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE INSTITU- TIONS UNDER INSPECTION.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER THE GRANT-IN- AID RULES.						
<i>Under Missionary bodies.</i>						
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.						
(Vernacular.)						
Midnapur	Moderate	50	48	1,680 0 0	1,380 0 0	2 1 9
Santipur	Moderate	36	33	570 0 0	570 0 0	1 5 1
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.						
HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.						
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Burdwan C. M.	Good ...	133	75	720 0 0	2,009 5 3	0 7 3
Kalna T. C. I.	Fair ...	107	74	1,056 0 0	2,433 0 0	0 13 2
MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH.						
<i>In Katak.</i>						
Katak M. E.	Tolerable	77	65	240 0 0	402 10 0	0 4 2
<i>In Puri.</i>						
Pipli, E. S.	Indifferent	30	28	260 0 0	260 0 0	1 1 4
LOWER CLASS ENGLISH.						
<i>In Katak.</i>						
Katak male orphanage ...	Unclassed	260	250	534 0 0	566 0 0	0 2 8
MIDDLE CLASS VERNA- CULAR.						
<i>In Balesore.</i>						
Balesore M. S.	Excellent	93	85	168 0 0	128 0 0	0 2 4
LOWER CLASS VERNA- CULAR.						
<i>In Balesore.</i>						
Santipur ... ..	...	33	28	60 0 0	80 0 0	0 1 11
<i>In Puri.</i>						
Pipli ... ..	...	120	107	190 0 0	190 0 0	0 2 11

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.	
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.		
<i>In Midnapur.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Ankupa ...	Unclass- ed						
Asnasal ...							
Astasal ...							
Brindasal ...							
Bauggada ...							
Bhimpur ...							
Bhadoe ...							
Bonkati ...							
Dhāmā ...							
Dhangadi ...							
Ganchupada ...							
Gondapal ...							
Gomrai ...							
Jambrieha ...							
Jarku ...							
Kusumdumbari (I) ...							
Koelabad ...			618	461	676 8 0	1,271 15 1	0 1
Kadiduba ...							
Kusumdumbari (II) ...							
Khandusami ...							
Kandmanpur ...							
Kalapatra ...							
Karangnata ...							
Lalboni (I.) ...							
Lalboni (II.) ...							
Mogra ...							
Mosana ...							
Phiringidanga ...							
Pacham ...							
Subanbandi ...							
Tendomi ...							
Berberia ...							
<i>Under Native Messengers.</i>							
HIGHER CLASS, ENGLISH.							
<i>In Bankura.</i>							
Ajudhiya ...	Fair ...	72	58	410 0 0	868 5 9	0 8 2	
Kuchiakol, Rajgram ...	Good ...	181	156	806 3 6	2,020 13 0	0 5 40	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Burdwan.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Badlá	Good ...	98	94	750 0 0	1,484 10 0	0 10 3
Bagnapara	Moderate	51	38	420 0 0	808 0 0	0 11 0
Balgona	Good ...	81	69	490 0 0	1,016 8 6	0 8 1
Katuya	Good ...	109	97	1,100 0 0	1,808 0 11	0 13 6
Muradpur Training Semi- nary	Excellent	218	130	900 0 0	2,335 12 3	0 5 6
Okersa	Fair ...	72	47	664 0 5	1,486 12 6	0 12 3
<i>In Jehanabad.</i>						
Jehanabad	Good ...	103	59	720 0 0	1,308 13 7	0 9 2
Jirat	Excellent	121	98	420 0 0	775 4 3	0 4 7
Miyapur	Excellent	144	86	450 0 0	871 7 6	0 6 11
Piyosara Gupinathpur ...	Fair ...	88	56	480 0 0	963 9 6	0 7 2
Senhat	Good ...	56	46	396 0 0	792 0 0	0 9 5
<i>In Midnapur.</i>						
Tamluk	Good ...	62	49	775 0 0	1,658 5 0	1 0 8
MIDDLE CLASS, ENGLISH.						
<i>In Balasore.</i>						
Bhadrak	Moderate	104	85	600 0 0	969 4 9	0 7 7
Lakannath	Fair ...	65	54	162 0 0	240 0 0	0 4 5
<i>In Bankura.</i>						
Bishunpur	Good ...	62	45	288 0 0	549 0 0	0 6 2
Jibta	Fair ...	54	38	291 3 3	489 11 3	0 7 8
Harmásrá	Moderate	35	28	264 0 0	396 0 0	0 9 9
Katalpur	Excellent	72	56	348 0 0	554 0 0	0 6 5
Maliyara	Moderate	39	13	118 3 6	192 10 9	0 6 1
Sonamúki	Moderate	36	29	360 0 0	410 0 0	0 13 4
Talsagra	Moderate	37	32	240 0 0	417 0 0	0 8 8
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Amarún	Indifferent	40	28	218 12 0	288 0 0	0 7 4
Ausgram	Indifferent	44	36	248 0 0	701 3 0	0 8 2
Bamniya	Good ...	89	68	408 0 0	609 0 0	0 6 0

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOL	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.			Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	Rs. As. P.	
In Burdwan.—(Continued.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Billogram ...	Indifferen	3		180 0	180 0	0 6 10	
Burdwan Bramho Somaj ..	Excellent	214		516 0	1,093 5	0 3 3	
Budbud ...	Good	76		534 0	1,330 0	0 9 4	
Bohar ...	Fair	38		209 0 0	632 13	0 8 0	
Bairagitala ...	Indifferen	48		190 0 0	456 0	0 5 9	
Devipur ...	Good	91		456 0 0	1,005 0	0 6 8	
Dnaihāt ...	Moderate	44		240 0 0	360 0	0 7 3	
Galgram ...	Indifferen	29		198 0 0	310 0	0 9 1	
Gopalpur ...	Excellent	105		384 0 0	612 0	0 4 11	
Gotan ...	Fair ...	52		336 0 0	524 0	0 8 7	
Gupinathpur ...	Indifferen	62		390 0 0	582 0	0 8 5	
Guskarā ...	Moderate	64		189 0 0	355 11	0 4 9	
Indas ...	Fair ...	84		264 0 0	396 0	0 4 2	
Iral Bahadurpur	Fair ...	64		246 0 0	450 0	0 6 2	
Jiyara Bagar ...	Moderate	48		438 15 9	389 0	0 12 2	
Jougram ...	...	28		240 0 0	384 0	0 10 5
Jamna ...	Moderate	44		240 0 0	478 0	0 7 1	
Khandghosh ...	Indifferen	26	2	184 0 0	390 0	0 9 5	
Kulingram ...	Fair ...	48	3	414 3 9	536 1	0 11 6	
Kārsun ...	Moderate	54	2	178 0 0	303 0	0 10 6	
Kusamgram ...	Moderate	29	1	288 0 0	384 6	0 12 11	
Kākṣa ...	Moderate	48	3	0 0 0	210 0	0 0 0	
Mohātā ...	Good ...	40	3	369 8 0	539 2	0 12 4	
Okhra ...	Good ...	67	5	336 0 0	564 0	0 6 8	
Patuli ...	Indifferen	40	36	392 0 0	578 0	0 13 0	
Rolgopālnogor ...	Good ...	47	38	282 0 0	426 0	0 8 0	
Raina ...	Indifferent	54	42	336 0 0	528 0	0 8 3	
Satgachhiya ...	Fair ...	39	28	302 4 0	487 8	0 10 4	
Srikhand ...	Moderate	42	40	312 0	469 12	0 9 10	
Srikrishnapur ...	Good ...	63	47	300 0	453 2	0 6 4	
Saspur ...	Moderate	56	42	360 0	618 0	0 11 5	
Sanknara ...	Fair ...	62	59	207 0	342 7	0 5 4	
Sanka ...	Indifferent	28	26	0 0	52 4	0 0 0	
Siyarsol ...	Excellent	154	102	532 12	1,344 3	0 4 7	
Sankari ...	Fair ...	27	18	48 0	151 0	0 0 9 5	
In Katak.							
Katak Anglo-Urdu	Fair ..	117		352 9 3	631 3 5	0 4 0	
Kandraparā ...	Tolerable	85		432 0 0	494 4 9	0 6 9	
Jājpur ...	Fair ..	81		726 0 0	724 12 9	0 12 0	
Karnasasān ...	Fair ...	40		214 3 9	311 1 11	0 7 2	
Srikrishnapur ...	Indifferent	33		275 0 0	337 14 6	0 11 1	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Jahanabad.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Anur	Fair	103	80	420 0 0	780 0 0	0 5 5
Arandi	Moderate	49	42	42 1 6	48 5 6	0 9 4
Gangadāspur	Good	58	44	475 15 6	750 0 6	0 10 11
Irpālā	Tolerable	49	37	140 0 0	235 11 3	0 6 6
Kachkāparā	Good	62	48	360 0 0	612 0 0	0 8 0
Rāmjibānpur	Good	104	87	252 0 0	420 0 0	0 5 5
Singtisibpur	Fair	80	63	480 0 0	719 12 0	0 8 0
Santaspur	Moderate	47	44	332 0 0	537 1 0	0 9 3
Srirampur	Moderate	40	30	309 8 0	464 1 0	0 10 2
Udayrajpur	Fair	40	28	251 15 3	426 6 9	0 9 11
<i>In Midnapur.</i>						
Bālichak		31	29	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 10 3
Baligora Bhagabānpur	Good	27	28	180 0 0	300 0 0	0 6 6
Bhogobānpur	Indifferent	44	35	240 0 0	342 0 0	0 7 3
Baliharpur	Good	130	96	457 0 0	603 0 0	0 3 7
Chhatraganj	Fair	62	40	354 12 0	574 4 0	0 7 6
Chakgonēs	Fair	60	44	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 5 4
Dantun	Good	43	30	353 13 0	655 9 3	0 10 11
Huriya	Indifferent	33	25	240 0 0	983 4 3	0 9 8
Joneādanpur	Bad	81	61	172 2 0	283 14 0	0 2 10
Jhargram	Moderate	65	50	251 8 0	412 4 0	0 5 2
Kadga	Tolerable	52	39	224 3 0	526 7 9	0 13 9
Kontāi	Excellent	82	67	600 0 0	1,314 15 0	0 9 9
Garbetta	Moderate	85	60	48 0 0	330 12 6	0 1 9
Monglapotta	Indifferent	61	43	270 0 9	387 3 6	0 5 11
Narajole	Bad	34	22	252 0 0	384 0 0	0 9 10
Panskura	Excellent	96	72	720 0 0	1,067 14 0	0 9 11
Rangūa	Good	30	24	264 0 0	489 11 0	0 11 6
Sarbariya	Bad	36	30	216 0 0	360 0 0	0 8 0
<i>In Puri.</i>						
Khorda	Indifferent	29	20	270 0 0	386 0 6	12 4 0
MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Balasore.</i>						
Ankura	Bad	32	25	65 0 0	80 0 0	0 5 5
Barabati	Excellent	132	104	420 0 0	668 10 2	0 3 1
Bāhādiya	Fair	61	41	192 0 0	288 0 0	0 3 2

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Balasore.—(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balkuti	Tolerable	30	24	150 0 0	191 4 6	0 7 10
Garpada	Indifferent	25	20	0 0 0	47 2 6	0 0 0
Remuna	Good ...	30	22	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 6 8
<i>In Bankura.</i>						
Amdohi	Fair ...	40	45	144 0 0	170 14 0	0 4 3
Bankura	Excellent	159	132	384 0 0	652 4 1	0 3 3
Bhorá	Moderate	48	41	168 0 0	192 0 0	0 4 8
Kuclyakol Rajgram	Good ...	105	81	180 0 0	185 3 0	0 2 3
Kankla	Fair ...	67	53	180 0 0	178 11 6	0 3 7
Marchagor	Good ...	48	33	158 10 8	201 5 4	0 3 7
Onda	Excellent	114	87	190 0 0	304 6 8	0 2 2
Panchal	Moderate	56	42	120 0 0	132 0 0	0 2 10
Ramsagor	Moderate	49	40	154 0 0	209 0 0	0 2 6
Ratkhand	Tolerable	30	23	150 0 0	147 9 0	0 8 8
Syamnagor	Good ...	62	47	156 0 0	164 3 6	0 3 4
Sendra	Moderate	48	44	132 0 0	132 4 6	0 3 8
Telibariya	Good ...	46	38	179 0 0	182 10 0	0 5 1
Tanadighi	Excellent	110	91	216 0 0	340 1 6	0 2 7
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Akue	Indifferent	49	39	144 0 0	145 1 6	0 3 11
Aukhal Baliya ...	Good ...	73	57	150 0 0	204 0 0	0 2 10
Badla	Good ...	100	76	288 0 0	492 2 0	0 3 10
Bahalepur	Fair ...	61	41	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 3 11
Bamira	Fair ...	55	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 4
Behar	Moderate	25	23	156 0 0	156 0 0	0 8 4
Bokra	Fair ...	60	44	168 0 0	180 0 0	0 3 9
Baroa	Tolerable	28	24	111 9 6	121 0 0	0 6 5
Chatkhand	Moderate	52	33	180 0 0	187 7 0	0 4 7
Ganpur	Excellent	96	65	154 0 0	176 0 0	0 2 1
Hazraband	Fair ...	49	39	144 0 0	180 0 0	0 3 11
Kauchar	Moderate	40	34	162 0 0	159 14 6	0 5 4
Kamalpur	Moderate	56	28	108 0 0	124 0 0	0 2 7
Maticvar Moynagor	Fair ...	33	24	168 0 0	165 2 0	0 6 9
Mosagram	Indifferent	39	31	137 8 0	137 8 0	0 5 1
Mandalgram	Moderate	58	49	132 0 0	198 0 0	0 3 4
Nari	Bad ...	33	19	128 0 0	141 7 0	0 5 2
Salon Sasanga ...	Fair ...	66	41	174 0 0	174 0 0	0 3 6
Satgachbiya	Fair ...	30	23	79 3 0	77 10 0	0 3 10
Sadipur	Fair ...	67	43	169 0 0	191 0 0	0 3 4
Takipur	Indifferent	22	17	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 5 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Catak.</i>						
Champatipur ...	Bad ...	40	30	Rs. 90 0 0	Rs. 90 0 0	Rs. 0 1 11
Krishnanaudpur ...	Tolerable ...	60	53	180 0 0	214 4 0	0 4 0
Korai ...	Fair ...	56	41	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 3 5
Patamundi ...	Fair ...	34	28	120 0 0	124 10 6	0 5 8
Rambag ...	Bad ...	18	16	72 0 0	84 14 6	0 5 4
Salapur ...	Tolerable ...	40	34	156 0 0	124 13 6	0 5 2
Tarakat ...	Fair ...	43	34	139 10 0	139 10 0	0 4 3
<i>In Jehanabad.</i>						
Alate ...	Fair ...	33	26	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 4 10
Batanal ...	Fair ...	32	17	162 0 0	189 0 3	0 6 9
Bhobanipur ...	Good ...	36	23	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 6 3
Chandur ...	Good ...	45	24	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 4
Dhulapur ...	Fair ...	64	44	154 0 0	176 0 0	0 3 8
Gohaldanga ...	Good ...	90	43	168 0 0	192 0 0	0 2 5
Halen ...	Fair ...	83	74	168 0 0	258 6 0	0 2 9
Jara ...	Excellent ...	99	83	168 0 0	252 0 0	0 3 2
Kesavpur ...	Fair ...	36	20	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 6 6
Kotalpur ...	Indifferent ...	45	33	144 0 0	180 0 0	0 2 4
Kuapur ...	Fair ...	44	39	121 0 0	156 0 0	0 4 1
Lakhanpur ...	Moderate ...	59	55	132 0 0	168 0 0	0 2 11
Madhavpur ...	Fair ...	23	16	162 0 0	146 6 6	0 2 8
Muzpur ...	Bad ...	24	18	120 0 0	140 0 0	0 6 8
Natuk ...	Good ...	60	50	156 0 0	188 0 0	0 3 5
Radhanogor ...	Fair ...	46	24	144 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 2
Sultanpur ...	Good ...	28	22	144 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 10
Tirol ...	Excellent ...	52	42	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 3 9
<i>In Midnapur.</i>						
Anandapur ...	Moderate ...	56	43	168 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 0
Ambi ...	Excellent ...	55	42	168 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 11
Barati ...	Bad ...	19	14	120 0 0	143 15 3	0 8 5
Bonpatna ...	Fair ...	25	25	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 9 7
Basudevpur (night) ...	Fair ...	22	22	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 7 0
Bhandariya ...	Fair ...	16	11	96 0 0	102 2 6	0 8 0
Dasagram ...	Fair ...	33	16	156 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 5
Dhonesvapur ...	Good ...	37	30	84 0 0	92 0 0	0 3 3
Gourigram ...	Tolerable ...	44	22	144 0 0	227 4 0	0 4 3
Gobardhanpur ...	Tolerable ...	44	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 5

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Midnapur.-(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gopinathpur ...	Fair ...	72	51	192 0 0	288 0 0	0 3 5
Hariharpur ...	Tolerable ...	33	29	156 0 0	178 0 0	0 6 3
Hariapur ...	Bad ...	42	40	0 0 0	255 9 6	0 0 0
Josra ...	Bad ...	23	17	120 0 0	146 1 0	0 7 0
Kheput ...	Good ...	49	45	144 0 0	187 8 0	0 3 11
Khetuya ...	Bad ...	37	29	120 0 0	165 0 0	0 4 4
Kisiyari ...	Fair ...	21	16	108 0 0	132 0 0	0 6 10
Kolagachiya ...	Fair ...	45	36	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 4
Murakata Bhobanipur ...	Good ...	55	35	120 0 0	120 9 0	0 2 10
Modanmohan Chuk ...	Fair ...	31	22	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 6 5
Mohapal ...	Good ...	65	36	144 0 0	192 0 0	0 2 11
Malighati ...	Fair ...	26	20	63 0 0	120 0 0	0 6 6
Pengla ...	Excellent ...	125	96	228 0 0	360 0 0	0 2 5
Patra ...	Good ...	72	58	96 0 0	160 0 0	0 3 0
Ramsaraije ...	Indifferent ...	41	21	120 0 0	132 0 0	0 4 4
Satbankura ...	Moderate ...	46	26	120 0 0	132 0 0	0 3 6
Tilantapara ...	Moderate ...	36	25	180 0 0	188 0 0	0 6 8
Tomluk ...	Good ...	74	54	188 4 0	297 10 0	0 4 0
<i>In Puri.</i>						
Darangtang ...	Indifferent ...	46	38	102 0 0	102 0 0	0 2 11
Nimapara ...	Bad ...	28	23	150 0 0	149 13 9	0 7 3
Pipli ...	Fair ...	25	23	93 5 0	97 5 0	0 5 1
Puri ...	Good ...	36	32	218 0 0	318 8 0	0 8 0
LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Baikura.</i>						
Gopalpur (night) ...	Moderate ...	23	22	84 0 0	97 8 0	0 4 8
Ondal ...	Moderate ...	42	33	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 3 5
Siyarsal ...	Bad ...	33	27	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 5
<i>In Katak.</i>						
Paharajpur ...	Tolerable ...	27	21	118 5 0	141 5 5	0 5 10
<i>In Midnapur.</i>						
Bargopal ...	Good ...	22	19	96 0 0	120 0 0	0 6 0
Muksadpur ...	Fair ...	22	13	114 0 0	144 0 0	0 6 6
Sankurja ...	Bad ...	23	21	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 5 8
Midnapur (night) ...	Indifferent ...	29	17	96 0 0	124 12 6	0 4 1

APPENDIX D.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From small sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Puri.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mendasal	Bad ...	21	17	75 0 0	75 0 0	0 4 9
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.						
<i>European and other foreign races.</i>						
<i>In Bankura.</i>						
Raniganj European Girls' School	Fair ...	20	18	286 0 0	521 5 6	1 3 0
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Burdwan	Moderate	12	9	600 0 0	686 7 2	4 2 8
<i>In Katak.</i>						
Katak	Moderate	50	46	880 0 0	966 0 9	1 7 5
NATIVE RACES.						
<i>Under Missionary bodies.</i>						
<i>In Balasore (English.)</i>						
Balasore Saint Joseph's English School ...	Indifferent	20	20	156 0 0	600 0 0	1 4 9
VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Bankura.</i>						
Bankura	Moderate	30	17	168 0 0	259 8 3	0 7 6
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Burdwan	Moderate	21	13	119 3 0	132 3 0	0 9 1
Charakdanga	Fair ...	21	12	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 6 1
Nelepara	Fair ...	15	10	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 8 1
Lakhanpara	Fair ...	23	17	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 5 7
<i>In Katak.</i>						
Katak 1st orphanage ...	Fair ...	360	360	940 0 0	940 0 0	0 3 5
Katak 2nd orphanage ...	Fair ...	120	120	825 0 0	825 0 0	0 10 0
<i>In Balasore.</i>						
Jalagore, Patna	Fair ...	30	30	360 0 0	510 0 0	0 1 0

APPENDIX D.

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number of Rolls, in average.	g	EXPENDITURE.									5 3 4
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.						
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
<i>In Puri.</i>													
Pipli orphanage	Moderate	200	200	750	0	0	790	0	0	0	1	0	
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>													
<i>In Balasore.</i>													
Balasore H. G. S.	Tolerable	20	17	93	8	0	93	8	0	0	14	11	
<i>In Bankura.</i>													
Bankura	Moderate	18	13	168	0	0	187	3	1	0	12	5	
Kuchiyakal Rajgram	Good	38	32	296	0	0	280	0	0	0	10	3	
Patrasire	Moderate	14	10	72	0	0	72	0	0	0	6	10	
<i>In Burdwan.</i>													
Amadpur	Tolerable	24	13	132	0	0	131	4	0	0	8	0	
Galsi	Fair	33	21	139	12	0	139	12	0	0	5	0	
Katuya	Fair	43	24	290	0	0	164	9	0	0	8	11	
<i>In Jehanabad.</i>													
Khanakul Kishnahgur	Fair	26	20	120	0	0	120	0	0	0	6	0	
<i>In Midnapur.</i>													
Chandpur	Excellent	30	22	156	0		149	14	6	0	7	0	
Midnapur	Bad	26	17	96	0		96	0	0	0	4	11	
Tamluk		15	9	8	0		8	0	0	0	8	6	

SCHOOLS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.

Under Missionary bodies.

LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR.

In Burdwan.

Kanchannogor M. S.	...	} Unclass- ed ...	592	500	422	6	9	609	13	0	0	0	11
Siyaldanga													
Rayan													
Protappur													
Baliyadanga													
Mirzapur													
Sankaripur													
Nilpur													

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily atten	EXPENDITURE.						Total Govern- ment of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources (other than Government Grants.			
<i>In Balasore.</i>				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
Ten Schools under Mr. Phil- lips	Unclassed	180	16	28	8	0	0	0	0	0 1 7
UNDER NATIVE MANA- GERS.										
<i>Lower class Vernacular.</i>										
<i>In Balasore.</i>										
Dahurda	Fair	37	2	60	0	0	58	4	0	
Garkhaler	Indifferent	36	3	30	0	0	25	4	0	
Purusatampur	Bad	25	22	7	1	6	9	2	0	
Sonpur	Bad	23	2	20	0	0	15	0	0	
<i>In Burdwan.</i>										
Ahar Balun	Good	45	22	117	0	0	27	0	0	
Anguna	Good	49	37	74	0	0	37	11	0	
Adra	Moderate	46	3	108	0	0	4	8	0	
Aligram	Indifferent	26	1	63	0	0	36	6	0	
Amirpur	Fair	49	33	81	0	0	42	13	0	
Abachati	Fair	34	22	74	0	0	36	0	0	
Ajapur	Moderate	29	18	60	0	0	36	0	0	
Ambika	Tolerable	30	2	40	0	0	25	0	0	
Birsibul	Bad	18	1	55	0	0	18	12	0	
Bagnapara	Good	42	3	60	0	0	71	0	0	
Baharkhuli	Fair	33	23	60	0	0	62	5	0	
Baidevapur	Excellent	83	52	60	0	0	97	0	0	
Bhandul	Fair	39	24	58	0	0	41	0	0	
<i>In Burdwan.</i>										
Bhara	Moderate	38	22	56	4	0	60	0	0	0 1 11
Bámunpára	Good	42	28	87	0	0	57	9	3	0 2 9
Basatpur	Fair	26	16	98	0	0	29	0	0	0 5 0
Bagustiya	Good	24	19	60	0	0	18	0	0	0 3 4
Baguniya	Tolerable	23	15	50	0	0	54	11	0	0 3 0
Betul	Fair	27	16	50	0	0	35	0	0	0 2 8
Barghuni	Moderate	30	28	60	0	0	5	4	0	0 2 10
Belut	Moderate	46	35	98	0	0	12	0	0	0 1 5
Bhalki	Good	81	70	88	0	0	84	0	0	0 2 4
Bhadiya	Moderate	43	30	76	0	0	4	10	0	

APPENDIX D.

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Burdwan.—(Continued.)</i>						
Bhadiya (north)	Moderate	34	22	Rs. 88 As. 0 P. 0	Rs. 9 As. 3 P. 3	Rs. 0 As. 3 P. 5
Baliyara	Moderate	35	15	60 0 0	34 15 0	0 5 4
Bolpur	Indifferent	24	22	71 0 0	18 12 0	0 3 11
Bogásan	Fair	16	15	60 0 0	78 12 0	0 5 0
Balugram	Moderate	41	28	64 0 0	38 12 0	0 2 1
Bhachhala	Bad	22	18	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 7
Barikona	Fair	29	26	60 0 0	20 4 6	0 2 9
Baharpur	Moderate	43	22	83 0 0	6 2 0	0 2 7
Balgona	Good	44	31	60 0 0	81 8 0	0 1 10
Budra	Good	30	25	78 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 6
Battagram	Moderate	52	30	65 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 8
Basatpur	Moderate	26	17	60 0 0	20 7 9	0 3 1
Bala	Good	40	32	56 0 0	87 0 0	0 1 10
Balsi	Moderate	27	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 0
Belut	Fair	35	30	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 1 11
Bizpur	Bad	30	21	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 2 8
Bonai	Indifferent	33	23	68 0 0	24 12 0	0 2 9
Boro	Moderate	33	16	65 0 0	41 4 6	0 2 3
Burar	Fair	40	29	66 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 2
Biur	Indifferent	26	23	60 0 0	37 0 0	0 3 1
Chadutiya	Indifferent	27	19	60 0 0	55 11 0	0 3 0
Chamak	Good	31	23	96 0 0	24 12 0	0 3 9
Chatpur	Moderate	31	30	45 0 0	24 10 0	0 2 1
Chata Belun	Bad	20	15	101 0 0	23 4 0	0 6 8
Chachai		39	21	57 1 0	39 0 0	0 1 11
Dathapara		32	22	62 0 0	42 13 0	0 2 7
Deasa	Moderate	37	18	70 0 0	15 6 0	0 2 6
Dignagar Gram	Fair	70	45	101 0 0	54 4 3	0 2 0
Degnagor Hat	Good	73	47	102 0 0	52 0 0	0 1 10
Deasin	Bad	37	32	87 0 0	42 0 0	0 3 1
Degpara	Moderate	30	25	62 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 9
Duga	Fair	36	25	60 0 0	79 8 0	0 3 2
Dogachhiya	Moderate	17	10	50 0 0	33 12 0	0 4 8
Devgram	Excellent	30	22	72 0 0	19 2 0	0 3 2
Erachi	Bad	13	11	61 0 0	17 2 0	0 6 7
Eror	Indifferent	45	35	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 9
Earara	Good	19	10	5 12 9	0 0 0	0 1 8
Fulgram	Moderate	55	42	85 0 0	81 8 0	0 2 0
Govindapur	Good	40	28	68 0 0	53 2 0	0 2 3
Govindapur (II)	Moderate	26	17	60 0 0	32 0 0	0 3 1

APPENDIX D.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
In Burdwan.—(Continued.)				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gramdiha ...	Indifferent	21	16	60	0	0	12	2	0	0	3	10
Gobardhanpur ...	Moderate	25	18	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	2
Goalkhanji ...	Moderate	23	20	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0
Gomai ...	Moderate	24	19	60	0	0	20	2	0	0	3	4
Gosvamikhand ...	Moderate	21	17	60	0	0	71	0	0	0	3	10
Govindapur ...	Fair ...	28	18	61	0	0	30	4	0	0	2	11
Haripur Natu ..	Good ...	52	31	61	3	0	25	0	0	0	2	4
Hijalna ...	Indifferent	37	23	60	0	0	24	11	0	0	2	2
Jamda ...	Indifferent	36	19	117	0	0	41	0	0	0	4	4
Jafi ...	Good ...	64	55	76	0	0	59	4	0	0	1	7
Jagadabad ...	Moderate	26	15	60	0	0	20	12	0	0	3	7
Jamrá ...	Moderate	33	25	66	0	0	96	0	0	0	2	8
Jogesvardi ...	Moderate	56	42	63	4	0	47	5	0	0	4	7
Jagat Krishnapur	Moderate	34	24	57	0	0	11	4	0	0	2	3
Jargram ...	Fair ...	29	20	65	0	0	56	0	0	0	3	0
Kajirber ...	Moderate	30	19	57	2	9	0	0	0	0	2	7
Kamarpara ...	Moderate	34	20	66	0	0	45	2	6	0	2	7
Kauchannagor ...	Fair ...	67	47	58	0	0	66	0	0	0	1	2
Khano ...	Moderate	27	15	55	10	6	15	9	3	0	2	9
Khojanerber ...	Fair ...	49	20	60	0	0	31	12	0	0	1	8
Kasira ...	Good ...	63	38	84	0	0	59	5	0	0	1	9
Karanda ...	Fair ...	36	27	60	0	0	23	0	0	0	2	3
Kutic ...	Fair ...	28	19	25	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	10
Kactar ...	Bad ...	32	19	76	0	0	7	3	9	0	3	2
Karotiya ...	Moderate	38	28	75	0	0	29	15	0	0	2	8
Kisorkona ...	Moderate	31	7	60	0	0	15	3	3	0	2	7
Kalkol ...	Indifferent	26	18	41	15	3	40	0	0	0	2	2
Kuramba ...	Indifferent	24	13	45	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	1
Karuri ...	Good ...	39	34	60	0	0	44	6	0	0	2	0
Karni ...	Good ...	47	31	68	0	0	62	0	0	0	1	11
Kalkapur ...	Fair ...	38	30	60	0	0	45	13	0	0	2	1
Koarpur ...	Bad ...	28	15	64	0	0	9	2	0	0	3	0
Khiragram ...	Bad ...	20	15	51	0	0	40	0	0	0	4	0
Krishnabati ...	Moderate	20	18	55	0	0	45	0	0	0	4	0
Kasigram ...	Moderate	25	20	80	0	0	44	4	0	0	3	2
Kaiaor ...	Good ...	44	38	68	0	0	37	0	0	0	2	7
Loa ...	Fair ...	51	33	60	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	7
Mohata ...	Excellent	59	41	84	0	0	44	10	0	0	1	11
Miyarber ...	Indifferent	28	7	60	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	10
Mohanpur ...	Moderate	30	16	60	0	0	12	8	0	0	2	8
Mamari ...	Good ...	48	30	60	0	0	49	0	0	0	1	8

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

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				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Burdwan.—(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mohara	Fair ...	57	35	104 0 0	21 1 6	0 2 5
Malsarut	Moderate	38	25	60 0 0	18 10 6	0 2 1
Mallikpur	Indifferent	35	27	80 0 0	33 0 0	0 3 1
Musjidpur	Indifferent	41	23	82 0 0	40 10 6	0 2 8
Mankhera	Fair ...	58	43	105 0 0	98 0 0	0 2 5
Majda Tamaghata	Bad ...	16	14	60 0 0	20 8 0	0 5 0
Mamudpur	Good ...	33	26	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 5
Mirzapur	Fair ...	44	32	96 0 0	31 0 0	0 2 11
Mustul	Indifferent	37	30	96 0 0	24 11 0	0 3 5
Mohespur	Moderate	32	28	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 6
Masle	Moderate	38	27	68 0 0	19 0 0	0 2 5
Nandipukur	Moderate	38	32	59 12 0	64 0 0	0 2 1
Nadra Napara ...	Moderate	30	22	60 0 0	26 4 0	0 2 8
Nasigram	Moderate	40	24	60 0 0	38 6 0	0 2 0
Navasta	Fair ...	22	14	60 0 0	19 1 6	0 3 7
Navagram	Indifferent	21	18	60 0 0	52 12 0	0 3 11
Orgram	Good ...	40	23	83 0 0	13 5 0	0 2 7
Patunda	Good ...	72	50	104 0 0	85 14 0	0 1 11
Purbasthali	Fair ...	37	28	60 0 0	80 14 0	0 2 2
Palla	Fair ...	36	26	60 0 0	23 0 0	0 2 2
Palasan	Moderate	35	24	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 8
Palsit	Good ...	49	31	62 0 0	57 15 3	0 1 8
Purancha	Moderate	39	27	93 8 0	25 12 0	0 3 2
Puratangram ...	Indifferent	20	15	45 0 0	5 0 0	0 3 0
Paratal	Moderate	32	22	50 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 6
Ranapara	Moderate	37	22	60 0 0	27 12 0	0 2 6
Ramnagor	Moderate	42	41	93 3 3	18 0 0	0 2 11
Ramesvarpur ...	Moderate	39	21	12 0 0	14 0 0	0 2 5
Ranipur	Indifferent	34	10	0 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 0
Raypur	Tolerable	26	21	45 0 0	19 0 0	0 3 1
Ramnagor	Moderate	38	28	64 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 3
Rautgram	Moderate	27	19	60 0 0	56 5 0	0 3 0
Selemabad	Tolerable	35	21	61 0 0	45 3 0	0 2 4
Sanui	Indifferent	28	17	96 0 0	51 3 8	0 4 7
Sankarpur	Good ...	38	22	70 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 5
Sridharpur	Good ...	46	32	66 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 11
Saranga	Good ...	35	30	79 0 0	38 0 0	0 3 0
Sunray	Tolerable	38	33	60 0 0	62 0 0	0 2 1
Syamdasbati ...	Good ...	47	32	82 12 0	68 0 0	0 1 9
Sankakunda	Good ...	38	23	62 0 0	41 6 9	0 2 4
Syambazar ... ..	...	26	23	60 0 0	65 0 0	0 3 1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>In Burdwan.—(Continued)</i>												
Sila	Fair	36	30	60	0	0	108	8	0	0	2	3
Syamanti	Moderate	24	22	61	0	0	13	11	0	0	3	4
Sar	Excellent	93	72	96	0	0	68	0	0	0	1	5
Salkuni	Indifferent	14	10	53	5	3	8	13	3	0	5	1
Sibkot	Moderate	31	22	60	0	0	32	13	6	0	2	7
Ukta	Moderate	39	28	80	0	0	12	0	6	0	2	9
Vatar	Excellent	35	20	96	0	0	76	10	0	0	5	1
<i>In Bankura.</i>												
Asuri	Good	48	46	87	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	5
Amrali	Bad	25	20	40	0	0	30	0	0	0	2	2
Bidyadharpur	Fair	43	30	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	2
Birsenha	Fair	14	8	60	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	9
Baliator	Excellent	56	36	111	0	0	71	0	0	0	2	8
Chuamasna	Moderate	20	13	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	4	0
Dariapur	Indifferent	27	15	60	0	0	27	0	0	0	3	0
Dhansimula	Moderate	26	17	68	0	0	28	14	0	0	3	6
Gorasal	Indifferent	20	17	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	4	0
Gosvamipur	Excellent	52	38	72	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	3
Gangjal Ghati... ..	Good	43	29	60	0	0	32	0	0	0	1	10
Ghoradanga	Fair	47	30	58	0	0	30	0	0	0	1	9
Gramberiya	Bad	21	14	40	8	0	40	0	0	0	2	7
Hizuti	Good	27	13	60	0	0	37	5	0	0	2	11
Hamirhati	Fair	46	30	93	0	0	24	0	0	0	2	8
Hudul Narayanpur	Fair	49	30	71	0	0	102	0	0	0	1	2
Jaypur	Good	21	13	60	0	0	25	12	0	0	3	7
Jamkuri	Bad	19	11	60	0	0	42	0	0	0	4	3
Ilampur	Moderate	28	22	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	10
Kakta	Excellent	41	35	31	0	0	86	2	0	0	1	0
Kusadip	Excellent	52	45	43	8	0	60	0	0	0	1	1
Laikhand	Bad	20	15	50	10	0	16	0	0	0	3	5
Mayanapur	Good	27	13	60	0	0	37	5	0	0	2	4
Mitali	Fair	38	26	30	0	0	42	0	0	0	1	7
Majiya	Good	37	29	60	0	0	48	0	0	0	2	2
Majdiha	Indifferent	25	19	60	0	0	30	0	0	0	3	2
Nabasan	Fair	40	24	63	0	0	60	0	0	0	2	1
Patrabankra	Good	36	35	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	3
Patrasayar	Moderate	24	14	60	0	0	23	0	0	0	3	4
Paikpara	Moderate	33	23	60	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	5
Roypur	Good	45	36	87	0	0	24	0	0	0	2	7

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily atten- ance.	EXPENDITURE.			Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.		
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
<i>In Bankura.—(Continued.)</i>							
Rupatganj ...	Good ...	37	37	68 0 0	64 0	0 2 5	
Rameswarkure ...	Good ...	37	30	37 8 0	68 12	0 1 4	
Sheor ...	Fair ...	53	30	66 0 0	33 4	0 2 2	
Salda ...	Bad ...	40	28	60 0 0	59 6	0 2 11	
Sukhye ...	Excellent ...	55	43	70 0 0	17 0	0 1 4	
Sarjora ...	Good ...	69	24	48 0 0	50 0	0 1 8	
Salbandi ...	Fair ...	39	30	72 0 0	32 0	0 2 6	
<i>In Jehanabad.</i>							
Chandro Kona ...	Bad ...	25	22	60 0 0	24 0	0 3 2	
Jehanabad ...	Indifferent ...	23	15	45 0 0	24 13	0 3 5	
Golta ...	Indifferent ...	31	23	60 0 0	34 0	0 2 6	
Govindapur ...	Bad ...	22	20	30 0 0	18 0	0 3 7	
Kumarganj ...	Good ...	43	35	60 0 0	48 0	0 1 8	
Rasulpur ...	Good ...	55	45	60 0 0	34 3	0 1 5	
Savaganj ...	Fair ...	32	26	60 0 0	30 0	0 2 6	
Sachak ...	Good ...	23	22	60 0 0	47 11	0 3 4	
Satkhand ...	Good ...	37	31	60 0 0	48 8	0 2 2	
<i>In Midnapur.</i>							
Amanpur ...	Good ...	35	25	17 8 0	10 8	0 1	
Angna ...	Excellent ...	35	24	60 0 0	30 0	0 0 2	
Barabazar ...	Fair ...	34	27	60 0 0	51 9	0 0 2 3	
Baksibazar ...	Fair ...	60	46	60 0 0	53 12	0 0 1 3	
Barkhola ...	Fair ...	37	30	60 0 0	61 8	0 0 2 3	
Bhavaniipur ...	Good ...	76	53	96 0 0	36 0	0 1 9	
Bhogirathpur ...	Good ...	55	42	72 0 0	45 11	0 1 9	
Bharatpur ...	Good ...	48	44	67 0	40 12	0 0 2 0	
Bhaliaghata ...	Fair ...	31	25	60 0 0	66 0	0 0 2 2	
Baramora ...	Fair ...	9	8	20 0 0	3 0	0 0 8 6	
Bara Halanki ...	Fair ...	25	23	66 0 0	60 0	0 0 3 6	
Baruna ...	Moderate ...	25	22	60 0 0	60 0	0 0 3 2	
Barnan ...	Good ...	26	22	47 8 0	45 0	0 0 2 2	
B. Gopinathpur ...	Fair ...	19	15	60 0 0	15 0	0 0 4 2	
Bangda ...	Good ...	33	20	60 0 0	13 4	0 0 2 5	
Barahbegya ...	Bad ...	20	14	60 0 0	0 0	0 0 4 0	
Bahya Gobindopur ...	Excellent ...	32	21	60 0 0	17 4	0 0 2 6	
Bajitpur ...	Fair ...	9	8	60 0 0	12 0	0 0 9 5	
Bajaripur ...	Bad ...	18	17	20 0 0	14 0	0 0 5 12	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Midnapur.-(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bankbazar	Bad	14	8	60 0 0	43 0 0	0 5 8
Brajababpur	Good	25	22	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 3 2
Balarampur	Bad	21	18	60 0 0	43 0 0	0 6 4
Bahurupa	Excellent	37	36	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 11
Banadiha	Good	31	24	15 0 0	28 0 0	0 2 0
Byrampur	Excellent	41	37	72 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 1
Barabela	Bad	20	18	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 5 4
Baeta	Fair	39	34	2 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 6
Badyanathpur	Good	64	33	60 0 0	47 1 6	0 1 3
Bheti	Bad	22	16	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 10
Chandra	Fair	35	24	59 0 0	20 10 0	0 2 3
Chardiveti	Excellent	29	23	96 0 0	85 2 0	0 4 4
Chapipana	Moderate	30	27	51 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 3
Champadhali	Good	25	22	65 0 0	62 0 0	0 3 5
Chachara	Fair	35	28	67 0 0	63 0 0	0 2 6
Chnaipat	Good	28	20	84 0 0	21 0 0	0 4 0
Chiara Rajnagar	Fair	17	15	20 0 0	9 0 0	0 4 6
Dubrajpur	Good	35	24	60 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 3
Dhovadinga	Bad	23	12	60 0 0	27 0 0	0 3 6
Dinapur	Tolerable	29	20	60 0 0	25 8 0	0 2 9
Debheg	Fair	36	32	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 2
Dharampur	Fair	35	29	57 8 0	60 0 0	0 1 8
Deshenda	Bad	15	12	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 5 4
Deshenda, (new)	Fair	17	17	5 0 0	4 8 0	0 4 9
Doegori	Bad	16	15	1 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 6
Dariapur	Good	29	16	59 8 0	78 3 0	0 2 8
Gopalnagar	Fair	20	18	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 4
Goispur	Bad	24	17	61 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 6
Gopinathpur	Good	20	16	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 6
Gopalpur	Fair	47	30	71 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 0
Gopalnagar	Good	31	20	60 0 0	31 14 0	0 2 6
Gognesvar	Good	30	24	55 0 0	37 2 0	0 2 5
Gokulpur	Good	27	17	20 0 0	4 8 0	0 6 11
Golara	Good	28	25	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 8
Gopivalavpur	Fair	16	11	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 4
Golar	Fair	24	16	6 2 0	20 4 0	0 0 4
Ghutiya	Bad	56	40	5 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 8
Ghatmura	Fair	27	15	59 8 0	14 15 6	0 2 11
Gohaltor	Excellent	33	32	51 7 9	99 0 0	0 2 1
Haripur	Good	18	14	20 0 0	18 0 0	0 5 11
Hazibpur	Good	65	42	60 0 0	61 0 0	0 1 3

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Midnapur.—(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Hanumandihi ...	Good ...	12	12	20 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 6
Jathra ...	Bad ...	11	9	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 9 8
Jyeghonesyam ...	Tolerable ...	25	20	20 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 8
Jagiardanga ...	Bad ...	20	19	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
Jonardonpur ...	Bad ...	19	15	20 0 0	10 10 0	0 5 7
Jamna ...	Bad ...	24	20	20 0 0	12 0 0	0 5 4
Krishnagor (Sutahata)	Excellent ...	48	45	89 5 3	72 0 0	0 2 5
Krishnagor (Goongar)	Excellent ...	24	20	96 0 0	50 0 0	0 5 4
Kalomal ...	Fair ...	35	32	72 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 6
Kagachhiya ...	Excellent ...	27	22	60 0 0	65 0 0	0 2 10
Kapasda ...	Fair ...	26	20	20 0 0	15 0 0	0 4 1
Kapastikure ...	Tolerable ...	36	25	63 0 0	8 13 6	0 2 6
Kalmijor ...	Fair ...	20	16	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 4 0
Kámálpur ...	Fair ...	84	66	60 0 0	44 2 0	0 1 0
Kankára ...	Tolerable ...	23	22	60 0 0	23 9 0	0 3 9
Kisorpur ...	Fair ...	27	21	60 0 0	6 9 0	0 3 6
Khondinanda ...	Moderate ...	28	16	60 0 0	20 3 0	0 3 9
Kenduára ...	Indifferent ...	22	20	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 8
Kotai ...	Fair ...	30	19	60 0 0	22 7 6	0 2 7
Katki ...	Moderate ...	12	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 9
Kanpur ...	Fair ...	39	27	60 0 0	11 12 0	0 2 1
Kharpi ...	Excellent ...	44	29	96 0 0	57 6 0	0 2 10
Kusmuri ...	Fair ...	18	12	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 11
Kharagpur ...	Fair ...	24	14	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 8
Khandrai ...	Fair ...	15	11	20 0 0	11 0 0	0 10 8
Kanchrator ...	Indifferent ...	25	21	54 8 3	12 2 0	0 2 10
Kanasal ...	Bad ...	12	11	17 8 0	1 0 0	0 7 9
Kalkapur ...	Excellent ...	30	24	60 0 0	54 8 0	0 2 8
Krishnagor ...	Bad ...	30	24	33 1 0	3 0 0	0 1 5
Lahirgang ...	Bad ...	22	18	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 3
Lalsagor ...	Fair ...	65	42	20 0 0	7 3 0	0 1 8
Maligram ...	Tolerable ...	38	35	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 1
Madhopur ...	Tolerable ...	24	32	60 0 0	32 0 0	0 3 4
Maratala ...	Fair ...	18	15	20 0 0	6 4 0	0 4 3
Mirjabazar ...	Fair ...	81	60	60 0 0	81 4 0	0 1 0
Monoharpur ...	Good ...	56	40	74 0 0	58 8 0	0 1 9
Matheura ...	Bad ...	10	8	60 0 0	3 4 0	0 8 0
Malancha ...	Good ...	40	26	60 0 0	55 2 0	0 2 0
Matkatpur ...	Good ...	40	33	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
Markunda ...	Tolerable ...	15	10	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
Malesvarpur ...	Tolerable ...	33	18	60 0 0	14 4 0	0 5 5

APPENDIX B.

Report of Inspector General.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Midnapur.-(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bankbazar	Bad ...	14	8	60 0 0	43 0 0	0 5 8
Brajababpur	Good ...	25	22	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 3 2
Balarampur	Bad ...	21	18	60 0 0	43 0 0	0 6 4
Bahurupa	Excellent	37	36	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 11
Banadiha	Good ...	31	24	15 0 0	28 0 0	0 2 0
Byrampur	Excellent	41	37	72 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 1
Barabela	Bad ...	20	18	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 5 4
Baeta	Fair ...	39	34	2 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 6
Badyanathpur	Good ...	61	33	60 0 0	47 1 6	0 1 3
Bheti	Bad ...	22	16	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 10
Chandra	Fair ...	35	24	59 0 0	20 10 0	0 2 3
Chardiveti	Excellent	29	23	96 0 0	85 2 0	0 4 4
Chapipana	Moderate	30	27	51 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 3
Champadhali	Good ...	25	22	65 0 0	62 0 0	0 3 5
Chachara	Fair ...	35	28	67 0 0	63 0 0	0 2 6
Chnaipat	Good ...	28	20	84 0 0	21 0 0	0 4 0
Chiara Rajnagar	Fair ...	17	15	20 0 0	9 0 0	0 4 6
Dubrajpur	Good ...	35	24	60 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 3
Dhovadinga	Bad ...	23	12	60 0 0	27 0 0	0 3 6
Dinapur	Tolerable	29	20	60 0 0	25 8 0	0 2 9
Debhog	Fair ...	36	32	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 2
Dharampur	Fair ...	35	29	77 8 0	60 0 0	0 1 8
Deshenda	Bad ...	15	12	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 5 4
Deshenda, (new)	Fair ...	17	17	5 0 0	4 8 0	0 4 9
Doegori	Bad ...	16	15	1 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 6
Dariapur	Good ...	29	16	59 8 0	78 3 0	0 2 8
Gopalnagar	Fair ...	20	18	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 4
Golspur	Bad ...	24	17	61 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 6
Gopinathpur	Good ...	20	16	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 1 6
Gopalpur	Fair ...	47	30	71 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 0
Gopalnagar	Good ...	31	20	60 0 0	31 14 0	0 2 6
Gognesvar	Good ...	30	24	55 0 0	37 2 0	0 2 5
Gokulpur	Good ...	27	17	20 0 0	4 8 0	0 6 11
Golara	Good ...	28	25	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 8
Gopivalaypur	Fair ...	16	11	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 4
Golar	Fair ...	24	16	6 2 0	20 4 0	0 0 4
Ghutiya	Bad ...	56	40	5 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 8
Ghatmura	Fair ...	27	15	59 8 0	14 15 6	0 2 11
Gohaltor	Excellent	33	32	51 7 9	99 0 0	0 2 1
Haripur	Good ...	18	14	20 0 0	18 0 0	0 5 11
Kashipur	Good ...	65	42	60 0 0	61 0 0	0 1 3

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	EXPENDITURE.												Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
		From Grants given by Government.						From all sources other than Government Grants.						
In Midnapur.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.				
Hanumandihi ...	Good ..	12	12	20	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	6		
Jathra ...	Bad ..	11	9	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	8		
Jyteghonesyam...	Tolerable	25	20	20	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	8		
Jagiardanga ...	Bad ...	20	19	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4		
Jonardonpur ...	Bad ..	19	15	20	0	0	10	10	0	0	5	7		
Jamna	Bad ..	24	20	20	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	4		
Krishnagor (Sutahata)	Excellent	48	45	89	5	3	72	0	0	0	2	5		
Krishnagor (Goomgar)	Excellent	24	20	96	0	0	50	0	0	0	5	4		
Kalomal ...	Fair ...	35	32	72	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	6		
Kagachhiya ...	Excellent	27	22	60	0	0	65	0	0	0	2	10		
Kapasda ...	Fair ...	26	20	20	0	0	15	0	0	0	4	1		
Kapastikure ...	Tolerable	36	25	63	0	0	8	13	6	0	2	6		
Kalmijor ...	Fair ...	20	16	60	0	0	18	0	0	0	4	0		
Kámálpur ...	Fair ...	84	66	60	0	0	44	2	0	0	1	0		
Kankára ...	Tolerable	23	22	60	0	0	23	9	0	0	3	9		
Kisorpur ...	Fair ...	27	2	60	0	0	6	9	0	0	3	6		
Khondinanda ...	Moderate	28	16	60	0	0	20	3	0	0	3	9		
Kenduára ...	Indifferent	22	20	20	0	0	10	0	0	0	4	8		
Kotai ...	Fair ..	30	15	60	0	0	22	7	6	0	2	7		
Katki ...	Moderate	13	12	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9		
Kanpur ...	Fair ...	39	27	60	0	0	11	12	0	0	2	1		
Kharpi ...	Excellent	44	28	96	0	0	57	6	0	0	2	10		
Kusmuri ...	Fair ...	18	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11		
Kharagpur ...	Fair ...	24	14	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	8		
Khandrai ...	Fair ...	15	11	20	0	0	11	0	0	0	10	8		
Kanchrator ...	Indifferent	25	21	54	8	3	12	2	0	0	2	10		
Kanasal ...	Bad ..	12	11	17	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	9		
Kalkapur ...	Excellent	30	24	60	0	0	54	8	0	0	2	8		
Krishnagor ...	Bad ...	30	24	33	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	5		
Lahirgang ...	Bad ..	22	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3		
Lalsagor ...	Fair ...	65	42	20	0	0	7	3	0	0	1	8		
Maligram ...	Tolerable	38	35	60	0	0	30	0	0	0	2	1		
Madhopur ...	Tolerable	24	32	60	0	0	32	0	0	0	3	4		
Maratala ...	Fair ...	18	20	20	0	0	6	4	0	0	4	3		
Mirjabazar ...	Fair ...	81	60	60	0	0	81	4	0	0	1	0		
Monoharpur ...	Good ...	56	40	74	0	0	58	8	0	0	1	9		
Matheura ...	Bad ...	10	8	60	0	0	3	4	0	0	8	0		
Malancha ...	Good ...	40	26	60	0	0	55	2	0	0	2	0		
Matkatpur ...	ood ...	40	33	20	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0		
Markunda ...	Tolerable	15	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4		
Malesvarpur ...	Tolerable	33	18	60	0	0	14	4	0	0				

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Midnapur.—(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nayabasat	Moderate	32	24	57 15 6	20 0 0	0 2 4
Natunhat	Tolerable	45	25	60 0 0	27 12 0	0 1 9
Nayagram	Indifferent	18	12	62 8 0	10 14 0	0 4 7
Noari	Excellent	30	26	57 14 3	50 5 0	0 2 6
Naradaul	Bad ...	31	21	60 0 0	2 3 0	0 2 6
Nandbati	Fair ...	15	10	20 0 0	6 4 0	0 5 3
Nakunda	Good ...	26	23	20 0 0	6 0 0	0 6 1
Naryanpur	Good ...	27	21	20 0 0	4 10 0	0 2 11
Natsal	Excellent	32	28	101 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 2
Oalipur	Fair ...	25	15	60 0 0	29 8 0	0 3 3
Patherpara	Bad ...	8	6	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4
Palpara	Fair ...	12	10	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 10
Panchmauli	Good ...	28	28	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 11 5
Punapat	Tolerable	35	23	72 0 0	5 11 0	0 2 9
Paharipur	Fair ...	38	27	60 0 0	37 0 0	0 2 0
Padampur	Fair ...	39	28	73 0 0	64 15 0	0 4 5
Pulsit	Excellent	40	32	60 0 0	46 12 0	0 2 0
Panchkhuri	Bad ...	19	11	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 8 6
Ruinan	Moderate	20	18	20 0 0	14 0 0	0 5 4
Ranjpur	Tolerable	20	17	60 0 0	29 8 0	0 4 0
Rajnogor	Good ...	50	33	96 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 6
Radhakantapur	Bad ...	20	16	91 0 0	12 8 0	0 6 0
Rayn	Tolerable	25	13	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 3 3
Rathrapur	Excellent	45	42	60 0 0	63 7 6	0 1 9
Rohini	Fair ...	10	7	20 0 0	7 0 0	0 10 8
Resa	Fair ...	20	20	20 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0
Radhanogor	Excellent	33	26	63 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 6
Rashkunda	Fair ...	32	14	53 0 0	17 4 0	0 2 3
Ramgor	Good ...	38	29	54 13 0	30 0 0	0 1 11
Sandhipur	Excellent	36	23	60 0 0	58 0 0	0 2 3
Sanri	Excellent	37	28	72 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 7
Susne	Fair ...	21	15	60 0 0	25 0 0	0 6 4
Srirampur	Excellent	57	49	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
Sitapur	Tolerable	27	25	60 0 0	16 0 0	0 3 0
Sagirda	Good ...	51	47	85 0 0	34 0 0	0 2 2
Syampur	Bad ...	26	15	60 0 0	2 13 0	0 3 0
Snarpur	Good ...	43	28	60 0 0	38 2 0	0 2 0
Sriberiya	Fair ...	20	15	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0
Salko	Tolerable	20	16	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0
Silampur	Bad ...	19	13	60 0 0	12 12 0	0 4 3
Sidha	Fair ...	8	6	20 0 0	4 8 0	0 10 0

APPENDIX D.

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South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the rolls, monthly average.	EXPENDITURE.												Cost to Government of maintenance of pupil month
			From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.									
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
In Midnapur.—(Continued.)															
Syamnagor ...	Tolerable	9	6	20	0	0	1	4	0	0	7	0			
Sargoriya Larma	Excellent	34	21	63	8	0	60	0	0	0	2	4			
Simla ...	Excellent	38	30	60	0	0	80	0	0	0	2	1			
Sinharpur ...	Fair ...	28	15	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	3	9			
Sundornogor ...	Tolerable	18	17	60	0	0	30	0		0	4	5			
Tungor ...	Excellent	22	18	65	0	0	62	0	0	0	3	11			
Tilapatna ...	Good ...	55	39	89	0	4	49	8	0	0	2	3			
Taruja ...	Fair ...	31	14	59	8	0	15	15	0	0	2	7			
Talbandhi ...	Tolerable	34	16	72	0		13	12	0	0	2	9			
Thakurnogor ...	Fair ...	20	18	60	0		65	0	0	0	4	0			

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

In Burdwan.

Ahar Beben ...	Fair ..	29	15	37	0		0	0	0	0	1	8
Amirpur ...	Good ..	27	19	40	0		0	0	0	0	2	0
Bamunpara ...	Tolerable	16	9	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Belut ...	Moderate	21	10	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Bhediya ...	Good ..	35	28	48	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	10
Betul ...	Good ..	25	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Beur ...	Good ..	27	25	23	0	0	3	0	0			
Bhandal ...	Fair ..	26	12	29	0	0	0	0	0			
Bonai ...	Bad ..	19	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Devagram ...	Excellent	25	15	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Deasin ...	Good ...	27	22	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Duga ...	Indifferent	25	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deasa ...	Fair ..	24	16	24	0		0	0	0	0	1	6
Dignagor Gram	Moderate	23	13	36	0	0	8	9	6	0	2	1
Dignagor Hat	Good ..	29	24	46	0	0	1	11	0	0	2	1
Gomai ...	Good ..	30	24	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gasvanikhanda	Good ..	25	22	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Govindapur ...	Bad ..	20	18	35	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
Karotia ...	Moderate	21	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Kisorkona ...	Indifferent	13	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Kamarpara ...	Moderate	23	15	22	0	0	7	10	0	0	1	3
Loá ...	Moderate	23	20	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Mohara ...	Good ..	28	19	48	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	3
Malsural ...	Indifferent	16	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Mankhira ...	Good ..	32	20	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mohespur ...	Good ..	20	18	33	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	2
Masli ...	Fair ..	25	17	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Mohata ...	Excellent	31	23	48	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Burdwan.—(Continued.)</i>						
Navagram	Moderate	27	26	Rs. 44 0 0	As. 0 0 0	P. 0 2 2
Orgram	Good	26	17	46 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
Pala	Fair	18	13	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
Rautgram	Indifferent	13	7	24 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0
Ramnogor	Good	31	14	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 11
Sar	Good	34	21	48 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 4
Saranga	Fair	18	15	32 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 4
Sila	Good	23	19	35 0 0	13 0 0	0 2 0
Vatar	Good	23	14	44 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
<i>In Bankura.</i>						
Baliyator	Good	27	14	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6
Hudul Narayanpur	Good	25	20	42 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
Majia	Moderate	27	19	29 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
Naleasan	Tolerable	28	23	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4
Rupatgram	Moderate	33	24	27 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
<i>In Midnapur.</i>						
Bangda	Good	22	22	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
Malancha	Good	27	13	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 3
Tilapatna	Moderate	18	16	31 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
Bhogirathpur	Fair	16	14	38 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 3
Chaipat	Good	12	12	29 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
Monoharpur	Fair	18	16	33 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 5
Sagirda	Tolerable	25	20	44 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
Sribara	Fair	20	15	43 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 6
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.						
<i>Under Missionary bodies.</i>						
HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.						
<i>In Midnapur.</i>						
Midnapur L. M. S.	Good	162	126	59 15 0	2,510 13 0	0 0 6
MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Kalna	Good	61	45	0 0 0	378 0 0	0 0 0
Dhatrigram	Fair	47	30	0 0 0	274 0 0	0 0 0
Satgachiya	Tolerable	30	24	0 0 0	258 0 0	0 0 0

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South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Kalna Training School ...	Good ...	193	165	0 0 0	4,351 9 0	0 0 0
Burdwan Maharaja's School	Excellent	443	400	0 0 0	7,393 0 0	0 0 0
Chakdighi ...	Excellent	106	91	0 0 0	5,033 10 6	0 0 0
<i>In Jehanabad.</i>						
Birshinha ...	Excellent	190	155	0 0 0	2,100 0 0	0 0 0
Khanakul ...	Excellent	112	84	0 0 0	2,604 0 0	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH.						
<i>In Katak.</i>						
Denkanal ...	Fair ...	65	51	0 0 0	952 3 8	0 0 0
Jagutshinapur ...	Fair ...	30	28	0 0 0	42 7 1	0 0 0
<i>In Midnapur.</i>						
Mohisadal Maharaja's School	Good ...	182	105	0 0 0	2,442 4 9	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS VERNA- CULAR SCHOOL.						
Burdwan Maharaja's Ver- nacular School ...	Moderate	40	35	0 0 0	954 0 0	0 0 0
Burdwan Maharaja's Sans- krit School ...	Fair ...	32	30	0 0 0	1,654 0 0	0 0 0
LOWER CLASS VERNA- CULAR.						
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Bagtikiri ...	Bad ...	40	30	0 0 0	38 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Puri.</i>						
Puri ...	Fair ...	32	20	0 0 0	1,570 0 0	0 0 0
Bhusandpar ...	Tolerable	28	26	0 0 0	53 14 0	0 0 0
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.						
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
<i>In Burdwan.</i>						
Kalna Nelepara ...	Fair ...	40	30	0 0 0	2,065 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Katak.</i>						
Katak ...	Indifferent	11	9	0 0 0	114 4 0	0 0 0
Burdwan Maharaja's Girls' School ...	Moderate	34	30	0 0 0	1,659 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Classification of Schools, South-East Division, for 1869-70.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
NORMAL SCHOOLS.						
<i>In Cherrapunji.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Training school for masters ...	Fair ...	121.83	96.02	4,998 8 0	365 3 3	3 6 2
<i>In Chittagong.</i>						
Training school for masters at Ranga- matia ...	Indifferent	40	33	3,206 8 0	0 0 0	6 10 10
Training school for pandits at Chitta- gong ...	Indifferent	19	14	1,924 13 0	0 0 0	8 7 0
<i>In Dacca.</i>						
Training school for pandits ...	Excellent	92	76.5	9,732 2 10	160 9 6	8 13 0
Training school for mistresses ...	Indifferent	18.58	15.47	1,215 11 6	0 0 0	5 6 11
<i>In Mymensingh.</i>						
Training school for pandits ...	Excellent	32.5	29.4	2,123 7 9	0 0 0	5 7 1
HIGH SCHOOL.						
<i>In Chittagong.</i>						
College Department...	Good ...	9.58	7.05	2,206 2 2	620 0 0	19 3 0
Law ditto ...	Good ...	23	18.48	90 14 9	1,334 0 0	0 5 3
HIGHER CLASS, ENGLISH.						
<i>Zilla Schools.</i>						
Barisal ...	Excellent	312	240	2,291 9 1	6,046 9 0	0 9 9½
Mymensingh ...	Excellent	289.3	244.832	2,596 12 3	4,735 8 6	0 11 11
Chittagong ...	Good ...	205	146.14	1,318 13 0	4,503 7 0	0 8 6
Silchar ...	Good ...	174	120	1,946 0 0	1,665 0 0	0 14 11
Noakhali ...	Fair ...	90.5	74.2	2,958 8 0	1,318 13 0	2 11 7
Sylhet ...	Fair ...	220	163	2,180 0 0	3,345 7 0	0 14 5
Farridpur ...	Improving	108	81	2,913 4 6	1,492 10 8	2 8 11
Comilla ...	Bad ...	113	93.24	2,867 6 8	1,908 5 0	2 1 10

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
SCHOOLS OF THE MID- DLE CLASS, ENGLISH.						
In Chittagong.						
Manikchhari ...	Fair ...	17	16	759 14 6	120 0 0	3 11 7
Brindavan ...	Indifferent	10	7	253 6 0	180 0 0	2 1 8
MIDDLE CLASS, VER- NACULAR.						
In Barisal.						
Shahebgunj ...	Good ...	38	22	300 0 0	11 13 0	0 10 6
In Chittagong.						
Harbang ...	Fair. ...	16	13	275 0 0	35 11 0	1 6 11
Pahartoli ...	Fair ...	44	32	298 5 4	59 6 4	0 9 0
Kairbil ...	Moderate	20	12	375 0 0	38 7 0	1 9 0
Kumiria ...	Moderate	27	22	325 0 0	42 12 0	1 0 0
In Dacca.						
Practising school ...	Excellent	144	124.3	600 0 0	460 14 3	0 5 6
In Farridpur.						
Ghoshpur ...	Moderate	36	22	340 8 3	75 10 0	0 11 9
In Mymensingh (East).						
Mymensingh ...	Excellent	193	154	973 8 0	963 10 3	0 6 8
In Noakhali.						
Harispur ...	Good ...	16	12	339 10 9	48 6 0	1 12 3
Sagardi ...	Bad ...	12	8	250 0 0	18 10 3	1 11. 9
In Sylhet.						
Bhatra ...	Good ...	48	35	273 6 6	78 15 6	0 7 3
Brahmindora ...	Good ...	21	18	229 0 0	27 15 0	0 14. 6
Raja's Bazar ...	Fair ...	25	19	322 2 0	29 6 0	1 1. 2

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
LOWER CLASS, VERNACU- LAR.												
In Barisal.												
Manka	Moderate	29	17	165	0	0	4	1	0	0	7	7
Dhunia	Indifferent	18	11	300	0	0	7	3	0	1	6	2
In Cachar.												
Krisnapur	Good ...	17	12	167	15	0	23	7	0	0	13	2
Khafilpur	Moderate	21	15	120	0	0	39	2	0	0	7	7
Binnakandi	Bad ...	14	10	271	13	0	12	1	0	1	0	5
In Mymensingh (East).												
Ghoshgan	Good ...	28	18	261	0	0	32	2	0	0	12	6
Pharangpara	Moderate	25	16	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2
Baligan	Moderate	25	17	228	12	8	0	0	0	0	14	7
Haluaghat	Indifferent	25	11	237	3	6	0	0	0	0	15	2
Brunga	Indifferent	11	16	220	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Shofar (Shonajuri)	Indifferent	14	6	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5
In Mymensingh (West).												
Kayrakuri	Indifferent	23	17	288	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Malakcha	Indifferent	20	13	199	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	3

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.										
<i>Receiving allowances under the grant-in-aid rules.</i>										
HIGHER CLASS, ENGLISH.										
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>										
Kalkpur	Good ...	86	70	495	15	6	1,321	2	0	0 7 8
Feghoria	Good ...	97	85	341	3	6	762	9	0	0 4 8
<i>In Dacca.</i>										
Banglabazaar	Fair ...	104.5	152.16	720	0	0	1,837	8	5	0 5 3
Raail	Fair ...	47	33	360	0	0	731	13	9	0 10 2

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Grade.	EXPENDITURE.												Total to Government of ...		
			From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.											
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.				
<i>In Manikganj.</i>																	
Baliati	...	Excellent	101	69	420	0	0	825	12	0	0	5	6				
MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH																	
<i>Under Missionary Bodies.</i>																	
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>																	
Bandura	...	Moderate	47	25	240	0	0	360	0	0	0	6	9				
<i>Under others.</i>																	
<i>In Barisal.</i>																	
Banoripara	...	Good	90	67	297	8	6	977	15		0	14	4				
Bashunda	...	Good	46	45	210	0	0	574	10		0	6	0				
Daulatkhan	...	Good	48	33	50	0	0	735	0		0	1	5				
Gopalpur	...	Good	59	39	240	0	0	360	0	0	0	6	5				
Golabari	...	Good	49	40	250	8	11	637	12	1	1	6	9				
Kirtipasha	...	Good	64	61	390	0	0	450	5	9	0	8	2				
Madaripur	...	Good	80	65	384	0	0	636	0	0	0	5	11				
Nuruthampur	...	Good	31	21	227	13	9	428	1	0	0	9	9				
Perajpur	...	Good	26	20	176	0	0	403	0		0	9	0				
Rayerkati	...	Good	58	53	376	14		695	14		0	8	8				
Uzirpur	...	Good	55	51	149	12		441	7	6	0	3	8				
Bagda	...	Fair	52	47	0	0		175	0	0	0	0	0				
Barthi	...	Fair	54	51	192	0		294	10	0	0	4	8				
Gaila	...	Fair	68	50	252	0	0	381	0	0	0	4	11				
Kashipur	...	Fair	58	33	140	0	0	280	0	0	0	3	3				
Khalia	...	Fair	55	41	386	0	0	496	3	3	0	9	4				
Narainpur	...	Fair	45	40	325	0	0	448	8	9	0	9	8				
Nulchera	...	Fair	46	42	140	0	0	294	0	0	0	4	1				
Obhaynil	...	Fair	48	40	220	0	0	360	0	0	0	6	1				
Olepur	...	Fair	49	39	0	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0				
Rohamatpur	...	Fair	59	44	100	0	0	536	0	0	0	2	3				
Kalsakati	...	Moderate	50	43	144	0	0	406	6	0	0	3	10				
Panabaliya	...	Moderate	43	36	160	0	0	490	0	0	0	4	11				
Bahadurpur	...	Indifferent	22	18	140	0	0	280	0	0	0	8	6				
Shalak	...	Indifferent	54	47	234	0	0	239	0	0	0	5	9				
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>																	
Bujrojugney	...	Excellent	152	142	372	10	3	511	4	6		3	3				
Bhagyakool	...	Excellent	89	81	300	0	0	596	5	0		4	4				

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Bikrampur.—(Contd.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Lohajang ...	Excellent	52	43	298 0 0	418 14 6	0 7 6
Majpara ...	Excellent	112	108	208 0 0	306 8 0	0 2 7
Munshigunj ...	Excellent	95	74	352 0 0	733 0 6	0 4 11
Srinagore ...	Excellent	27	21	275 0 0	450 0 0	0 13 6
Abdulapur ...	Good	191	127	160 0 0	364 0 0	0 1 10
Bohar ...	Good	46	46	180 0 0	362 14 0	0 5 2
Joiushar ...	Good	75	68	252 0 0	348 1 0	0 4 5
Shakta ...	Good	58	52	270 13 0	453 3 0	0 6 2
Taotia ...	Good	52	46	192 0 0	298 8 0	0 5 1
Konda ...	Moderate	30	18	176 0 0	297 0 0	0 7 8
Kuputia ...	Moderate	67	48	338 0 0	446 14 0	0 6 8
Malkhanagor ...	Moderate	31	26	144 0 0	192 0 0	0 6 2
Sonarang ...	Bad	32	27	168 0 0	180 6 0	0 6 10
Tajpur ...	Bad	24	20	208 0 0	288 0 0	0 11 6
<i>In Chittagong.</i>						
Bakalla ...	Fair	34	29	198 0 0	178 7 3	0 7 9
Kalisahar ...	Fair	31	23	221 5 9	273 14 0	0 9 6
Kharandip ...	Fair	12	6	140 0 0	140 0 0	0 15 6
Patiya ...	Fair	53	47	1,065 0 0	455 6 0	1 10 9
Sitakunda ...	Fair	33	26	56 0 0	189 0 0	0 2 2
Sultanpur ...	Fair	44	37	138 0 0	246 0 0	0 4 2
Fatikchara ...	Moderate	24	15	185 10 0	381 6 0	0 10 3
Kadurkhil ...	Moderate	50	38	220 0 0	330 0 0	0 5 10
Mirjapur ...	Moderate	24	19	150 0 0	174 0 0	0 8 4
Mithachora ...	Moderate	19	13	84 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 10
Nanapur ...	Moderate	28	19	165 5 8	152 2 4	0 7 10
Padna ...	Moderate	19	18	97 5 6	379 11 3	0 6 9
Amilish ...	Indifferent	30	24	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 5 4
Rangonia ...	Bad	38	29	182 0 0	226 5 0	0 8 4
<i>In Comilla.</i>						
Brahmanbaria ...	Excellent	33	68	686 0 0	1,035 6 0	0 9 10
Muradnagor ...	Good	36	27	260 0 0	369 11 6	0 9 8
Narasingapur ...	Fair	19	14	225 0 0	265 0 0	0 15 0
Syamagram ...	Fair	32	26	135 0 0	321 0 0	0 5 8
Boalia ...	Moderate	21	18	84 0 0	176 0 0	0 5 7
Durgapur ...	Moderate	29	27	144 0 0	271 0 0	0 6 7
Chiara ...	Moderate	44	27	248 0 0	354 4 0	0 7 6
Nabinagor ...	Indifferent	...	...	Return not received.		

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Dacca.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bramma ...	Excellent	145	104	300 0 0	534 12 0	0 2 9
Araihazar ...	Good ...	25	18	103 5 3	336 14 9	0 5 6
Shuapur ...	Good ...	50	38	247 0 0	439 11 3	0 6 7
Baradi ...	Fair ...	26	22	75 1 9	374 10 6	0 3 10
Dhamrai ...	Fair ...	67	59	240 0 0	359 15 3	0 4 9
Kassimpur ...	Fair ...	24	18	168 0 0	209 4 0	0 9 4
Ulail ...	Fair ...	26.5	21.5	143 4 9	172 4 3	0 7 2
Bhimraj ...	Moderate	37	26	112 0 0	142 0 0	0 4 0
Joydebpur ...	Moderate	28	18	264 0 0	456 0 0	0 12 7
Joypura ...	Moderate	37	25	175 14 10	201 5 0	0 6 4
Nannar ...	Moderate	29	19	214 0 0	310 0 0	0 9 10
Shabar ...	Moderate	30	20	124 0 0	110 0 0	0 5 6
Hosendi ...	Indifferent	29	21	184 3 3	154 0 0	0 8 5
Mirpur ...	Indifferent	10	8	137 8 0	131 10 4½	1 2 4
Paharkandi ...	Indifferent	17	13	84 0 0	87 8 0	0 6 7
Narainganj ...	Bad ...	39	20.5	173 1 0	219 14 0	0 5 11
Shanora ...	Bad ...	29	24	144 0 0	183 14 6	0 6 7
<i>In Faridpur.</i>						
Faridpur ...	Excellent	194	115	330 0 0	717 5 3	0 2 3
Bangeshardi ...	Good ...	58	48	258 0 0	355 7 0	0 5 9
Bhanga ...	Good ...	80	53	90 0 0	235 0 9	0 1 8
Lonsing ...	Good ...	64	53	200 0 0	492 1 0	0 4 2
Khalkula ...	Fair ...	37	30	196 0 0	168 0 0	0 7 0
Kanaipur ...	Fair ...	55	36	64 0 0	301 11 0	0 1 6
Khankhanpur ...	Fair ...	50	45	72 0 0	188 4 0	0 1 11
Kartickpur ...	Moderate	70	38	100 0 0	441 12 9	0 1 11
Bilaskhan ...	Moderate	33	29	146 0 0	175 0 0	0 5 11
Borabak ...	Moderate	37	34	0 0 0	169 8 0	0 0 0
Karangao ...	Moderate	33	22	13 0 0	174 8 0	0 0 6
Sarjankanda ...	Bad ...	27	19	144 0 0	148 8 0	0 7 1
Dhewkhali ...	Bad ...	34	21	135 0 0	166 0 0	0 5 3
Janpur ...	Bad ...	37	25	140 0 0	434 6 0	0 5 0
Nalia ...	Bad ...		Return	not received.		
<i>In Manikganj.</i>						
Boyra ...	Moderate	42	30	168 0 0	210 0 0	0 5 4
Dasora ...	Moderate	55	39	60 0 0	302 3 6	0 1 5
Lesraganj ...	Moderate	45	27	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 7 1
Paril ...	Moderate	45	38	104 0 0	152 9 0	0 3 1
Azimnagar ...	Fair ...	23	19	182 0 0	235 8 6	0 10 7

Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
In Manikganj.—(Contd.)				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Garpara ...	Fair ...	42	34	162	0	0	287	14	0	0	5	1
Joykristapur ...	Good ...	41	33	202	8	0	180	0	0	0	6	7
Kristapur ...	Good ...	71	43	260	0	0	330	0	0	0	4	10
Teota ...	Good ...	53	27	172	0	0	360	0	0	0	4	3
Noyabari ...	Bad ...	24	14	298	0	0	324	0	0	1	0	6
In Mymensingh (East).				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Hosenpur ...	Excellent	61	39	248	8	0	502	7	0	0	5	5
Kishoreganj ...	Excellent	119	93	199	7	9	854	5	0	0	2	2
Muktagacha ...	Excellent	73	54	360	0	0	576	0	0	0	6	6
Bajitpur ...	Good ...	56	49	176	0	0	264	0	0	0	4	2
Jangalbari ...	Good ...	27	23	168	0	0	252	0	0	0	8	3
Rangopalpur ...	Good ...	45	26	560	0	0	713	13	6	1	0	7
Debagram ...	Fair ...	22	15	271	0	0	320	0	0	1	0	5
Durgapur ...	Fair ...	40	27	200	0	0	470	15	6	0	6	8
Ghoshgao, night	Moderate	10	7	72	0	0	72	0	0	0	9	7
Kanihari ...	Moderate	22	13	140	0	0	190	0	0	0	8	5
Kalipur ...	Moderate	29	26	280	0	0	360	0	0	0	12	10
Narandohur ...	Moderate	32	26	120	14	0	527	14	6	0	5	0
Sekandurnargar	Moderate	41	35	48	0	0	148	0	0	0	2	0
Byganbari ...	Bad ...	24	18	18	6	3	185	2	6	0	1	0
Gobindapur ...	Indifferent	25	14	90	0	0	192	0	0	0	4	9
In Mymensingh (West).				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Alisakanda ...	Moderate	43	30	140	0	0	144	11	0	0	4	4
Atia ...	Moderate	63	39	80	0	0	338	6	0	0	1	8
Bharna ...	Moderate	23	16	72	0	0	118	12	0	0	4	2
Bhobaniganj ...	Moderate	19	15	130	0	0	102	0	0	0	9	2
Jamalpur ...	Fair ...	86	62	207	2	3	507	7	6	0	3	2
Kalavadha ...	Indifferent	23	18	121	8	0	227	10	0	0	7	1
Kalijani ...	Moderate	18	14	168	0	0	180	0	0	0	12	5
Nagarpur ...	Moderate	35	19	160	10	9	304	9	3	0	6	2
Nayapara ...	Moderate	26	24	200	0	0	393	0	0	0	10	3
Sakarail ...	Good ...	83	72	290	11	9	637	12	3	0	4	8
Shevpur ...	Good ...	63	48	450	0	0	1,084	4	0	0	9	6
In Noakhali.				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Begumganj ...	Good ...	37	30	298	12	9	504	0	0	0	10	8
Dalal Bazar ...	Good ...	26	18	246	0	0	369	0	0	0	12	7
Munsiganj ...	Fair ...	14	14	144	0	0	192	0	0	0	13	9
Noakhali, night	Fair ...	7	5	72	0	0	116	0	0	0	18	9

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
In Nôakhali.—(Contd.)				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Dewanganj	Moderate	7	5	109	0	0	203	14	0	1	4	9
Ghoshbag	Moderate	23	18	169	0	0	180	0	0	0	9	10
Begumganj, night ...	Bad	8	4	49	0	0	71	0	0	0	8	2
Panna Mia	Bad	35	23	178	1	8	225	0	0	0	6	9
Chamrakhola	Bad	0	0	28	0	0	Return not received.					
Vishnupur	Bad	10	8	34	12	3	40	4	0	1	2	6
In Sylhet.												
Chhatack	Good	28	18	348	0	0	528	0	0	1	0	7
Laskarpur	Good	72	50	458	0	3	655	8	9	0	8	6
Delvanganj	Good	17	11	59	8	0	239	8	0	0	4	8
Naviganj	Good	41	29	89	0	0	329	2	0	0	2	10
Rasbehari	Good	156	97	440	0	0	732	0	0	0	4	0
Akhalia	Fair	30	19	200	0	0	383	6	0	0	8	10
Bhatpara	Fair	42	33	304	0	0	836	0	0	0	9	7
Jalalpur	Fair	24	19	155	10	0	275	2	9	0	8	7
Bithangal	Moderate	50	40	150	0	0	387	8	0	0	6	0
Kesabpur	Bad	25	15	425	11	9	341	8	0	1	6	8
MIDDLE CLASS, VERNA- CULAR.												
In Barisal.												
Barisal	Excellent	172	138	605	0	0	1,226	8	0	0	4	8
Kachabalia	Good	49	31	107	3	0	250	7	6	0	2	11
Kulkati	Good	45	40	110	0	0	188	7	6	0	3	3
Baropyka	Fair	35	29	112	0	0	135	14	0	0	4	3
Juluhar	Fair	26	20	165	0	0	315	6	0	0	8	6
Shiddakati	Fair	26	20	120	0	0	195	5	0	0	6	2
Shampur	Moderate	25	21	136	0	0	217	0	0	0	7	3
Eluhar	Indifferent	15	13	96	0	0	144	0	0	0	8	6
In Bikrampur.												
Hashara	Excellent	53	34	280	0	0	425	4	0	0	7	0
Lohajang	Excellent	57	53	156	0	0	212	12	6	0	3	6
Shikarnugur	Excellent	32	29	132	0	0	144	0	0	0	5	5
Srinagur	Excellent	56	36	154	0	0	168	0	0	0	3	7
Barnikhali	Good	35	31	156	0	0	180	0	0	0	6	0
Kailile	Good	23	16	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	8	7
Naranpur	Good	23	18	64	0	0	144	0	0	0	3	8
Rajarampur	Good	70	50	163	0	0	193	0	0	0	3	0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Chittagong.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mirahya	Good ...	80	59	360 0 0	330 10 0	0 6 0
Satharya	Moderate	22	13	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Comilla.</i>						
Bramanbaria	Excellent	105	85	144 0 0	324 0 0	0 1 10
Comilla	Good ...	79	55	358 6 3	638 14 6	0 6 1
Manihanda	Fair ...	24	20	117 0 0	103 6 0	0 6 6
Bardain	Moderate	22	19	156 0 0	231 8 0	0 9 5
Bhadurpur	Moderate	21	18	80 0 0	224 0 0	0 5 1
Bidyakut	Moderate	36	30	138 0 0	203 0 0	0 6 2
Chillikot Bara ...	Moderate	13	12	108 0 0	118 14 6	0 11 1
Darora	Moderate	21	17	135 0 0	114 9 0	0 8 7
Ibrahimpur	Moderate	16	15	112 0 0	129 3 9	0 9 4
Karaitali	Moderate	13	11	136 8 0	127 10 0	0 14 0
Krishnanagur ...	Moderate	22	20	120 0 0	138 12 0	0 7 3
Lalpur	Moderate	27	22	48 12 4	226 10 8	0 2 5
Pattan	Moderate	29	23	115 0 0	253 0 0	0 5 3
Saisanga	Moderate	18	15	156 0 0	196 8 0	0 11 7
Barakamta	Bad ...	10	7	100 0 0	126 1 0	0 13 4
<i>In Dacca.</i>						
Baradi	Good ...	35	29	70 10 0	143 0 0	0 2 8
Aminpur	Fair ...	43.75	33.16	154 0 0	191 0 6	0 4 8
Joymandap	Fair ...	47.5	29.5	118 2 3	142 3 0	0 3 3
Maneshnardi	Fair ...	41	37	108 0 0	158 12 0	0 3 5
Meerpur	Fair ...	24	17	167 0 0	168 4 0	0 9 2
Baria	Moderate	15	14	112 0 0	134 0 0	0 9 11
Murapara Bramungao	Moderate	44	30	182 0 0	178 0 0	0 5 6
Sharaha	Moderate	19	18	71 12 9	92 2 3	0 5 3
Kamargao	Indifferent	24	8	72 0 0	72 8 0	0 4 2
Malita	Indifferent	19	18	124 8 8	192 10 10	0 8 8
Narsingdi	Indifferent	22	14	120 0 0	130 2 0	0 5 2
Badda	Unclassed	44	35	64 6 0	96 9 0	0 2 11
<i>In Faridpur.</i>						
Japsa	Good ...	35	25	203 0 0	158 14 0	0 7 8
Larikul	Good ...	51	30	66 0 0	108 0 0	0 1 9
Panair	Good ...	50	34	173 8 0	175 9 0	0 4 7
Ballabdi	Fair ...	30	23	208 0 0	298 13 6	0 9 1

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Faridpur.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Khandarpara...	Fair ...	28	24	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 5 9
Mahisar ...	Moderate	30	27	103 4 0	264 4 0	0 4 7
Gopaldi ...	Moderate	21	17	98 0 0	87 4 0	0 6 3
Banibaha ...	Moderate	23	12	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 6 11
Soulubi ...	Moderate	44	31	88 0 0	116 4 0	0 2 8
Pauchchar ...	Moderate	37	25	196 0 0	325 13 0	0 7 0
Pyarpur ...	Moderate	26	20	105 0 0	82 8 0	0 5 5
Umedpur ...	Moderate	26	18	20 0 0	168 0 0	0 1 0
In Manikganj.						
Dhancora ...	Excellent	46	38	360 0 0	772 0 0	0 10 5
Manickganj ...	Good ..	34	30	108 0 0	225 1 0	0 4 2
Nabagram ...	Good ...	45	41	144 0 0	156 3 0	0 4 3
Atigram ...	Moderate	42	40	98 13 3	145 0 9	0 3 1
Bamajuri ...	Moderate	44	34	106 2 0	114 0 0	0 3 0
Singair ...	Fair ...	36	28	136 6 0	151 4 0	0 5 0
Tilli ...	Fair ...	26	23	80 0 0	98 0 0	0 4 1
2 Mohadebpur ...	Bad ...	21	19	63 0 0	106 0 0	0 4 0
1 Luchikul ...	Bad ...	18	15	90 0 0	121 12 4	0 6 8
In Mymensingh (East).						
Kandiura ...	Good ...	63	53	168 0 6	168 15 6	0 3 6
Ghagra Rajibpur ...	Fair ...	17	12	168 0 0	252 0 0	0 13 2
Gachihatta ...	Fair ...	33	22	160 0 0	140 8 0	0 6 5
Goshyeganj ...	Fair ...	33	21	80 0 0	112 0 0	0 3 2
Astagram ...	Moderate	28	21	99 0 0	133 0 0	0 4 8
Baroichira ...	Moderate	20	16	60 0 0	214 0 0	0 4 4
Baraghar ...	Moderate	25	15	100 8 0	211 8 0	0 5 4
Itna ...	Moderate	44	36	86 0 0	181 0 0	0 2 7
Jangirpur ...	Moderate	27	24	117 0 0	132 0 0	0 5 9
Lakhya ...	Moderate	20	14	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 6 4
Nyamatur ...	Moderate	29	24	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 4 4
Shanchapur ...	Moderate	21	14	101 0 0	125 4 0	0 6 4
Syudgao ...	Moderate	26	19	80 0 0	96 0 0	0 4 5
Ajaldi ...	Bad ...	17	10	128 0 0	59 10 0	0 10 0
Balipara ...	Indifferent	19	17	96 0 0	144 0 0	0 6 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS,	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	EXPENDITURE.												ment pupl ly.
			From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.									
<i>In Mymensingh (West).</i>					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Bashaile	Moderate	24	20	180	0	0	182	0	0	0	10	0			
Bathuli	Moderate	20	19	150	0	0	156	0	0	0	10	0			
Danga	Moderate	27	19	143	0	0	179	2	0	0	7	1			
Elanga	Moderate	45	27	135	0	0	309	2	0	0	4	0			
Nayanagur	Moderate	31	25	68	4	0	256	12	0	0	2	11			
Porabari	Moderate	28	22	91	0	0	226	0	0	0	4	4			
Pathrail	Moderate	19	15	104	0	0	164	0	0	0	7	4			
Ramrampur	Moderate	28	22	180	0	0	220	0	0	0	8	7			
Deovanganj	Indifferent	27	16	124	4	0	211	0	0	0	6	2			
<i>In Noakhali.</i>															
Noakhali	Excellent	91	67	275	0	0	643	3	4	0	4	0			
Khilpara	Good	18	15	104	8	0	114	0	0	0	7	9			
Kanchanpur	Fair	19	16	110	0	0	156	0	0	0	7	9			
Sripur	Fair	16	11	52	8	0	90	0	0	0	4	5			
Rakhaliya	Bad	17	10	120	0	0	144	0	0	0	9	5			
Turrashganj	Indifferent	11	8	122	0	0	106	0	0	0	14	9			
Chandipur	Indifferent	...	...	9	10	6	Return not received.			received.			
Lakhipur	Indifferent	...	...	96	0	0	Return not received.			received.			
<i>In Sylhet.</i>															
Jajiuta	Good	30	24	110	0	0	110	0	0	0	5	0			
Nawab Talab... ..	Good	37	33	180	0	0	148	7	9	0	6	5			
MIDDLE CLASS, SANSKRIT															
<i>In Barisal.</i>															
Chandsi	Fair	25	22	59	8	0	102	0	0	0	3	2			
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>															
Kalipara	Moderate	16	12	105	0	0	98	2	0	0	8	9			
LOWER CLASS, SANSKRIT.															
<i>In Dacca.</i>															
Dhamrai	Bad	12		88	0	0	104	0	0	0	9	9			

South East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	EXPENDITURE.												Lost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
			From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.									
LOWER CLASS, VERNA- CULAR.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			
In Barisal.															
Magura	...	Good	40	31	208	0	0	288	12	0	0	6	11		
Gaudata	...	Fair	36	27	165	0	0	285	0	0	0	6	1		
Sharikal	...	Fair	65	44	72	0	0	276	0	0	0	1	6		
Kabirajpur	...	Moderate	28	18	76	6	0	105	0	0	0	3	7		
Shaora	...	Moderate	30	20	120	0	0	120	0	0	0	5	4		
In Cachar.															
Berabak	...	Bad	33	28	49	14	0	59	10	0	0	2	0		
In Comilla.															
Narayanpur	...	Moderate	18	12	140	0	0	172	5	0	0	10	8		
Bitghar	...	Indifferent	34	28	180	0	0	66	0	0	0	7	1		
Galimpur	...	Indifferent	22	17	156	0	0	234	0	0	0	9	5		
Jajiara	...	Indifferent	26	16	30	0	0	207	0	0	0	1	6		
In Farridpur.															
Rudrakar	...	Fair	45	23	100	0	0	220	0	0	0	2	11		
Baharpur	...	Moderate	19	18	168	0	0	168	0	0	0	11	9		
Udaypur	...	Moderate	34	30	78	0	0	283	10	0	0	3	1		
Chekandi	...	Bad	18	14	96	0	0	96	5	3	0	7	1		
Dulakhand	...	Bad	18	15	104	0	0	144	0	0	0	7	8		
Kathia	...	Bad	22	14	180	0	0	110	0	0	0	10	11		
In Mymensingh (East).															
Shamblugunj		Fair	23	17	140	0	0	104	8	0	0	8	1		
Musirhat	...	Moderate	19	17	103	0	0	137	0	0	0	7	2		
Naguljura	...	Indifferen	32	26				220	0	0					
In Sylhet.															
Habiganj	...	Moderate	53	35	96	0	0	144	0	0	0	2	5		

APPENDIX

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	the m re.	EXPENDITURE.											
			From Grants given by Government.						From all sources other than Government Grants.					
			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.					
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.														
Under Missionary Bodies.														
In Chittagong.														
Bandel English	Good	33	18	220	0	0	330	0	0	0	8	10		
Under others.														
In Barisal.														
Jalabari	Good	10		36	0	0	36	0	0	0	4	9		
Shabadal	Good	7		112	0	0	112	0	0	1	5	4		
Baukati	Fair	12	11	65	0	0	60	0	0	0	7	3		
Kendua	Fair	7	4	36	0	0	36	0	0	0	6	10		
Chandsi	Moderate	7	6	33	0	0	36	0	0	0	6	3		
Nurutlumpur	Moderate	7	5	51	0	0	51	0	0	0	9	8		
In Dacca.														
Bunglabazar	Indifferent	52	35	244	0	0	171	8	0	0	6	3		
Lalbag	Indifferent	26	17	61	0	0	42	14	0	0	3	2		
Bhararia	Bad	13	9	78	0	0	64	0	0	0	8	0		
Dacca, zenana	Unclassed	54	20	654	0	0	597	0	0	1	0	2		
In Farridpur.														
Farridpur, girls	Fair	13	7	220	0	0	300	0	0	1	6	6		
Karangao	Fair	11	7	84	0	0	74	0	0	0	10	2		
Larikul	Bad	15	3	98	0	0	96	0	0	0	8	8		
Farridpur, zenana	Bad	9	7	20	0	0	45	0	0	0	7	1		
In Noakhali.														
Noakhali	Indifferent	10		147	1		168	7	0	1	3	7		

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South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

SCHOOLS.

EXPENDITURE.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Grade.			From Grants given by Government.	Other than Government Grants.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Receiving allowances from Government other than grants-in-aid.						
MIDDLE CLASS, ENGLISH.						
Under Missionary Bodies.						
In Khasi Hills.						
Cherra	...	Good	85	60	217 0	163 0 0 4 1
Shella	...	Good	47	28	197 0	137 0 0 6 1
Mawkhar	...	Fair	20	13	68 0	52 0 0 10 10
Nongtalang	...	Fair	29	19	38 0	28 8 0 4 2
Sohbar	...	Fair	29	19	128 0	97 0 0 6 5
Jowai	...	Moderate	13	10	0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Laidem	...	Moderate	23	10	48 0	40 0 0 3 0
Longlapyni	...	Moderate	18	13	84 0	60 0 0 7 6
Mostah	...	Moderate	21	10	76 0	56 0 0 6 0
Mawdem	...	Moderate	29	20	101 0	79 0 0 5 0
Mawlai	...	Moderate	17	10	112 8	82 8 0 9 7
Mawpud	...	Moderate	41	23	137 0 0	99 0 0 0 4 10
Nongbah	...	Moderate	14	11	62 0	45 0 0 0 7 10
Nongwar	...	Moderate	17	8	68 0	52 0 0 0 6 4
Nurmai	...	Moderate	25	16	97 0	71 0 0 0 7 9
Nurtiang	...	Moderate	32	30	98 0	73 0 0 0 4 9
Rambrai	...	Moderate	24	14	101 0	79 0 0 0 6 1
Shangpoong	...	Moderate	15	11	77 0	55 0 0 0 10 3
Sohkha	...	Moderate	17	15	60 0 0	44 0 0 5 7
Tynger	...	Moderate	13	7	58 0	44 0 0 6 5
Umtalang	...	Moderate	10	9	68	52 0 0 0 6 2
Umwai	...	Moderate	13	7	68	52 0 0 0 7 7
Jatap	...	Bad	11	7	46	38 0 0 0 6
Jongulang	...	Bad	7	4	12	10 0 0 9
Laitumkhras	...	Bad	17	9	68	52 0 0 0 7
Mawshut	...	Bad	16	10	29	19 0 0 0 5
Mynrong	...	Bad	6	5	56 0	40 0 0 0 14 11
Niawkymai	...	Bad	9	4	59 0 0	43 0 0 0 11 8
Nongbah	...	Bad	5	4	32 0 0	24 0 0 0 14 7
Nongtrai	...	Bad	8	6	37 0 0	27 0 0 0 9 3
Sohiong	...	Bad	20	9	35 0 0	25 0 0 0 4 0
Umyngka	...	Bad	9	7	19 0 0	12 0 0 0 11 3
Dewsaw	...	Indifferent	24	15	55 0 0	41 0 0 0 3 4
Laithyngkot	...	Indifferent	21	5	55 0 0	41 0 0 0 3 9
Laitryngew	...	Indifferent	20	9	20 0 0	18 0 0 0 3 2

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Khasi Hills.— (Contd.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Longkron ...	Indifferent	28	14	98 0 0	72 0 0	0 5 7
Longthimai ...	Indifferent	13	9	38 0 0	28 0 0	0 4 8
Mawbah ...	Indifferent	23	14	38 0 0	32 0 0	0 4 5
Mawbli ...	Indifferent	19	15	48 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 0
Mawjri ...	Indifferent	12	7	28 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 2
Mamluh ...	Indifferent	29	19	91 0 0	67 0 0	0 6 3
Mawnai ...	Indifferent	18	9	101 0 0	79 0 0	0 8 2
Mawpreni ...	Indifferent	15	6	19 0 0	17 0 0	0 4 0
Mawsmai ...	Indifferent	27	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Myriam ...	Indifferent	14	10	68 0 0	52 0 0	0 8 7
Nongbri ...	Indifferent	19	15	78 0 0	62 0 0	0 5 11
Nongrang ...	Indifferent	19	14	48 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 0
Pamhadem ...	Indifferent	10	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tyrna ...	Indifferent	35	8	29 0 0	19 0 0	0 2 2
Wahlong ...	Indifferent	24	6	76 0 0	56 0 0	0 4 7
<i>Under others.</i>						
MIDDLE CLASS, ENGLISH.						
<i>In Barisal.</i>						
Ganpara ...	Fair ...	54	48	123 0 0	48 0 0	0 3 0
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>						
Autshobi ...	Excellent	114	69	136 10 3	109 0 0	0 1 7
Kola ...	Excellent	77	59	99 10 0	129 5 0	0 1 9
Kumarbhog ...	Excellent	66	30	186 1 6	66 0 0	0 3 9
Shologhur ...	Excellent	46	37	100 0 0	150 10 0	0 2 10
Panchhgan ...	Moderate	39	20	84 3 9	36 6 3	0 3 10
<i>In Dacca.</i>						
Dacca, night ...	Indifferent	26	13	195 0 0	24 0 11	0 10 0
<i>In Farridpur.</i>						
Rakhalgachi ...	Good ...	43	35	10 11 9	8 2 6	0 1 10
Betka ...	Fair ...	50	23	102 0 0	42 10 0	0 4 6

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

EXPENDITURE.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number of Rolls, mo- average.			From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.		
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.

MIDDLE CLASS, VERNA-
CULAR.

In Bansal.

Attack ...	Good ...	31	20	94	0	0	23	4	2
Deherigati ...	Good ...	66	42	128	0	0	46	2	7
Gutia ...	Good ...	50	38	128	0	0	40	3	5
Hindua ...	Good ...	58	34	179	0	0	43	4	1
Milara ...	Good ...	28	19	94	0	0	21	4	2
Sharupkati ...	Good ...	67	61	237	0	0	50	4	9
Baganuttarpar ...	Fair ...	34	23	122	8	0	24	4	10
Dattapara ...	Fair ...	89	62	172	6		60	2	7
Kalashgram ...	Fair ...	58	51	123	0	0	48	2	10
Bankati (south)	Moderate	42	30	112	8	0	36	3	7
Chandsi (south)	Moderate	30	24	155	0		30	5	1
Khulshikota ...	Moderate	25	20	67	0	0	18	3	7

In Bikrampur.

Kachadya ...	Excellent	42	36	93	14		31	3	0	2	10
Kadurgao ...	Excellent	33	23	75	1		31	4	0	3	0
Kalipara ...	Excellent	87	61	96	11		82	0		1	5
Kolapara ...	Excellent	29	21	74	6		55	0	0	3	0
Tantar ...	Excellent	24	18	89	12		39	3	0	5	7
Tarpasha ...	Excellent	33	24	73	9		28	0		2	11
Bahgao ...	Good ...	60	46	200	0		62	6		4	5
Brammangao I	Good ...	43	30	158	12		35	0		4	11
Kaine ...	Good ...	35	23	126	0		40	8		4	9
Kanackshar ...	Good ...	40	35	120	0		45	9		4	0
Paschundi ...	Good ...	55	38	191	13		69	5		4	7
Rajanagor ...	Good ...	56	35	123	10		79	12		2	11
Rashania ...	Good ...	41	30	130	0		28	2		4	2
Shubhadhea ...	Good ...	59	46	212	0		78	0		4	9
Atparra ...	Good ...	22	16	89	12		26	12	0	5	9
Kumarpur ...	Good ...	48	41	86	2		75	13	0	1	9
Shohagdul ...	Good ...	38	28	37	14		15	9		3	2
Akhiadul ...	Moderate	57	41	116	11		80	11	0	2	8
Aracul ...	Moderate	31	22	109	7		55	12	0	4	8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Bikrampur.—(Contd.)</i>						
Betka	Moderate	32	24	65 5 6	30 10 0	0 2 8
Bejgram	Moderate	43	29	75 0 0	48 9 0	0 2 11
Dackhin Paiksha	Moderate	26	10	93 13 0	40 0 0	0 5 1
Dirghagram (Barnakhali)	Moderate	30	24	118 12 0	30 11 9	0 4 10
Feringe Bazaar	Moderate	54	42	50 0 0	46 0 0	0 2 1
Kaikertan	Moderate	36	27	74 6 0	50 7 0	0 3 0
Mugula	Moderate	47	41	30 0 0	32 0 0	0 1 8
Nagarkashba	Moderate	50	32	50 0 0	23 0 0	0 2 3
Dohar	Bad	23	19	90 0 0	60 0 0	0 5 2
Narisa	Bad	19	15	90 0 0	48 0 0	0 6 3
<i>In Chittagong.</i>						
Bhursi (south)	Fair	54	40	92 9 0	67 6 0	0 2 3
Chuckrasala	Fair	30	27	88 1 0	44 4 0	0 3 6
Suchackradandi	Fair	42	36	88 3 0	38 12 0	0 2 9
Allah	Moderate	19	12	72 4 11	15 10 0	0 5 0
Bhursi (north)	Moderate	40	33	83 1 2	42 8 0	0 2 9
Dhulghat	Moderate	27	22	79 1 11	28 4 0	0 3 10
<i>In Comilla.</i>						
Kalikachcha	Good	58	46	166 0 0	125 2 0	0 3 10
Narasinghapur	Fair	36	24	117 8 0	49 0 0	0 4 4
Elliotgunj	Moderate	40	29	209 5 0	52 3 0	0 7 0
Talikona	Moderate	37	24	221 2 6	51 5 0	0 8 0
Charta	Indifferent	83	35	13 13 6	201 4 0	0 0 3
<i>In Dacca.</i>						
Lalbag	Good	76	61	181 4 0	83 10 0	0 3 2
Shikhari Bazaar	Good	56	47	66 0 2	96 0 0	0 1 6
Pauchdona	Fair	29	27	73 0 0	88 6 0	0 3 4
Simulia	Fair	34	19	173 0 0	39 2 3	0 6 9
Asulia	Moderate	20	14	94 4 0	78 8 0	0 6 3
Bhararia	Moderate	29	19	86 8 0	23 7 0	0 4 0
Isar	Moderate	23	17	169 14 0	87 8 0	0 9 10
Parolia	Moderate	18	17	71 0 0	60 1 0	0 5 3

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Farridpur.</i>						
Brammandi	Good	39	22	Rs. 120 0 0	Rs. 71 5 6	Rs. 0 4 1
Kumarpur	Good	34	25	164 1 0	48 9 3	0 6 5
Maligram	Good	34	23	140 2 0	69 0 0	0 5 6
Mukdoba	Fair	33	22	140 2 0	37 8 0	0 5 8
Bagat	Moderate	25	19	170 14 0	39 4 0	0 9 0
Domsar	Moderate	18	10	82 4 0	30 10 0	0 8 9
Ambaria	Bad	24	18	101 11 6	25 2 0	0 5 8
<i>In Manikganj.</i>						
Mirpur	Fair	36	35	115 8 0	25 14 0	0 1 3
Gobindapur	Moderate	36	22	77 13 4	19 0 0	0 3 1
Khulsi	Bad	16	14	101 8 0	18 3 0	0 8 5
<i>In Mymensingh (East).</i>						
Bhabakhali	Good	36	29	90 0 0	54 0 0	0 3 4
Bramman Cachuri	Good	16	13	48 0 0	16 14 0	0 4 0
Jaraitala	Fair	24	14	84 0 0	28 14 0	0 4 8
Mohinanda	Fair	29	21	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 9
Ratwair	Fair	37	34	84 0 0	57 0 0	0 3 0
Shasha	Moderate	22	15	60 0 0	62 0 0	0 3 7
Boila	Indifferent	47	36	59 0 0	55 11 0	0 1 8
Heluchia Guroi	Indifferent	43	40	48 0 0	100 0 0	0 1 7
<i>In Mymensingh (West).</i>						
Kantalia	Fair	63	42	255 10 0	78 3 0	0 5 5
Maisamura	Fair	49	35	182 7 6	142 0 0	0 4 11
Daulatpur	Moderate	34	26	129 8 0	47 10 0	0 5 1
Mamudpur	Moderate	42	21	91 2 0	100 0 0	0 2 11
Nalia	Moderate	36	26	138 13 0	48 0 0	0 5 2
Palima	Moderate	24	21	129 11 6	35 12 0	0 7 2
Salla	Moderate	21	14	138 10 0	28 7 0	0 8 9
<i>In Noakhali.</i>						
Karpara	Excellent	18	14	43 8 1	24 4 0	0 3 2
Ramdi	Fair	21	13	79 15 2	48 9 9	0 5 0
Sonapur	Fair	19	15	43 8 1	36 0 0	0 3 0
Dattapara	Moderate	18	15	43 8 1	39 12 0	0 3 2
Shenerkhil	Moderate	22	14	70 15 2	41 15 0	0 4 3
Gokulpur	Indifferent	29	22	5 0 0	6 10 0	0 1 5
Sirajpur	Indifferent	15	8	83 13 2	24 7 1	0 7 5

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS,	Grade.	Number on the Rols, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.			Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.		
LOWER CLASS, VERNACULAR.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
In Barisal.							
Amgan ...	Good ...	75	72	51 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 11	
Jasurkati ...	Good ...	37	28	94 0 0	27 12 0	0 3 4	
Magurpara ...	Good ...	15	13	21 0 0	8 0 0	0 5 7	
Pinjori ...	Good ...	46	38	122 8 0	60 0 0	0 3 7	
Bajitpur ...	Fair ...	41	22	52 0 0	15 0 0	0 1 8	
Ghatmanjee ...	Fair ...	18	10	18 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 4	
Ashwar ...	Indifferent	30	21	67 0 0	16 0 0	0 3 0	
Bawkati (N.)...	Indifferent	28	24	112 8 0	12 0 0	0 5 4	
Bysari ...	Indifferent	61	45	53 0 0	30 0 0	0 1 2	
Chandsi (N.)...	Indifferent	37	29	115 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 2	
In Bikrampur.							
Baharag ...	Moderate	24	19	74 7 0	36 0 9	0 3 11	
Beltoli ...	Moderate	35	25	0 0 0	26 15 0	0 0 0	
Noyna ...	Moderate	35	27	63 0 0	42 10 0	0 2 4	
Brahmingao, II	Bad ...	51	36	76 2 2	22 0 0	0 1 11	
Charigan ...	Bad ...	12	10	55 5 6	11 10 0	0 12 3	
Hoshnabad ...	Bad ...	30	24	14 12 0	20 0 0	0 3 11	
Injira ...	Bad ...	59	44	26 4 0	111 13 6	0 0 7	
Shologar (Senpara)	Bad ...	61	54	15 6 0	20 12 0	0 1 1	
Shologar (Sarkarpara)	Bad ...	30	19	83 4 0	24 8 0	0 5 6	
In Chittagong.							
Wahedpur ...	Moderate	33	25	100 13 4	68 0 0	0 4 0	
Abuturaff ...	Indifferent	27	22	86 5 4	41 14 0	0 4 3	
Chikandandi ...	Indifferent	18	11	81 2 8	20 0 0	0 6 0	
Khandakia ...	Indifferent	39	17	83 2 8	33 0 0	0 2 10	
Kalgaw ...	Indifferent	37	24	85 10 8	58 0 0	0 3 1	
Miresvari ...	Indifferent	14	9	83 13 4	41 10 0	0 7 11	
In Comilla.							
Baje Apti ...	Moderate	38	27	117 8 0	48 0 0	0 4 1	
Chumti ...	Unclassed	36	33	22 0 0	20 6 0	0 2 5	
Maligram ...	Unclassed	15	11	25 11 0	3 10 0	0 13 8	
In Dacca.							
Amligola ...	Bad ...	39	32	61 4 0	47 13 0	0 2 1	
Sutrapur ...	Bad ...	84	62	67 0 2	128 9 0	0 1 1	

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Farriidpur.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Char Brahmandi ...	Good ...	43	23	140 0 0	51 14 0	0 4 4
Gandia ...	Good ...	42	27	166 5 0	40 7 9	0 5 2
Bhatji Ambaria ...	Fair ...	24	19	48 7 9	10 14 0	0 3 7
Damodardi ...	Fair ...	46	26	162 12 6	48 7 0	0 4 9
Baramgunj ...	Moderate	40	30	3 12 0	3 4 0	0 1 4
Chanhatta ...	Moderate	17	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kamarkhali ...	Moderate	26	22	7 8 0	4 10 0	0 2 3
Maharajpur ...	Moderate	27	19	61 4 6	25 0 0	0 4 10
Gopalpur ...	Bad ...	29	19	82 4 0	27 13 0	0 3 9
Gopghat ...	Bad ...	23	17	64 8 0	0 0 0	0 6 4
<i>In Manikganj.</i>						
Araibari ...	Moderate	25	23	65 5 4	13 0 0	0 3 5
Nali ...	Bad ...	18	16	76 13 4	22 0 0	0 5 8
<i>In Mymensingh (East).</i>						
Bhatgram ...	Fair ...	13	14	48 0 0	38 10 0	0 4 3
Kishrigunj ...	Fair ...	43	32	70 0 0	21 15 6	0 2 2
Bailar ...	Moderate	26	20	85 0 0	76 6 0	0 4 4
Norindi ...	Moderate	31	26	120 0 0	82 4 0	0 5 1
Sinpur ...	Moderate	23	21	48 0 0	66 8 0	0 2 9
Katal ...	Indifferent	20	18	5 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
<i>In Noakhali.</i>						
Talimamud ...	Fair ...	18	12	68 0 0	27 7 3	0 5 0
Chaprasihat ...	Moderate	21	14	68 0 0	23 10 0	0 4 3
Bamni ...	Indifferent	24	12	68 0 0	39 12 0	0 3 9
MIDDLE CLASS, ENGLISH GIRLS.						
<i>Under Missionary Bodies.</i>						
<i>In Khasi Hills.</i>						
Cherra ...	Moderate	11	10	55 0 0	41 0 0	0 7 3
Jowai ...	Indifferent	10	8	128 0 0	97 8 0	0 7 0
Lonkraw ...	Indifferent	6	4	13 0 0	11 0 0	0 11 6
Masmai ...	Indifferent	8	6	199 0 0	139 0 0	0 9 2
Nurniai ...	Indifferent	8	7	10 0 0	8 0 0	0 6 6
Naurtiarig ...	Bad ...	8	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS. &	Grade.	Number of pupils monthly		EXPENDITURE.									Cost to Government of pupil month.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.								
				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P			Rs. As. P.			
GIRLS' SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY CIRCLE PANDITS.													
Under Missionary Bodies.													
In Bikrampur.													
Bandura ...	Bad	18	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Under others.													
Chairgas ...	Bad	10	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0
Deergagram ...	Bad	15	12	59	6	3		0	0	0	0	5	3
Kalapara ...	Bad	6	5	44	8	9		0	0	0	0	9	9
Shanihata ...	Bad	17	14	5	0	0		38	0	0	0	0	9
Shohagdal ...	Bad	11	7	56	2	0		24	5	6	0	6	9
Sologhar ...	Bad	14	9	44	9	6		0	0	0	0	4	2
In Dacca.													
Narandia ...	Indifferent	26	16	161	8	2		0	0	0	0	8	3
In Noakhali.													
Karparra ...	Fair	6	4	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Senerkhil ...	Indifferent	5	4	6	2	0		1	0	0	0	1	7

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

AIDED OTHER THAN THE GRANT-IN-AID.				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
<i>In Chittagong.</i>												
Mejaferabad ...	Moderate	23	17	0	0	0	59	11	3	0	0	0
Nasirabad ...	Indifferent	20	17	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
<i>In Dacca.</i>												
Charitaluk ...	Indifferent	28	22	0	0	0	100	8	0	0	0	0
Malitola ...	Indifferent	90	85	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
<i>In Mymensingh (West).</i>												
Pathalia ...	Moderate	46	31	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	0
<i>In Noakhali.</i>												
Baraitali ...	Excellent	18	17	12	0	0	61	0	0	0	2	8

APPENDIX D.

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.											
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.					
Receiving no allowances, but under inspection.				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			
HIGHER CLASS, ENGLISH.															
• In Comilla.															
Comilla	...	Moderate	70	60	0	0	0	510	8	0	0	0	0	0	
In Dacca.															
Pogose	...	Excellent	576.1	432.7	0	0	0	7,439	1	9	0	0	0	0	
Bramma	...	Fair	73	63	0	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gunny Meah's Free	...	Fair	157	141	0	0	0	1,789	6	9	0	0	0	0	
Gregory School	...	Moderate	89.75	77.2	0	0	0	1,124	13	0	0	0	0	0	
In Sylhet.															
Sylhet Mission	...	Fair	129	85	0	0	0	1,757	1	0	0	0	0	0	
MIDDLE CLASS, ENGLISH.															
In Barisal.															
Nalchhitti	...	Moderate	17	12	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	
• In Cachar.															
Hylakandi	...	Unclassed	15	15	0	0	0	53	0	6	0	0	0	0	
In Chittagong.															
Bandel, Boys	...	Moderate	56	33	374	0	0	646	0	0	0	8	10	0	
Kanungopara	...	Moderate	26	20	0	9	0	146	12	0	0	0	0	0	
Shaoratali	...	Moderate	40	24	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	
In Comilla.															
Guniuk	...	Moderate	55	51	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fandaul	...	Indifferent	22	18	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kalipara	...	Indifferent	26	18	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaitala	...	Indifferent	54	50	0	0	0	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Raypura	...	Indifferent	44	34	0	0	0	68	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Chanddagaram	...	Bad	35	35	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nasirpur	...	Unclassed	36	32	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Dacca.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ganjutia	Indifferent	43	31	0 0 0	124 0 0	0 0 0
Madanganj	Indifferent	63	30	0 0 0	304 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Faridpur.</i>						
Batkamari	Good ...	48	30	0 0 0	76 0 0	0 0 0
Habigunj	Moderate	46	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Manikganj.</i>						
Boila	Moderate	50	31	0 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0
Gala	Bad ...	21	21	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mymensingh (East).</i>						
Asmotia	Moderate	39	31	0 0 0	280 0 0	0 0 0
Ghagra	Indifferent	15	10	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Rameshampur	Indifferent	23	19	0 0 0	33 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mymensingh (West).</i>						
Deohatta	Moderate	30	21	0 0 0	181 5 0	0 0 0
<i>In Sylhet.</i>						
Bersi	Moderate	41	39	0 0 0	251 2 6	0 0 0
Datharail	Bad ...	38	33	0 0 0	285 0 0	0 0 0
Dandpur	Bad ...	29	26	0 0 0	180 8 0	0 0 0
Atapur	Unclassed	31	27	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
Baniachang	Unclassed	48	42	0 0 0	75 4 0	0 0 0
Lakhai	Unclassed	14	13	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Shohamgunj	Unclassed	15	14	0 0 0	22 8 0	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS, VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Barisal.</i>						
Kalliganj	Good ...	44	41	0 0 0	224 8 0	0 0 0
Shohagdul	Fair ...	25	25	0 0 0	52 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>						
Maddhyapara	Excellent	56	48	0 0 0	133 4 0	0 0 0
Khidirpara	Moderate	42	39	0 0 0	243 0 0	0 0 0
Malapdia	Moderate	36	34	0 0 0	160 0 0	0 0 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Comilla.</i>						
Merkata ...	Bad ...	32	30	Rs. 0 0 0	As. 14 0 0	P. 0 0 0
Gopalpur ...	Unclassed	19	17	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Farridpur.</i>						
Nagarbari ...	Good ...	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rupapat ...	Moderate	33	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Manikganj.</i>						
Nali ...	Moderate	45	38	0 0 0	55 0 0	0 0 0
Poyla ...	Moderate	40	39	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mymensingh (East).</i>						
Charipara ...	Good ...	31	24	0 0 0	176 0 0	0 0 0
Banagram ...	Fair ...	38	31	0 0 0	79 0 0	0 0 0
Shakchura ...	Indifferent	38	35	0 0 0	39 12 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mymensingh (West).</i>						
Kamdebbari ...	Moderate	41	37	0 0 0	121 0 0	0 0 0
Paujan ...	Moderate	44	37	0 0 0	63 0 0	0 0 0
Shaoratail ...	Moderate	22	19	0 0 0	120 4 0	0 0 0
<i>In Sylhet.</i>						
Gudarail ...	Fair ...	33	28	0 0 0	132 12 0	0 0 0
Masulia ...	Fair ...	51	51	0 0 0	119 0 0	0 0 0
Dhakshinhag ...	Moderate	44	33	0 0 0	41 3 0	0 0 0
Mirasi ...	Moderate	20	20	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Egharasati ...	Unclassed	30	27	0 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0
Maina ...	Unclassed	33	24	0 0 0	194 8 0	0 0 0
Sujatpur ...	Unclassed	34	28	0 0 0	101 12 0	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS, SANSKRIT.						
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>						
Sirdarpur ...	Bad ...	20	18	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mymensingh (East).</i>						
Bajitpur ...	Good ...	18	12	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
LOWER CLASS, VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Barisal.</i>						
Alankarkati ...	Fair ...	45	38	0 0 0	115 8 0	0 0 0
Mastafapur ...	Fair ...	65	60	0 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Bikrampur.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bykunthapur ...	Bad ...	32	30	0 0 0	63 0 0	0 0 0
Harpara ...	Bad ...	15	12	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Kajerkoshba ...	Bad ...	29	25	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Kalakopa ...	Bad ...	56	50	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Kolotia ...	Bad ...	24	20	0 0 0	6 2 0	0 0 0
Shologhar Mirdhapura...	Bad ...	32	22	0 0 0	37 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Cachar.</i>						
Betkhari ...	Moderate	36	28	0 0 0	67 6 3	0 0 0
<i>In Comilla.</i>						
Balakat ...	Moderate	35	30	0 0 0	183 0 0	0 0 0
Brammanbaria ...	Bad ...	38	34	0 0 0	71 6 3	0 0 0
Fagunda ...	Unclassed	16	15	0 0 0	66 6 0	0 0 0
<i>In Faridpur.</i>						
Baghia ...	Good ...	30	24	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Rambhaddrapur ...	Good ...	25	22	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
Kalarani ...	Unclassed	24	21	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Khalkula, night ...	Unclassed	14	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sekhar ...	Unclassed	24	22	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Manikganj.</i>						
Chanka ...	Moderate	62	60	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Digholia ...	Moderate	27	25	0 0 0	15 2 0	0 0 0
Dhula ...	Moderate	25	19	0 0 0	77 5 0	0 0 0
Jhankanda ...	Bad ...	25	23	0 0 0	161 10 0	0 0 0
Paragram ...	Bad ...	13	10	0 0 0	10 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mymensingh (West).</i>						
Bethair ...	Indifferent	26	21	0 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0
Bhagpur ...	Indifferent	37	28	0 0 0	65 0 0	0 0 0
Fulbaria ...	Indifferent	21	16	0 0 0	59 0 0	0 0 0
Karail ...	Indifferent	31	26	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Paharpur ...	Indifferent	27	21	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Panthapara ...	Indifferent	16	12	0 0 0	132 0 0	0 0 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clark.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	the Number Rolls, average	the daily Average attendance.	EXPENDITURE.									Cost to Government of pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.						
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
In Barisal.													
Deherigattee ...	Fair	7	6	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	
Magura ...	Fair	8	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
In Bikrampur.													
Kukutla ...	Bad	16	13	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	
In Comilla.													
Narayanpur ...	Indifferent			0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	
In Farripur.													
Larekul, zenana ...	Unclassed	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
In Manikganj.													
Baldhara ...	Bad	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Boyra ...	Bad	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Govindapur ...	Bad	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Singair ...	Bad	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VILLAGE SCHOOLS													
In Chittagong.													
Ahushat	Moderate	18	12	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	
Guatali	Indifferent	30	24	0	0	0	27	14	0	0	0	0	
In Dacca.													
Baktarpur ...	Indifferent	17	17	0	0	0	24	8	6	0	0	0	
Charnagardi ...	Indifferent	22	17.38	0	0	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	
Enaetgunj ...	Indifferent	45	33	0	0	0	59	10	0	0	0	0	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
<i>In Mymensingh (East).</i>				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Mojafarpur ...	Moderate	32	29	0	0	0	36	2	0	0	0	0
Mymensing, Ragged ...	Moderate	35	26	0	0	0	109	7	7	0	0	0
Purbo Dhulla ...	Moderate	28	21	0	0	0	32	8	0	0	0	0
Rajdeotala ...	Moderate	29	22	0	0	0	20	8	0	0	0	0
Sandikona ...	Moderate	24	18	0	0	0	40	6	0	0	0	0
Toke Noyan Bazar ...	Moderate	35	26	0	0	0	55	5	0	0	0	0
Anjiadi ...	Indifferent	21	18	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Agya ...	Indifferent	13	11	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Boratia ...	Indifferent	20	19	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Bhul Shumar Shibgunj...	Indifferent	38	27	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Gopal Asram...	Indifferent	27	25	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	0
Hastia ...	Indifferent	20	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Harulia ...	Indifferent	14	12	0	0	0	61	8	0	0	0	0
Janghalia ...	Indifferent	13	11	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Jethan ...	Indifferent	14	12	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Lahunda ...	Indifferent	27	22	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Noyapara ...	Indifferent	17	13	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Palra ...	Indifferent	20	18	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0
Shemoiljarri ...	Indifferent	21	17	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Trishal ...	Indifferent	20	14	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Bajitper ...	Unclassed	40	34	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Joysiddhee ...	Unclassed	44	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nickly ...	Unclassed	30	25	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Raypasha ...	Unclassed			Return not			received.					
Shoilechapra ...	Unclassed	18	15	0	0	0	5	13	0	0	0	0
<i>In Noakhali.</i>												
Bazra ...	Fair	26	17	0	0	0	26	5	0	0	0	0
Bholabadsha ...	Fair	42	33	0	0	0	116	12	0	0	0	0
Munshigunj ...	Fair	26	18	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Noakhali ...	Fair	35	24	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX D.

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Classification of Schools in the North-West Division for the year 1869-70.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhagulpur ...	Fair ...	334	279	3,355 2 1	6,825 2 2	0 13 4
Deoghur ...	Bad ...	66	45	2,480 5 1	360 6 0	3 2 1
Gyah ...	Fair ...	170	146	2,464 3 6	3,623 14 6	1 3 4
Monghyr ...	Moderate ...	167	143	1,205 2 4	5,236 3 7	0 9 7
Purneah ...	Bad ...	36	27	2,613 9 10	637 14 6	6 0 9
Chuprah ...	Fair ...	214	210	2,391 10 6	5,941 12 6	0 14 11
Arrah ...	Fair ...	148	133	2,492 0 3	2,372 6 0	1 6 3
Mozafferpur ...	Moderate ...	116	98	2,524 15 8	3,499 6 0	1 12 11
MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH.						
Motihari ...	Indifferent ...	39	31	1,800 0 0	580 4 9	3 13 6
Patna Practising ...	Fair ...	144	118	0 0 0	780 0 0	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR.						
In Bhagulpur.						
Bhagulpur ...	Good ...	128	117	340 0 0	238 11 0	0 3 1
Colgong ...	Moderate ...	41	32	257 8 0	4 12 0	0 8 4
Krishenganj ...	Fair ...	30	28	218 9 0	32 7 0	0 9 4
Madehpurah ...	Fair ...	32	25	260 0 0	6 0 0	0 10 10
Mahgawan ...	Indifferent ...	27	20	186 12 3	30 4 0	0 9 2
Parneshurpur ...	Indifferent ...	29	22	209 8 0	31 9 0	0 9 7
Sultanganj ...	Indifferent ...	22	15	215 1 0	24 9 0	0 13 0
In Gyah.						
Daudnagar ...	Fair ...	47	38	216 0 0	36 0 0	0 6 1
Deo ...	Moderate ...	60	48	240 0 0	40 4 0	0 5 4
Goh ...	Indifferent ...	43	34	176 5 2	32 9 0	0 7 3
Gyah ...	Fair ...	86	80	296 5 6	183 10 6	0 4 7
Hassuah ...	Moderate ...	48	35	189 0 0	35 14 0	0 5 3
Jehanabad ...	Fair ...	42	33	289 0 0	38 4 0	0 9 2
Sherghati ...	Indifferent ...	42	33	263 0 6	48 4 0	0 8 4
Takari ...	Good ...	118	95	299 11 10	72 4 0	0 3 4
Urwal ...	Bad ...	36	29	216 0 0	36 0 0	0 8 0
Deo (Girls' School) ...	Unclassified ...	4	3	28 0 0	0 0 0	1 12 0

APPENDIX B

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Monghyr.</i>						
Burheea ...	Bad ...	18	11	263 0 1	26 7 0	1 3 6
Hussainpur ...	Bad ...	25	17	8 2 3	1 0 0	0 5 2
Kharakpur ...	Moderate ...	24	19	171 6 0	22 0 0	0 9 6
Kullyanpur ...	Moderate ...	23	19	284 6 0	40 12 0	1 0 5
Monghyr ...	Fair ...	37	30	244 0 6	100 10 0	0 8 9
Shaikpurah ...	Indifferent ...	21	9	282 8 0	33 6 0	1 1 10
Suraujgurrah...	Bad ...	23	19	240 5 0	32 4 0	0 13 11
Teghra ...	Bad ...	29	20	230 8 0	29 8 0	0 10 7
<i>In Patna.</i>						
Bārāh ...	Indifferent ...	56	51	286 12 3	60 8 0	0 6 10
Islampur ...	Moderate ...	61	58	106 14 2	32 4 0	0 4 8
Jhangunj ...	Fair ...	52	48	299 5 7	94 0 0	0 7 8
Mokamah ...	Indifferent ...	40	39	186 3 9	31 8 0	0 6 3
Maunair ...	Moderate ...	52	49	297 0 0	41 12 0	0 7 8
Naubatpur ...	Moderate ...	52	50	221 13 1	64 3 0	0 5 8
Pali ...	Bad ...	49	45	197 8 5	46 0 0	0 5 4
Patna Practising School	Fair ...	144	118	2,866 10 11	980 1 5	1 10 7
Silao ...	Moderate ...	71	69	175 8 0	76 7 6	0 3 3
Sohserai ...	Bad ...	42	37	282 2 7	41 9 0	0 8 11
Patna Nanmahya Girls' School	Indifferent ...	11	5	298 0 0	0 0 0	2 4 1
<i>In Purneah.</i>						
Arrayyah ...	Bad ...	38	25	249 7 8	37 0 0	0 8 9
Dhulbajja ...	Moderate ...	25	24	116 13 0	19 4 0	0 9 4
Krishengunge ...	Moderate ...	18	11	266 0 10	29 6 0	1 3 8
Moreshpur ...	Bad ...	18	12	187 9 8	20 5 0	0 13 11
Purneah ...	Moderate ...	66	44	300 0 0	62 6 0	0 6 0
Phurkia ...	Bad ...	8	3	109 0 0	7 4 0	1 2 2
Qusbah ...	Moderate ...	30	20	253 4 6	22 0 0	0 11 3
Sadipur ...	Bad ...	15	13	9 7 5	3 0 0	0 10 1
<i>In Sarun.</i>						
Bettiah ...	Bad ...	19	16	269 5 4	16 1 0	1 2 11
Chuprah ...	Fair ...	104	100	300 0 0	493 15 5	0 3 10
Hussainpurah ...	Indifferent ...	21	18	215 15 0	24 7 0	0 13 8
Manjhi ...	Fair ...	61	40	203 14 5	59 8 0	0 5 5

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Sarun.—(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mobarakpur ...	Fair ...	32	27	192 0 0	20 12 0	0 8 0
Pursa ...	Moderate	29	26	199 7 0	52 0 0	0 9 2
Sewan ...	Moderate	32	30	284 14 0	22 8 6	0 11 10
Sutihar ...	Moderate	16	12	156 15 0	15 7 0	0 13 1
Sewan Girls' School ...	Moderate	21	18	125 2 9	0 0 0	0 8 4
<i>In Shahabad.</i>						
Arrah ...	Fair ...	87	84	285 6 3	258 2 0	0 4 4
Buxar ...	Indifferent	25	20	288 0 11	37 4 0	0 15 4
Chainpur ...	Indifferent	16	15	35 4 0	2 12 0	1 1 7
Jehanabad ...	Indifferent	27	23	148 14 0	82 22 0	0 7 4
Korath ...	Fair ...	55	53	296 6 4	49 8 0	0 7 2
Kussap ...	Indifferent	22	19	101 6 7	9 14 0	0 10 7
Ranisagur ...	Indifferent	35	33	136 3 8	18 8 0	0 7 9
Tilathoo ...	Indifferent	24	20	210 0 0	25 8 0	0 11 8
<i>In Tirhut.</i>						
Bakhra ...	Fair ...	40	34	282 8 8	30 7 0	0 6 1
Hajipur ...	Fair ...	40	36	244 4 3	78 12 0	0 8 1
Lalgunge ...	Indifferent	38	34	211 5 6	36 5 6	0 7 5
Monsherepur ...	Moderate	30	28	285 0 0	77 8 0	0 12 8
Mozaffurpur ...	Fair ...	89	76	300 0 0	272 11 6	0 4 11
Padmoul ...	Moderate	35	30	202 14 0	36 14 0	0 7 8
Sarnastipur ...	Indifferent	28	25	206 11 7	22 3 0	0 9 10
Tajpur ...	Moderate	29	24	263 12 3	55 0 0	0 12 1
Hajipur Girls' School ...	Unclassed	24	22	126 4 7	0 0 0	0 9 4
LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Gyah.</i>						
Bela ...	Indifferent	21	16	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Nubinagur ...	Indifferent	13	10	0 0 0	2 8 0	0 0 0
Rafgunj ...	Indifferent	15	12	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0
Tungi ...	Indifferent	8	6	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Patna.</i>						
Lai ...	Fair ...	23	24	15 0 0	6 0 0	0 3 5

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Shahabad.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Benvalya ...	Indifferent	19	18	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 2
Seserta ...	Fair ...	20	19	15 0 0	7 0 0	0 4 0
<i>In Tirhut.</i>						
Dalsingserai ...	Moderate	40	36	25 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 9
Jelalpur ...	Moderate	29	30	25 0 0	61 8 0	0 1 1
Kartaha ...	Moderate	31	28	25 0 0	84 0 0	0 1 1
Lalgunj ...	Moderate	20	18	25 0 0	36 0 0	0 1 1
Pukri ...	Moderate	28	30	25 0 0	96 12 0	0 1 2
<i>" Girls' Schools.</i>						
Badhanpura ...	Fair ...	12	12	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 9
Badhanpura ...	Fair ...	10	18	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
<i>Normal Schools for Masters, (English.)</i>						
Patna Normal School ...	Fair ...	15	14	2,506 1 4	0 0 0	13 14 9
<i>Normal Schools for Masters (Vernacular).</i>						
Patna Normal School ...	Fair ...	46	44	8,017 15 10	0 0 0	14 8 5
Bhagulpur Training School ...	Fair ...	18	17	2,965 1 1	0 0 0	13 11 8
Gyah Training School ...	Fair ...	20	20	3,034 7 11	0 0 0	12 2 7
Purneah Training School	Moderate	24	18	2,493 15 10	0 0 0	8 10 7
Chuprah Training School	Fair ...	20	18	2,829 0 10	0 0 0	11 12 7
Mozufferpur Training School ...	Fair ...	19	15	2,840 2 6	0 0 0	12 7 4
PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.						
<i>Receiving allowances under Grant-in-aid Rules.</i>						
HIGHER CLASS (ENGLISH.)						
<i>In Bhagulpur.</i>						
Pakaur ...	Moderate	46	36	0 0 0	2,090 14 1	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Patna.</i>						
Behar	Fair ...	89	52	Rs. As. P. 0 0 0	Rs. As. P. 3,135 8 0	Rs. As. P. 0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS (ENGLISH.)						
<i>In Bhagulpur.</i>						
Colgong	Indifferent	38	25	396 0 0	647 12 6	0 15 2
Madhepura	Moderate	24	18	114 0 0	684 0 0	1 9 4
Moheshpur	Moderate	60	55	336 0 0	1,590 0 0	0 14 11
Noni	Bad ...	32	22	416 0 0	586 12 6	1 0 0
Rajmahal	Bad ...	66	47	576 12 1	715 2 1	0 9 3
<i>Girls' School.</i>						
Rajmahal Zenanah School	Unclassed	22	...	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 14 0
<i>In Gyah.</i>						
Aurangabad	Indifferent	53	28	150 0 0	552 11 1	0 15 1
Baksoondah	Indifferent	32	28	154 0 0	252 0 0	0 9 8
Jehanabad	Indifferent	20	18	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
Nowadeh	Moderate	25	24	110 10 8	375 14 9	0 8 6
Sherghati	Bad ...	12	4	0 0 0	297 0 0	0 0 0
Tikari	Moderate	47	46	200 0 0	360 0 0	0 6 9
<i>Monghyr.</i>						
Jamalpur	Moderate	55	42	484 0 0	886 12 8	0 12 10
Jamalpur, (St. Mary) ...	Indifferent	25	24	1,040 0 0	1,440 0 0	3 3 2
<i>In Patna.</i>						
Barh	Bad ...	9	...	243 13 0	156 0 0	2 1 4
Dinapur	Moderate	79	60	840 0 0	1,546 2 9	0 12 2
Jhaogunj	Indifferent	27	19	130 0 0	164 0 0	0 5 6
<i>Girls' School.</i>						
Khagone	Unclassed	21	16	155 12 2	1,672 11 10	1 9 11
<i>In Purneah.</i>						
Purneah	Bad ...	20	12	633 0 10	823 2 3	2 1 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly			EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
					From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than 'Government Grants.	
In Shahabad.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Babnah Morar	Indifferent Bad . .	46 31	31	198 0 0	629 7 3	0 6 3	
				Return not	received.		
In Tirhut.							
Bakhra	Indifferent	34	30	300 2 4	323 3 8	0 8 3	
Hardi	Moderate	63	60	30 0 0	90 0 0	0 7 8	
Jaintpur	Indifferent	36	33	90 5 4	172 12 4	0 8 1	
Narhan	Moderate	33	30	38 12 9	226 3 3	1 2 9	
Pusa	Moderate	63	48	358 2 4	780 0 4	0 8 2	
Tajpur	Moderate	31	26	99 5 5	363 1 7	0 12 10	
MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR.							
In Gya.							
Futtehpur	Indifferent	24	23	88 0 0	99 0 0	0 7 4	
Nivi	Indifferent	69	63	128 0 0	188 0 0	0 3 8	
Pondil	Moderate	18	16	120 0 0	144 0 0	0 10 8	
In Tirhuts							
Deogaon	Unclassed	36	33	94 0 0	134 1 0	0 4 7	
Mozufferpur	Moderate	88	72	205 1 2	1,357 5 1	0 9 3	
Girls' School.							
Mozufferpur	Indifferent	18	10	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0	
Paru	Indifferent	47	40	0 0 0	77 6 0	0 0 0	
In Santhal Pergunnahs.							
Banka	Moderate	23	18	41 8 0	41 8 0	0 2 5	
Binjha	Unclassed	11	6	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 11	
Chunakothee	Indifferent	17	13	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 2 4	
Chhunchhi	Indifferent	14	10	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 3 10	
Dumka	Indifferent	17	12	44 6 4	44 6 4	0 3 6	
Golpur	Unclassed	16	13	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	
Gopikanda	Moderate	22	13	22 0 6	22 0 6	0 3 2	

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Santhal Pargunnahs— (Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gouripur	Indifferent	15	12	35 8 0	35 8 0	0 3 2
Hiranpur	Unclassed	7	7	26 8 0	26 8 0	0 5 3
Jhiktia	Unclassed	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
Jhilmili	Moderate	23	17	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 1 9
Jhumurbad	Moderate	17	11	23 0 0	23 0 0	0 1 10
Kaliani	Unclassed	21	17	5 6 0	5 6 0	0 2 1
Katikund	Moderate	16	12	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 0
Kero	Indifferent	23	20	29 8 0	29 8 0	0 1 8
Kusumghati	Unclassed	19	9	28 12 0	28 12 0	0 2 5
Mahuda	Moderate	19	13	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 5 0
Makhni	Unclassed	20	17	42 0 0	42 0 0	0 2 10
Mohalan	Bad	9	6	18 12 0	18 12 0	0 2 9
Nansinghi	Indifferent	18	12	9 8 0	9 8 0	0 1 8
Pudaya	Bad	14	12	35 0 0	35 0 0	0 3 4
Rajapukur	Indifferent	23	16	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 7
Siwapahar	Bad	6	5	11 8 0	11 8 0	0 3 5
Sonjhor	Bad	21	15	35 8 0	35 8 0	0 2 3
Taljhəri Practising School	Fair	26	22	148 0 0	148 0 0	0 7 7
Taljhəri Night School ...	Fair	16	10	0 0 0	No charge as yet made.	...
Udhwa	Unclassed	7	8	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 1 10
Udhwa Night School ...	Unclassed	22	20	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 10
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>						
Taljhəri Girls' School ...	Moderate	40	30	143 7 11	143 7 11	0 4 1
Taljhəri Infant School ...	Moderate	6	6			
<i>Grant-in-aid Training Schools.</i>						
MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR.						
<i>In Santhal Pargunnahs.</i>						
Hiranpur Training School	Indifferent	37	34	1,983 11 6	1,983 11 6	3 15 10
Taljhəri Training School	Fair	6	6			
Banagoria Training School and five Vil- lage Schools.	Unclassed	99	99	0 0 0	379 8 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>Receiving allowances under other rules.</i>						
LOWER CLASS VERNACU- LAR.						
<i>In Bhangulpur..</i>						
Ababakarchak ...	Fair ...	12	10	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0
Mumnagar ...	Moderate ...	18	16	0 0 0	2 4 0	0 0 0
Asanundpur ...	Moderate ...	18	13	0 0 0	3 12 0	0 0 0
Banka ...	Indifferent ...	29	26	0 0 0	5 2 0	0 0 0
Barkob ...	Moderate ...	48	45	0 0 0	16 4 0	0 0 0
Barahpura ...	Fair ...	18	16	0 0 0	4 12 0	0 0 0
Bhikunpur ...	Indifferent ...	12	10	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0
Bhaugulpur ...	Moderate ...	34	29	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0
Champanagar ...	Moderate ...	34	24	0 0 0	4 4 0	0 0 0
Danra ...	Moderate ...	26	20	0 0 0	11 0 0	0 0 0
Domraon ...	Moderate ...	44	41	36 0 0	90 9 0	0 1 5
Gangaldahi ...	Moderate ...	20	17	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0
Jamdahu ...	Fair ...	24	21	0 0 0	24 8 0	0 0 0
Karawn ...	Bad ...	20	14	0 0 0	2 8 0	0 0 0
Karori Bazar...	Indifferent ...	12	19	0 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0
Milki ...	Indifferent ...	16	15	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Nathnagar ...	Fair ...	39	25	0 0 0	7 12 0	0 0 0
Nohatta ...	Indifferent ...	41	37	10 0 0	18 0 0	0 1 11
Perpointi ...	Indifferent ...	22	14	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Qazibali Chak ...	Moderate ...	28	23	0 0 0	7 14 0	0 0 0
Ramgunj ...	Moderate ...	32	24	0 0 0	6 4 0	0 0 0
Shujagunj ...	Bad ...	30	22	0 0 0	8 14 0	0 0 0
<i>In Gya.</i>						
Amunna ...	Indifferent ...	13	11	20 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 11
Arzhi ...	Bad ...	14	11	28 0 0	18 0 0	0 4 6
Imamgunj ...	Indifferent ...	17	14	0 0 0	5 8 0	0 0 0
Kouch ...	Moderate ...	32	26	60 0 0	31 0 0	0 2 9
Nowadeh ...	Moderate ...	31	26	60 0 0	47 10 0	0 2 7
Obrah ...	Indifferent ...	18	15	60 0 0	27 4 0	0 4 5

APPENDIX D.

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North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	on the monthly p.	daily lance.	EXPENDITURE.		Govern- ment of each school monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.			
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
<i>The Monghyr.</i>								
Hetimpur	Bad ...	15	12	16 4 .	2 0	0 8 8		
Jalalabad	Moderate	22	21	2 0 .	0 0	0 0 2		
Jamni	Bad ...	14		Not furnished				
<i>In Patna.</i>								
Patol ...	Moderate	34	28	35 0 4	11 0 0	0 2 4		
<i>In Purneah.</i>								
Dulargunj ...	Bad ...	16	10	62 0	32 0	0 5 2		
Fakeertoli ...	Bad ...	25	19	36 0	38 0	0 1 11		
Masurya ...	Bad ...	12	8	16 8 0	52 4 0	0 2 0		
<i>In Sarun.</i>								
Bagoura ...	Bad	20	18	5 8	60 0	0 0 4		
Dulatgunj ...	Indifferent	56	45	8 10	45 0	0 0 2		
Kurimechuk ...	Indifferent	42	40	7 11 9	60 0	0 0 0		
Kessoria ...	Indifferent	15	18	13 10 11	60 0	0 1 1		
Mehohi ...	Indifferent	30	29	1 11 4	90 0	0 0 1		
Mirgunj ...	Indifferent	22	20	13 1 6	66 0	0 0 0		
Revilgunj ...	Indifferent	22	21	5 9 11	228 0	0 0 0		
Salimpur ...	Moderate	15	11	2 10	45 0	0 0 0		
Shahor ...	Indifferent	46	36	7 3	216 0	0 0 0		
Soholi ...	Moderate	34	30	47 11	38 4	0 0 1		
Sonpur ...	Indifferent	22	20	16 2	72 0	0 0 0		
Sungrampur ...	Moderate	46	40	22 2	228 0	0 0 0		
<i>In Tirhut.</i>								
Bela Bhusuhi	Bad ...	18	20	0 0 0	96 0	0 0 0		
Busapur ...	Bad ...	23	21	0 0 0	48 0	0 0 0		
Dhukhra ...	Moderate	23	20	0 0 0	60 0	0 0 0		
Kerwan ...	Bad ...	16	15	0 0 0	48 0	0 0 0		
Mahuah ...	Bad ...	21	19	0 0 0	112 0	0 0 0		
Munikipur ...	Moderate	20	17	0 0 0	60 0	0 0 0		
Rambhadar ...	Bad ...	20	16	28 0 0	72 0	0 1 10		
Rahimabad ...	Bad ...	20	16	2 8 0	41 0	0 0 0		
Jahibgunj ...	Moderate	38	28	0 0 0	120 0	0 0 0		
Jahibgunj ...	Moderate	20	20	0 0 0	96 0	0 0 0		
<i>In Tirhut.</i>								
Janra Barumpur	Bad	22	17	0 0 0	48 0	0 0 0		
Lahallakpur ...	Bad	28	21	6 0 0	50 0	0 0 0		

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, non- average.		EXPENDITURE.		ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>Receiving no allowances.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
MIDDLE CLASS (ENGLISH.)						
<i>In Bhagulpur.</i>						
Bariari	Indifferent			Return not received.		
Nya Doomka	Bad ...	20	17	0 0 0	997 1 3	0 0 0
Sonbarsa	Bad ...	26	15	0 0 0	438 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Chumparun.</i>						
Barharwa	Bad ...	30	26	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Patna.</i>						
Kerapurserai	Moderate	48	43	0 0 0	1,502 9 0	0 0 0
Newra	Moderate	81	52	0 0 0	1,008 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Purneah.</i>						
Khanabari	Bad ...	26		0 0 0	540 0 0	0 0 0
Kilpara	Moderate	32	23	0 0 0	185 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Sarun.</i>						
Sewan	Indifferent	50	40	0 0 0	650 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Shahabad.</i>						
Arrah	Moderate	78	64	Return not received.		
Buxar	Unclassed					
Domraon	Indifferent			0 0 0	1,800 0 0	0 0 0
Jugdeespur	Moderate	63	61	0 0 0	1,979 11 9	0 0 0
<i>In Tirhut.</i>						
Baghi	Bad ...	20	16	0 0 0	360 0 0	0 0 0
Durbangah	Moderate	108	100	0 0 0	2,256 0 0	0 0 0
LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.						
<i>In Bhagulpur.</i>						
Bhagulpur (Girls' School.)	Moderate	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Patna.</i>						
Amadpur	Indifferent	20	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	Free.
Asanugur	Unclassed	18	16	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Patna.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Amar	Indifferent	18	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	Free.
Atma	Indifferent	19	17	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Barna	Indifferent	18	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Barh	Indifferent	34	31	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Barh	Indifferent	18	17	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Bargaon	Moderate	19	17	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Bakurgunge ...	Indifferent	18	17	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Bankipore ...	Bad ...	19	17	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Doya	Indifferent	30	28	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Dewan Mahalla ...	Indifferent	23	21	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Goranwan ...	Moderate	23	21	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Gorhatta	Indifferent	21	19	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Grastanwan ...	Bad ...	23	21	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
Hurnath	Indifferent	16	15	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Islampur	Bad ...	35	32	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Jalalpur	Indifferent	22	19	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Joafar	Moderate	20	18	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Joafar	Bad ...	18	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	Free.
Kartha	Indifferent	17	16	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Khangah	Moderate	18	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Masungunge ...	Bad ...	18	17	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
Mokameh	Bad ...	23	19	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Mokamah	Bad ...	18	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	Free.
Maghra	Indifferent	24	21	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Moratolah ...	Moderate	17	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Mahajuntoli (Behar) ...	Moderate	23	21	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Madhupur	Moderate	22	20	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Mirchaigange ...	Moderate	19	18	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Nauabad Kalan ...	Unclassed	37	34	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Nouabad Sadiq ...	Bad ...	18	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Nemgange (Behar) ...	Moderate	23	20	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Naipokhur	Indifferent	18	16	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Nanan	Moderate	26	25	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Narhar Beegah ...	Moderate	19	10	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Nannahyan	Moderate	19	17	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0
Pachrukhyah ...	Bad ...	24	22	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Phulelrur	Indifferent	17	15	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Perbahur	Moderate	19	17	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Pachouri	Moderate	17	15	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Rajgir	Bad ...	24	21	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Rili	Bad ...	21	18	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Patna.—(Continued.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Shamspur ...	Indifferent	19	18	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Salarpur ...	Indifferent	23	21	0 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0
Sonichuk ...	Indifferent	19	16	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Sihora ...	Bad	22	20	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Sahari ...	Moderate	18	17	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Sehserai ...	Bad	19	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Sohserai ...	Bad	17	15	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Salagrhi ...	Unclassed	135	132	0 0 0	0 0 0	Free.
Sanora ...	Bad	23	21	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Sonawan ...	Unclassed	19	16	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Sultangunge ...	Moderate	18	17	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Tanalpur ...	Indifferent	18	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Tarkdhya ...	Bad	18	17	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Bankipore (Girls' School)	Unclassed	20	19	0 0 0	360 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Purneah.</i>						
Garmi Palasi Hat ...	Bad	28	24	0 0 0	76 0 0	0 0 0
Saefgunge ...	Bad	36	24	0 0 0	84 8 0	0 0 0
<i>In Sarun.</i>						
Ajaebgunge ...	Bad	40	32	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Bettiah Mission ...	Fair	30	28	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hurpur ...	Indifferent	18	15	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
Karimchalk ...	Indifferent	32	28	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Moariah ...	Bad	30	28	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Maharajgunge ...	Bad	40	36	0 0 0	66 0 0	0 0 0
Rattanparah ...	Indifferent	28	26	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Sewan ...	Bad	20	18	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Shahabad.</i>						
Arrah Chalk ...	Fair	21	18	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
Arrah Tari Mehulla ...	Moderate	18	17	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Arrah Mohajan Toli ...	Moderate	17	16	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Athar ...	Indifferent	20	17	0 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0
Anait ...	Bad	21	18	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Ahna ...	Indifferent	16	15	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
Akhtyarpur ...	Bad	18	16	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Bugwan ...	Bad	20	19	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Shahabad.—(Contd.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Buxar ...	Bad ...	18	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Berhampur ...	Indifferent	24	21	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Chousa ...	Indifferent	18	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Charfidi ...	Moderate	18	16	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Dolaut ...	Moderate	23	20	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Gadahni ...	Bad ...	23	20	0 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0
Koilwar ...	Bad ...	16	15	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Kori ...	Moderate	24	22	0 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0
Kalyanpur ...	Bad ...	17	15	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Kharowni ...	Bad ...	19	17	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Lodipur ...	Bad ...	18	14	0 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 0
Matukpur ...	Bad ...	32	28	0 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0
Mahamadpur ...	Bad ...	18	16	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Nowada ...	Indifferent	19	17	0 0 0	34 0 0	0 0 0
Pouna ...	Bad ...	20	18	0 0 0	49 0 0	0 0 0
Roghoonathpur ...	Indifferent	19	16	0 0 0	37 0 0	0 0 0
Ratunpur ...	Indifferent	17	15	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Surajpur ...	Moderate	20	19	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Sassoram ...	Moderate	30	28	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Sassoram ...	Moderate	19	17	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Sassoram ...	Indifferent	27	25	0 0 0	42 0 0	0 0 0
Sassoram ...	Bad ...	17	15	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Sassoram ...	Bad ...	19	15	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Sassoram ...	Bad ...	27	24	0 0 0	94 0 0	0 0 0
Sassoram ...	Bad ...	18	17	0 0 0	76 0 0	0 0 0
Sekundarpur ...	Indifferent	16	13	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Tirhut.</i>						
Attaullapur ...	Bad ...	25	18	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Arair ...	Bad ...	20	16	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Agarpur ...	Moderate	30	23	0 0 0	126 0 0	0 0 0
Ababakurpura ...	Bad ...	27	15	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Bakergunj ...	Moderate	50	42	0 0 0	456 0 0	0 0 0
Bheja ...	Moderate	38	29	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Belaspur ...	Moderate	36	25	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Bazcedpurjhakhra ...	Bad ...	36	29	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Bahera ...	Bad ...	36	28	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Beehta ...	Bad ...	34	26	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Bairi ...	Moderate	32	21	0 0 0	140 0 0	0 0 0
Bhatoli ...	Moderate	28	21	0 0 0	68 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Tirhut.—(Contd.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bazidpur	Moderate	36	25	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Beluadam	Moderate	29	17	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Bekrampur	Bad ...	36	24	0 0 0	170 0 0	0 0 0
Bhowarah	Bad ...	15	14	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Batra	Bad ...	41	33	0 0 0	112 0 0	0 0 0
Bayarpur	Bad ...	35	28	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Bhandari	Bad ...	36	29	0 0 0	133 0 0	0 0 0
Bubhnagri	Bad ...	37	30	0 0 0	124 0 0	0 0 0
Beladarya	Bad ...	33	26	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Bathai	Bad ...	40	28	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Bazidpur	Bad ...	35	26	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Belsandi	Bad ...	38	27	0 0 0	148 0 0	0 0 0
Barhanda	Bad ...	31	24	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Beshoonpur	Bad ...	28	19	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Chakchandani	Moderate	28	20	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Chalkshanka	Moderate	29	21	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Chakaldalgani	Bad ...	41	32	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Chuprah	Bad ...	34	26	0 0 0	148 0 0	0 0 0
Chandchawar	Bad ...	38	31	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Chandrahti	Bad ...	35	29	0 0 0	130 0 0	0 0 0
Champuragrahil	Bad ...	31	21	0 0 0	122 0 0	0 0 0
Chandanputti	Bad ...	42	32	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Chakbahanddin	Bad ...	32	28	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Chaklukhman	Bad ...	32	24	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Chandsarai	Bad ...	20	16	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Dharwadah	Bad ...	36	25	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Dohibat Mudhupur	Bad ...	31	21	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Domri	Moderate	40	34	0 0 0	189 0 0	0 0 0
Dalsingserai	Bad ...	38	26	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Dhurlak	Bad ...	31	24	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Ebabakurpur	Moderate	30	23	0 0 0	128 0 0	0 0 0
Gharu	Moderate	33	24	0 0 0	110 0 0	0 0 0
Gahho	Moderate	27	19	0 0 0	110 0 0	0 0 0
Garsisvi	Bad ...	39	27	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Ghatho	Bad ...	39	29	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Gudri	Bad ...	34	22	0 0 0	126 0 0	0 0 0
Ghataro	Bad ...	23	17	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Hassain Nagar	Bad ...	36	28	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Hossaina	Moderate	30	25	0 0 0	124 0 0	0 0 0
Hajpur	Moderate	33	24	0 0 0	151 0 0	0 0 0
Janharpur	Moderate	46	36	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Tirhut.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Jalia	Bad ...	25	21	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Jandaha	Moderate	34	23	0 0 0	196 0 0	0 0 0
Jogiara	Bad ...	40	30	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0
Juguthpur	Bad ...	25	18	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Jugdispur	Bad ...	26	19	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Koili	Moderate	46	28	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Kanwabhagwatipur ...	Moderate	41	21	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Kasmamarar	Bad ...	32	24	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Kamrowli	Bad ...	28	19	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Konowli	Bad ...	24	18	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Khesri	Bad ...	41	36	0 0 0	184 0 0	0 0 0
Kandhowli	Bad ...	40	32	0 0 0	160 0 0	0 0 0
Kutra	Bad ...	40	32	0 0 0	124 0 0	0 0 0
Kevta	Bad ...	41	31	0 0 0	121 0 0	0 0 0
Kawa	Bad ...	41	22	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Khajepur	Bad ...	35	25	0 0 0	156 0 0	0 0 0
Khescaha	Bad ...	35	21	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Kowahi	Bad ...	31	22	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Kothia	Bad ...	28	17	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Karmowti	Bad ...	23	15	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Mokarampur	Moderate	38	24	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Mohinddinagar	Moderate	31	24	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Mehdar	Moderate	36	23	0 0 0	161 0 0	0 0 0
Mathea	Bad ...	31	29	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Mohomeda	Bad ...	32	27	0 0 0	94 0 0	0 0 0
Markan	Bad ...	41	33	0 0 0	128 0 0	0 0 0
Mesrowlia	Bad ...	43	29	0 0 0	164 0 0	0 0 0
Mamrezipur	Bad ...	36	22	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Monsherepur	Bad ...	38	28	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Madafra	Bad ...	28	21	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Motipur	Bad ...	25	20	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Migia Chak	Bad ...	25	20	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Nagarbasti	Moderate	40	36	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Narhia	Bad ...	40	31	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Narar	Bad ...	27	18	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Narharputti	Bad ...	41	32	0 0 0	148 0 0	0 0 0
Narhan	Bad ...	33	23	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Pakra	Bad ...	25	16	0 0 0	196 0 0	0 0 0
Panus	Bad ...	32	28	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Pilkhi	Bad ...	32	26	0 0 0	118 0 0	0 0 0
Payaripur	Bad ...	30	26	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Tirhut.—(Concluded.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Partaptand ...	Bad ...	25	20	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Paharpur ...	Bad ...	25	21	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Pakhrainra ...	Bad ...	24	15	0 0 0	81 0 0	0 0 0
Panapur ...	Bad ...	22	16	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Rossiri ...	Bad ...	36	27	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Rasulpur ...	Moderate	28	20	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Ramutpur ...	Bad ...	28	21	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Rajapur ...	Bad ..	42	26	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Ramgarh ...	Bad ...	36	26	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Ramdaspur ...	Bad ...	24	20	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Repurah ...	Bad ...	28	17	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Sirri ...	Moderate	44	34	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Sarsoetaverpoli ...	Bad ...	35	30	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Sripurguhar ...	Bad ...	36	32	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Sessai ...	Moderate	24	16	0 0 0	110 0 0	0 0 0
Shahpurpatori ...	Moderate	30	20	0 0 0	81 0 0	0 0 0
Sadai ...	Moderate	29	24	0 0 0	129 0 0	0 0 0
Sarhind ...	Moderate	29	23	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Sarmastipur ...	Bad ...	40	32	0 0 0	184 0 0	0 0 0
Sarki ...	Bad ...	36	31	0 0 0	166 0 0	0 0 0
Shurfoodeenpur ...	Bad ...	38	29	0 0 0	160 0 0	0 0 0
Songhia Khurd ...	Bad ...	34	30	0 0 0	142 0 0	0 0 0
Selwah ...	Bad ...	43	32	0 0 0	172 0 0	0 0 0
Shahpur Nadi ...	Bad ...	28	28	0 0 0	154 0 0	0 0 0
Sari ...	Moderate	40	29	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Shahpurbaghowni ...	Bad ...	37	21	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Simri ...	Bad ...	36	25	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Sursuna ...	Bad ...	30	23	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Sherpur ...	Bad ...	29	22	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Sondho ...	Bad ...	22	17	0 0 0	51 0 0	0 0 0
Sondhomobaruk ...	Bad ...	26	19	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Shakrafarid ...	Bad ...	26	20	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
Sananpur ...	Bad ...	24	14	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Singhra ...	Bad ...	27	18	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Tambuchandowli ...	Bad ...	38	28	0 0 0	156 0 0	0 0 0
Tajpur ...	Bad ...	36	26	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>						
Chandwarah ...	Fair ...	18	16	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Kalleyani ...	Fair ...	8	7	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0
Manikpur ...	Fair ...	10	8	0 0 0	408 0 0	0 0 0

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

Classification of Schools in the North-East Division.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
HIGH SCHOOL.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>Gauhati High School.</i>						
College Department ...	Good ...	9	8	4,792 9 10	345 0 0	44 6 0
School Department ...	Excellent	177	242	6,409 15 1	2,561 9 0	3 0 3
Law Department ...	Unclassed	17	16	378 13 6	170 0 0	1 3 8
<i>English Schools of the Higher Class.</i>						
Bogura ...	Excellent	113	84	2,062 13 2	1,708 12 0	1 8 3
Debrugar ...	Fair ...	88	64	1,964 4 0	1,851 10 0	1 13 9
Dinajpur ...	Excellent	113	87	2,609 8 0	1,449 9 0	1 14 9
Goalpara ...	Fair ...	101	85	2,616 0 0	1,393 8 9	2 2 6
Nowgaon ...	Fair ...	140	92	2,794 9 9	1,109 0 0	1 10 7
Rangpur ...	Good ...	160	119	2,616 0 0	2,421 11 3	1 5 9
Sibsagar ...	Good ...	111	86	2,616 0 0	1,104 6 6	1 15 5
Tezpur ...	Moderate	54	41	2,571 15 0	331 9 3	3 15 6
<i>English Schools of the Middle Class.</i>						
Darjiling ...	Moderate	38	26	1,771 2 10	217 10 0	3 15 1
<i>Government Normal Schools for Masters— (Vernacular.)</i>						
Dinajpur Training ...	Excellent	68	58	6,792 7 6	1,058 15 0	8 5 2
Gauhati Normal class ...	Excellent	26	23	1,493 14 2	54 1 10	4 12 7
Nowgaon Normal class ...	Excellent	17	14	1,058 5 0	0 8 0	5 3 0
Rangpur Training ...	Good ...	73	60	5,970 14 5	661 0 0	6 13 0
Sibsagar Normal class ...	Fair ...	13	10	1,298 4 9	0 0 0	8 5 2
<i>Government Vernacular Schools of the Middle Class.</i>						
Adamdighi ...	Fair ...	26	18	230 6 0	41 10 0	0 11 9
Amlagachi ...	Fair ...	82	56	232 0 0	113 0 0	0 3 9
Bagura Sardar ...	Excellent	126	92	298 6 8	507 9 3	0 2 4
Chachaitara ...	Good ...	50	36	236 0 6	94 15 6	0 6 3
Champapur ...	Fair ...	32	26	224 3 6	25 11 6	0 9 4
Karpur ...	Moderate	34	26	237 0 0	45 0 0	0 9 0
Kushtya (Badalgachi) ...	Unclassed	43	35	202 2 6	104 13 6	0 6 6
Khansama ...	Fair ...	27	18	239 9 0	44 2 0	0 11 9
Govindaganja ...	Excellent	22	17	224 1 0	44 2 0	0 15 3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>Government Vernacular Schools of the Middle Class.—(Contd.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mahadevpur ...	Good ...	24	12	127 12 0	16 13 0	0 6 9
Dinajpur Sadar ...	Excellent ...	72	70	537 5 6	281 8 6	0 9 11
Jagadal ...	Indifferent ...	8	6	240 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0
Madhavbati ...	Fair ...	28	22	224 1 6	27 14 6	0 10 8
Sahabajpur ...	Fair ...	16	15	233 0 0	19 0 0	0 11 0
Satiya ...	Fair ...	40	27	233 2 3	43 13 9	0 7 9
Tezpur Sadar (Vernacular)	Good ...	44	31	474 14 0	41 2 0	0 14 4
Boda ...	Fair ...	49	39	200 0 0	26 3 9	0 5 5
Bajali ...	Fair ...	49	35	481 0 6	28 7 6	0 13 1
Gauhati Sadar ...	Excellent ...	127	109	1,011 1 5	823 0 9	0 9 10
Hajo ...	Fair ...	38	32	360 0 0	28 7 0	0 12 7
Kamarkuchi (Nalbari) ...	Indifferent ...	12	10	240 0 0	20 0 0	1 10 8
Kamalpur ...	Fair ...	30	27	237 15 0	26 1 0	0 10 6
Palasbar (Luki) ...	Bad ...	12	10	353 1 0	6 15 0	2 7 2
Dibrugar Sadar ...	Fair ...	76	34	552 1 0	397 5 3	0 9 8
Sadiya ...	Moderate ...	22	15	347 4 6	36 11 6	1 5 0
Nowgaon Sadar ...	Good ...	96	89	420 0 4	201 7 0	0 5 10
Belka Navavganja ...	Fair ...	32	27	204 10 0	45 10 0	0 8 6
Chilmari ...	Fair ...	47	45	235 0 0	711 0 0	0 6 8
Subarnadaha ...	Fair ...	31	21	236 14 6	45 5 6	0 10 2
Hatibardiha ...	Moderate ...	38	26	214 3 1	29 11 6	0 8 3
Sonatali ...	Bad ...	14	73	143 7 0	10 9 0	0 14 3
Chandanpasi ...	Good ...	23	14	240 0 0	20 5 0	0 13 10
Satgara ...	Good ...	61	40	529 15 6	402 0 6	0 11 6
Bhangabari ...	Excellent ...	39	31	219 7 6	168 11 0	0 7 6
Kajla ...	Bad ...	42	32	156 11 0	70 1 0	0 4 11
Golaghat ...	Moderate ...	64	28	436 8 0	89 8 0	0 9 11
Sibsagar Sadar ...	Good ...	169	128	600 0 0	879 8 3	0 4 8
<i>Government Schools of the Lower Class (Vernacular).</i>						
Chanmari ...	Unclassed ...	20	15	300 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0
Dinajpur attached Model Pathasala ...	Good ...	119	79	0 0 0	72 7 6	0 0 0
Jor Bungalow ...	Unclassed ...	23	13	300 0 0	0 0 0	1 1 0
Karsiong ...	Unclassed ...	17	12	300 0 0	0 0 0	1 7 0
Matigara ...	Unclassed ...	26	19	225 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 0
Namsehi ...	Unclassed ...	12	9	300 0 0	0 0 0	2 1 0
Rangpur attached Model Pathasala ...	Good ...	96	70	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
AIDED ENGLISH SCHOOL OF THE HIGHER CLASS.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
<i>Receiving allowance under the Grant-in-aid Rules.</i>						
Sernganja ...	Good ...	161	127	480 0 0	1,231 7 3	0 3 11
ENGLISH SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.						
<i>Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.</i>						
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
Govindaganja ...	Excellent	64	33	436 0 0	564 0 0	0 9 1
Serapur ...	Moderate	55	46	372 0 0	576 0 0	0 8 10
Dinajpur (Night) ...	Indifferent	17	14	168 0 0	180 6 0	0 13 2
Danla ...	...	...	...	Not opened during the year.		
Raiganja ...	Fair ...	26	20	860 0 0	475 0 0	1 2 5
Mangaldai ...	Good ...	71	50	480 0 0	720 0 0	0 8 3
Agamani ...	Indifferent	28	16	260 0 0	520 0 0	0 12 4
Gauripur ...	Good ...	59	40	522 8 0	1,036 6 0	0 11 9
Lakshmipur ...	Fair ...	43	30	456 0 0	752 12 3	0 14 1
Gadra ...	Indifferent	33	39	204 0 0	309 7 9	0 8 2
Krisenaganja ...	Indifferent	28	20	204 0 0	327 0 0	0 9 8
Jalpaiguri ...	Good ...	81	62	750 0 0	870 7 0	0 12 4
Jamindarpara ...	Indifferent	33	28	261 0 0	335 2 0	0 10 6
Barpeta ...	Fair ...	98	69	1,200 0 0	2,048 0 3	1 0 3
Dharapur ...	Indifferent	30	24	240 0 0	360 1 0	0 10 8
Hardia ...	Bad ...	31	21	254 0 0	385 14 0	0 10 11
Kamakhiya ...	Fair ...	14	12	180 0 0	191 0 0	1 1 4
North Gauhati ...	Fair ...	72	63	180 0 0	259 9 9	0 3 4
Dighalibar ...	Indifferent	15	15	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 1 4
Haybargao ...	Fair ...	32	25	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 6
Nanai ...	Indifferent	51	49	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 8
Puranigudam ...	Fair ...	45	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 4
Silghat (Kaliabar) ...	Fair ...	22	18	180 0 0	184 13 0	0 10 10
Godarhat ...	Good ...	29	22	264 0 0	486 3 0	0 12 1
Naldanga ...	Fair ...	33	25	360 0 0	400 0 0	0 14 6
Gharnyaldanga ...	Indifferent	24	16	240 0 0	405 6 0	0 13 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	EXPENDITURE.									Lost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
			From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.						
ENGLISH SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.— (Contd.)			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			
Kakina ...	Moderate	66	34	865	11 0	1,435	12	1	1	5		
Tushvandār ...	Fair ...	61	39	480	0 0	645	14	0	10	5		
Gopalpur ...	Bad ...	38	22	312	0 0	469	0	0	10	11		
Mahiganja ...	Fair ...	60	38	600	0	699	12	0	13	4		
Olipur ...	Fair ...	64	38	384	0	689	13	0	8	0		
Pirgacha ...	Bad ...	32	16	229	5	413	8	0	9	6		
Tepa Madhupur ...	Bad ...	23	15	204	0 0	312	0	0	11	9		
Harinabagbati ...	Fair ...	38	26	216	0	324	0	0	7	6		
Parejana ...	Fair ...	85	60	384	0	800	4	0	6	0		
Sahazadpur ...	Excellent	100	84	558	0 0	807	11	0	7	0		
Sthalgoalbari...	Good ...	63	53	240	0 0	452	0	0	5	0		

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS
OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.*Under Native Managers.**Receiving allowances
under the Grant-in-aid
Rules.*

Badalgachi .	Moderate	25	17	200	0	150	0	0 10 3
Chak Barul .	Indifferen	22	16	117	4	204	2	0 7 1
Daniajani .	Fair ...	45	31	50	0	73	0 6	0 1 7
Dhupchachi .	Moderate	44	35	180	0 0	180	0 0	0 5 5
Haripur .	Bad ...	29	23	66	0	60	0	0 2 9
Jamalpur .	Good ...	33	25	168	0	180	0	0 6 9
Khalsi .	Indifferen	21	14	96	0	96	0	0 6 1
Khanabada .	Moderate	36	25	126	0	120	0	0 4 5
Khettal .	Moderate	36	24	96	0	96	0	0 3 6
Lakshmiganja	Moderate	31	20	167	14	184	6	0 7 2
Lakshmikola ...	Indifferen	19	12	120	0	120	0	0 8 5
Rampur ...	Indifferen	25	15	132	0 0	156	0	0 7 0
Satarpara ...	Indifferen	36	25	84	0 0	84	0	0 3 1
Batnia	Good	37	27	190	0 0	170	0	0 6 10
Birganja	Moderate	30	18	200	0 0	150	0	0 8 7
Daugapara	Indifferen	32	16	108	0 0	132	0	0 4 6
Danapur	Moderate	57	41	190	0 0	200	0	0 4 0
Jayganja	Fair	32	19	170	0 0	144	5	0 7 4
Kaliaganja	Moderate	29	18	168	0 0	168	0	0 7 8
Kaampur	Indifferen	30	24	200	0 0	200	0	0 8 10
Khansama (Night)	Indifferen	19	11	120	0 0	93	0	0 8 5

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
VERNAICULAR SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Machboyal ...	Indifferent	28	23	132 0 0	143 0 0	0 6 3
Madhupur ...	Indifferent	36	30	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 5 6
Nisehintapur ...	Fair ...	48	30	144 0 0	216 0 0	0 4 0
Bhabanipur ...	Bad ...	26	15	164 0 0	168 0 0	0 8 4
Khayarbar ...	Good ...	21	14	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 9 2
Akhanagar ...	Moderate	22	20	110 0 0	110 0 0	0 6 8
Bhomradoha ...	Moderate	26	24	150 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 8
Churamon ...	Fair ...	25	22	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 8 0
Harinarayanpur	Indifferent	14	10	150 0 0	195 0 0	0 14 3
Khangram (Rasunpur) ..	Moderate	17	15	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 9 4
Mahadevpur ...	Indifferent	17	14	108 0 0	167 0 0	0 8 5
Malani ...	Moderate	26	20	150 0 0	215 0 0	0 7 8
Mathurapur (Night) ...	Indifferent	14	13	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 11 5
Nagesvarbari ...	Indifferent	27	26	56 0 0	66 4 0	0 2 9
Raghunathpur ...	Moderate	25	23	144 0 0	156 0 0	0 7 8
Sibgauja ...	Moderate	24	16	120 0 0	127 0 0	0 6 8
Saila ...	Indifferent	9	6	77 0 0	77 0 0	0 11 4
Basgara ...	Bad ...	16	13	78 0 0	78 0 0	0 6 6
Sethmadar ...	Fair ...	43	31	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 7
Bahjana ...	Fair ...	36	29	96 0 0	200 8 9	0 3 6
Berpnasora ...	Indifferent	20	19	84 0 0	165 0 0	0 5 7
Boaliza ...	Indifferent	25	17	36 0 0	42 8 0	0 1 11
Chailtabari ...	Fair ...	36	26	96 0 0	101 13 6	0 3 6
Chandarchar ...	Fair ...	21	20	144 0 0	156 0 0	0 9 1
Chhatrasal ...	Fair ...	32	25	120 0 0	169 0 0	0 5 0
Dhubri ...	Indifferent	32	26	180 0 0	210 15 6	0 7 6
Goalpara ...	Good ...	110	91	172 0 0	170 0 0	0 1 4
Jogirghopa ...	Bad ...	25	21	80 0 0	83 8 0	0 4 1
Mulakhaoa ...	Fair ...	42	32	174 0 0	192 4 6	0 4 6
Simlabari ...	Fair ...	38	20	120 0 0	155 12 0	0 4 2
Bakali ...	Fair ...	50	44	168 0 0	256 14 0	0 8 5
Bumniya ...	Moderate	49	24	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 10
Banaullahat ...	Moderate	24	19	132 0 0	152 0 0	0 7 4
Chengti ...	Fair ...	4	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	3 12 0
Debiganja ...	Indifferent	36	36	115 0 0	139 12 0	0 4 3
Mainaguri I. ...	Indifferent	14	10	117 0 0	51 0 0	0 11 1
Mainaguri II. ...	Indifferent	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Patgram ...	Indifferent	40	25	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 6
Tetalia ...	Indifferent	38	28	144 0 0	259 12 0	0 4 11
Gauhati ...	Indifferent	37	26	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.											
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			Total					
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.—(Concld.)				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			
Karara ...	Fair	40	29	120	0	0	172	7							
Sualkuchi ...	Fair	43	24	150	0	0	150	4							
Barapuja ...	Fair	44	23	84	0	0	84	0		0	2				
Dandua ...	Fair	44	28	178	1		178	1		0	5				
Hatbar ...	Good	37	29	180	0	0	180	0							
Kakumari ...	Bad	38	31	90	0	0	90	0							
Kalatali ...	Indifferent	15	11	84	0	0	84	0		0					
Nijnarikali ...	Indifferent	26	16	28	0	0	28	0							
Roha ...	Indifferent	34	30	0	0		8	12				Not yet started.			
Bakserhat ...	Moderate	37	34	144	0		144	13		0	5	2			
Bhabaniganja ...	Good	24	19	180	0		202	5		0	10	0			
Haripur ...	Bad	36	23	132	0		156	14							
Kaliganja ...	Fair	42	37	144	0		163	5							
Kamarjani ...	Moderate	27	22	156	0		157	6							
Kholahati ...	Fair	29	10	198	0		234	8							
Kumarpur ...	Fair	46	36	156	0		188	7							
Pirganja ...	Fair	35	29	156	0		185	10							
Puthimari ...	Bad	15	6	120	0		140	3		0	10				
Sakhata ...	Moderate	23	19	120	0		219	0							
Sukurguzan ...	Fair	33	28	120	0		146	4							
Sundarganja ...	Fair	38	25	22	0		38	11							
Barakhata ...	Fair	39	30	144	0		249	0							
Baora ...	Indifferent	38	35	180	0		185	10							
Bhotmari ...	Moderate	32	22	130	0		151	6							
Kakina ...	Good	50	29	70	0		100	0							
Alambiditar ...	Moderate	38	27	150	0		180	0							
Bagulagars ...	Fair	52	35	168	0		180	0							
Daliram ...	Indifferent	31	21	120	0		148	9		5	0				
Lakshmanpur ...	Bad	14	8	144	0		144	0							
Nabonidas ...	Bad	19	15	132	0		134	12							
Baguaja ...	Fair	22	17	144	0		180	0							
Durgapur ...	Fair	27	23	72	0		72	5							
Jalalganja ...	Good	23	18	156	0	0	182	0							
Belkuchi ...	Moderate	38	26	84	0	0	147	2							
Chandikona ...	Good	28	16	96	0	0	123	0							
Demra ...	Good	44	33	200	0	0	230	2							
Hatkora ...	Good	27	19	138	0	0	138	0							
Noahata ...	Good	25	20	174	0	0	220	7		0	0				
Salap ...	Moderate	39	28	176	0	0	380	7		0					

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number of Rolls, in pc.	Daily Av.	EXPENDITURE.			Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.		
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
AIDED VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS, UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.							
<i>Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rule.</i>							
Anchlai ...	Indifferent	16	8	48 0 0	48 0	0 4 0	
Amagachi ...	Indifferent	12	6	36 0	47 4	0 4 0	
Bogura ...	Good ...	20	13	116 2	201 2	0 7 9	
Katlal ...	Indifferent	13	7	47 14	47 14	0 4 10	
Dinajpur ...	Good ...	24	17	180 0	262 4	0 10 0	
Khansama ...	Bad ...	19	12	168 0	168 0	0 11 9	
Rayganja ...	Indifferent	18	16	168 0	180 0	0 12 5	
Boda ...	Fair ...	12	9	98 0	84 0	0 10 10	
Godarhat ...	Indifferent	11	9	132 0	141 0	1 0 0	
Bhotmari ...	Bad ...	12	9	102 0	127 0	0 11 4	
Kakina ...	Moderate	25	15	120 0 0	120 0	0 6 0	
Tushbandar ...	Moderate	30	11	156 0	156 0	1 0 0	
Balagram ...	Good ...	36	15	180 0	183 0	0 6 8	
Gopalpur, adult female...	Moderate	14	8	120 0 0	120 0	0 11 5	
Rangpur ...	Indifferent	6	5	117 0 0	117 0	1 10 0	
SCHOOLS UNDER MIS- SIONARY BODIES (VER- NACULAR).							
<i>Receiving allowances under other rules.</i>							
Bengbari	Unclassed	11		0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Beseria	Unclassed	23		0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Bihuguri	Unclassed	20		0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Bokagaon	Unclassed	14		0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Bordatullah ...	Unclassed	14		0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Berpathar ...	Unclassed	10		0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Dimaru ...	Unclassed	11		0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Hulesvar ...	Unclassed	22		0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	
Hellaigaon ...	Unclassed	13		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Kachari Normal Schools	Unclassed	34	22	600 0	40 0 0	1 6 0	
Kulingapur ...	Unclassed	25		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Majikusi ...	Unclassed	14		0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pithakusa ...	Unclassed	21		0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
SCHOOLS UNDER MISSIONARY BODIES (VERNACULAR).—(Contd.)						
Sopai	Unclassed	16	...	0 0 0	0 6 0	0 0 0
Udalguri	Unclassed	11	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bago Hill	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Balijima	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Demra, Normal School	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Demra village ...	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Jira	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Nikari	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rajasimla	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ranjuli	Unclassed	...	...	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bamuni Parbut ...	Unclassed	23	22	80 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 8
Hill Tribe Normal School	Unclassed	34	28	600 0 0	1,040 3 9	1 7 3
Kotiatali	Unclassed	23	21	80 0 0	60 7 9	0 4 5
Langbai	Unclassed	10	10	20 0 0	15 8 0	1 5 0
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VERNACULAR) UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.						
<i>Receiving allowances under other rules.</i>						
Akapur	Fair ...	21	16	60 0 0	58 8 0	0 3 9
Aliapur	Indifferent	15	9	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 5 4
Angarpara (Night) ...	Indifferent	12	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baikunthapur (North) ...	Indifferent	18	12	60 0 0	19 8 0	0 4 5
Baikunthapur (South) ...	Moderate	24	14	40 0 0	13 0 0	0 2 2
Bhagarbari	Moderate	32	...	122 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 1
Basuli	Indifferent	25	14	60 0 0	41 14 0	0 3 2
Balarampur (Night) ...	Bad ...	15	6	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 4
Batina (North)	Indifferent	14	8	60 0 0	9 0 0	0 5 8
Bhatgram	Indifferent	14	10	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 8
Devipur (North)	Moderate	30	17	60 0 0	74 8 0	0 2 8
Devipur (South)	Moderate	23	14	60 0 0	41 0 0	0 3 5

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR.)—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Farabari ...	Indifferent	30	25	60. 0. 0	31 0 0	0 2 8
Farabari (Night) ...	Indifferent	41	8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2
Gobindhpur ...	Indifferent	9	5	60 0 0	5 6 0	0 8 10
Gopalganja ...	Bad ...	12	4	55 0 0	12 0 0	0 6 1
Gopalganja (Night) ...	Bad ...	10	5	18 8 0	0 0 0	0 2 5
Hosanpur ...	Fair ...	13	6	60 0 0	7 5 0	0 6 1
Karnapur ...	Fair ...	25	12	60 0 0	18 8 0	0 3 2
Karnai ...	Unclassed	11	5	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 2
Khampara ...	Fair ...	28	17	72 0 0	12 0 0	0 7 0
Kharibari ...	Unclassed	15	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kischamesvari ...	Moderate	10	6	55 0 0	12 0 0	0 7 4
Kischamesvari (Night) ...	Moderate	26	21	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kisoribari (North) ...	Indifferent	56	41	50 0 0	45 0 0	0 1 2
Kisoribari (South) ...	Indifferent	16	6	50 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 2
Lankuti ...	Indifferent	11	4	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 3
Laskara ...	Indifferent	17	13	60 0 0	26 0 0	0 4 8
Manadam ...	Indifferent	25	17	55 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 11
Mirzapur ...	Good ...	30	19	60 0 0	82 0 0	0 2 8
Muzabarni ...	Moderate	14	8	00 0 0	12 0 0	0 5 8
Nasipur ...	Indifferent	13	7	60 0 0	9 0 0	0 6 1
Radhanagar ...	Indifferent	39	20	68 0 0	48 0 0	0 3 10
Rajarampur ...	Fair ...	27	16	60 0 0	20 8 0	0 2 11
Senchari ...	Indifferent	21	6	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 9
Subarnakhuli ...	Indifferent	15	8	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 5 4
Thakurgaon ...	Good ...	23	14	60 0 0	41 4 0	0 3 5
Uparpari ...	Fair ...	37	28	60 0 0	34 0 0	0 2 1
Uparpari (Night) ...	Indifferent	26	21	42 8 0	1 4 0	0 2 1
Anandaganja ...	Unclassed	14	13	60 0 0	4 8 0	0 5 8
Anantapur ...	Fair ...	21	16	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 11
Anantapur (Night) ...	Unclassed	19	15	9 0 0	4 8 0	0 0 7
Basantapur ...	Unclassed	14	10	60 0 0	44 0 0	0 8 0
Basantapur (Night) ...	Unclassed	20	18	36 0 0	18 0 0	0 2 4
Baragram ...	Unclassed	15	13	60 0 0	42 8 0	0 5 4
Baragram (Night) ...	Unclassed	18	11	48 0 0	18 0 0	0 3 6
Bijora ...	Unclassed	15	12	60 0 0	23 0 0	0 5 4
Bistar ...	Unclassed	15	12	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 4
Buzrapur ...	Bad ...	8	6	60 0 0	4 0 0	0 10 0
Chechra ...	Unclassed	36	35	60 0 0	100 0 0	0 2 3
Dahakuri ...	Unclassed	44	19	84 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0
Dahakuri (Night) ...	Unclassed	20	19	36 0 0	18 0 0	0 2 4

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AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Grade.	EXPENDITURE.												Cost to Govt ment of pupil mon.
			From Grants given by Government.				From all sources other than Government Grants.								
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR.)—(Contd.)			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Golapbag	...	Unclassed	14	13	60	0	0	8	8	0	6	1			
Jabaripur	...	Unclassed	28	24	60	0	0	40	0	0	2	10			
Jugibari	...	Fair	27	14	82	0	0	27	0	0	7	4			
Karadaha	...	Good	24	17	60	0	0	36	0	0		4			
Karadaha (Night)	...	Fair	25	23	48	0	0	18	0		6				
Kasimpur	...	Moderate	12	9	60	0	0	9	0	0	8				
Kasimpur (Night)	...	Moderate	32	25	12	0	0	4	8	0	6				
Kuchkoraila	...	Fair	16	14	60	0	0	36	0	0	5	0			
Lalbag	...	Unclassed	20	15	86	0	0	5	0	0	12	10			
Mahipal	...	Fair	14	7	60	0	0	4	4		5				
Maghar (South)	...	Unclassed	13	12	60	0	0	3	0		6				
Manpur	...	Moderate	27	15	60	0	0	15	0		5				
Manpur (Night)	...	Unclassed	14	12	24	0	0	18	0		2				
Mirzapur	...	Unclassed	11	10	60	0	0	6	0		8				
Nayabazar	...	Good	25	20	60	0	0	72	0		3				
Ramchandrapur	...	Unclassed	10	9	60	0		36	0		8				
Ramnagar	...	Unclassed	22	21	61	0		4	12	0	4	11			
Ramnagar (Night)	...	Unclassed	22	21	20	0		9	0		1	2			
Sapahar	...	Moderate	16	15	60	0	0	20	0		5	0			
Sapahar (Night)	...	Moderate	14	12	9			3	0		0	10			
Sihal	...	Unclassed	22	20	60			40	0		3	6			
Sihal (Night)	...	Unclassed	28	22	48	0	0	18	0		2	3			
Srikrishnapur	...	Unclassed	60	43	96	0		12	0	0	4	11			
Srikrishnapur (Night)	...	Unclassed	28	19	48	0		18	0		3	0			
Tapan	...	Indifferent	16	14	62	0		36	0	0	10	6			
Tapan (Night)	...	Moderate	14	12	24	0	0	18	0		0	2	4		
Tazpur	...	Indifferent	14	8	60	0	0	8	12	0	0	5			
Tilna	...	Fair	15	12	60	0	0	3	0		0	5			
Udaypur	...	Unclassed	8	7	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	10			
Alukdihi	...	Moderate	12	11	60	0	0	64	8	0	6				
Alukdihi (Night)	...	Good	12	12	24	0		21	0	0	0	2			
Ambari	...	Good	20	18	60	0		78	0		4				
Bala	...	Bad	20	18	60	0	0	72	0		4				
Bala (Night)	...	Excellent	20	17	0	0	0	15	0		0				
Balubhara	...	Excellent	32	25	40	0	0	56	0		2				
Balurghat	...	Excellent	42	28	63	0	0	111	0		3				
Balurghat (Night)	...	Good	20	16	9	0	0	7	0		0				
Bantara	...	Bad	16	4	0	0	0	15	0		0				
Bayalidar	...	Indifferent	12	10	60	0	0	60	0		6	8			
Binyakuri	...	Indifferent	10	9	60	0	0	48	0		5	4			

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR).—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Borat ...	Bad ...	15	10	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Chak Bhabani ...	Good ...	20	19	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 0
Chakdiatar ...	Indifferent ...	20	16	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 0
Chakat ...	Excellent ...	33	27	60 0 0	144 0 0	0 2 5
Chakat (Night) ...	Excellent ...	14	13	22 0 0	13 0 0	0 2 1
Chak Khamar ...	Moderate ...	20	18	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
Chilirbandar ...	Indifferent ...	18	17	60 0 0	81 12 0	0 4 5
Chilirbandar (Night) ...	Good ...	16	15	36 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 0
Dadpur ...	Bad ...	10	8	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Dakshminnagar ...	Indifferent ...	15	13	60 0 0	40 0 0	0 5 4
Dakshminnagar (Night) ...	Bad ...	12	8	24 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 10
Damur ...	Fair ...	14	12	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 5 8
Damur (Night) ...	Moderate ...	15	10	0 0 0	7 8 0	0 0 0
Diatar ...	Good ...	20	19	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 0
Diatar (Night) ...	Moderate ...	12	10	36 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0
Dublia ...	Good ...	24	20	50 0 0	80 0 0	0 2 9
Durgapur ...	Excellent ...	30	25	60 0 0	76 0 0	0 2 8
Gahan ...	Bad ...	12	10	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 6 8
Gayaldighi ...	Good ...	30	27	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Ghoraghat ...	Unclassed ...	8	6	25 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 2
Ghorpara ...	Indifferent ...	20	17	60 0 0	76 0 0	0 4 0
Habra ...	Moderate ...	16	15	20 0 0	31 12 0	0 1 8
Hosenpur ...	Indifferent ...	13	10	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 6 0
Jayar ...	Bad ...	20	17	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 4 0
Jagannathpur ...	Good ...	18	15	60 0 0	80 0 0	0 5 4
Jagannathpur (Night) ...	Excellent ...	36	36	36 0 0	18 0 0	0 1 4
Josai ...	Excellent ...	32	28	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Kalachand ...	Good ...	32	25	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
Kanchan ...	Excellent ...	48	40	67 0 0	115 0 0	0 2 11
Kharna ...	Bad ...	10	9	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 5 4
Madhabpur ...	Good ...	28	21	0 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0
Maharajpur ...	Good ...	26	20	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Mahespur ...	Good ...	20	19	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0
Nababganja ...	Excellent ...	44	37	34 0 0	81 0 0	0 2 4
Nababganja (Night) ...	Good ...	20	13	15 0 0	30 0 0	0 1 0
Najipur ...	Moderate ...	20	14	60 0 0	66 0 0	0 4 0
Nulibari ...	Excellent ...	40	34	84 0 0	90 0 0	0 6 6
Nulibari (Night) ...	Excellent ...	20	16	48 0 0	24 0 0	0 3 2
Patichora ...	Fair ...	40	39	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 0
Patichora (Night) ...	Fair ...	16	15	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0

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AIDED SCHOOLS.

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				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR).—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Patiram ...	Fair ...	18	16	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 5
Patiram (Night) ...	Moderate ...	16	15	24 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 0
Pharidpur ...	Moderate ...	16	14	48 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 0
Phulbari ...	Indifferent ...	16	13	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Pirbazar ...	Bad ...	20	19	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 0
Rajabar ...	Unclassed ...	10	8	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
Rajapur ...	Good ...	32	29	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 6
Rajapur (Night) ...	Excellent ...	32	29	36 0 0	24 15 0	0 1 0
Ranipur ...	Excellent ...	62	53	65 0 0	124 0 0	0 4 10
Rampur (Night) ...	Moderate ...	15	13	36 0 0	24 15 0	0 3 2
Rasirbandar ...	Good ...	33	27	0 0 0	33 0 0	0 0 0
Raniganja ...	Fair ...	15	14	60 0 0	88 0 0	0 5 4
Sahebganja ...	Indifferent ...	18	15	60 0 0	54 0 0	0 4 5
Sahebganja (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	10	8	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 3 2
Salimpur ...	Bad ...	15	14	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 5 8
Telpukhair ...	Indifferent ...	12	12	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 6 8
Telpukhair (Night) ...	Moderate ...	12	11	20 0 0	16 0 0	0 2 8
Anaun ...	Bad ...	12	5	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 6 8
Bamahari (Night) ...	Unclassed ...	14	12	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
Bandhugaon ...	Unclassed ...	20	18	60 0 0	70 0 0	0 4 0
Barabari ...	Unclassed ...	28	26	60 0 0	68 0 0	0 2 10
Bharatpur ...	Fair ...	18	16	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 4 5
Biral ...	Unclassed ...	10	9	20 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 8
Bochaganja ...	Fair ...	12	10	60 0 0	51 0 0	0 6 8
Daula ...	Bad ...	6	5	60 0 0	70 0 0	0 13 4
Dhantala ...	Unclassed ...	18	6	50 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 8
Dharai ...	Unclassed ...	9	8	56 0 0	60 0 0	0 7 5
Gabindapur ...	Unclassed ...	10	9	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 8 0
Jaonia ...	Excellent ...	20	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 0
Kasidanga ...	Excellent ...	12	10	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 6 8
Khamrui ...	Unclassed ...	26	25	76 0 0	104 0 0	0 6 8
Kunair ...	Bad ...	11	10	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 7 3
Lakshimpur ...	Unclassed ...	12	10	55 0 0	44 0 0	0 6 1
Maklispur ...	Unclassed ...	23	21	89 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0
Maljhar ...	Unclassed ...	14	10	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 5 8
Maljhar (Night) ...	Unclassed ...	25	20	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 11
Naldighi ...	Unclassed ...	17	10	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 8
Nisail ...	Unclassed ...	18	16	60 0 0	51 0 0	0 4 5
Paria ...	Unclassed ...	14	10	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 5 8
Rajarampur (North) ...	Unclassed ...	10	7	50 0 0	24 0 0	0 6 8

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AIDED SCHOOLS.

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				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR).—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sabajpur (Night) ...	Unclassed	15	14	18 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 7
Satail ...	Unclassed	7	7	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 11 5
Satyapur ...	Bad ...	18	17	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 5
Sultanpur ...	Unclassed	17	6	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 11 5
Sundargaon ...	Unclassed	20	16	60 0 0	53 0 0	0 4 0
Suralia ...	Unclassed	12	10	60 0 0	50 0 0	0 6 8
Tegra ...	Unclassed	20	18	60 0 0	68 0 0	0 4 0
Tegra (Night) ...	Unclassed	22	21	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 9
Tumania ...	Unclassed	18	17	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 5
Tumania (Night) ...	Unclassed	18	17	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 11
Zeingaon ...	Bad ...	20	12	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 0
Balipara ...	Bad ...	13	9	62 0 0	8 8 0	0 6 4
Chilabandha ...	Fair ...	23	20	72 0 0	7 4 0	0 4 2
Karua ...	Bad ...	25	20	60 0 0	18 12 0	0 3 2
Panpur ...	Indifferent	14	8	60 0 0	10 8 0	0 5 8
Bagdakra ...	Unclassed	32	26	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6
Bagdakra (Night) ...	Unclassed	18	18	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 1
Bahadurgram ...	Unclassed	40	36	94 0 0	28 6 0	0 0 0
Balapara I. ...	Unclassed	28	21	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 10
Balapara II. ...	Unclassed	18	15	60 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 10
Bansdaha ...	Unclassed	15	15	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
Bispukari ...	Unclassed	12	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 8
Boragari ...	Unclassed	36	30	60 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 2
Burakhan ...	Unclassed	25	21	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
Burakhan (Night) ...	Unclassed	14	10	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
Burihat ...	Unclassed	20	21	60 0 0	19 5 0	0 4 0
Chaura ...	Unclassed	...	...	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dimla ...	Unclassed	26	25	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 0
Gumnati ...	Unclassed	35	32	60 0 0	48 5 0	0 2 3
Harva ...	Unclassed	50	38	60 0 0	40 0 0	0 1 7
Jarabari ...	Unclassed	50	38	60 0 0	40 0 0	0 1 7
Jarabari (Night) ...	Unclassed	18	17	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
Khoga ...	Unclassed	50	38	60 0 0	40 0 0	0 1 7
Khoga (Night) ...	Unclassed	27	25	42 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
Kukurjan ...	Unclassed	48	42	90 0 0	48 5 0	0 0 0
Madhuganja ...	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Maydandighi ...	Unclassed	30	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
Misganja ...	Unclassed	15	11	60 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 4
Misganja (Night) ...	Unclassed	15	12	18 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
Nakisaph ...	Unclassed	10	10	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 8 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR.)—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nunagacbi ...	Unclassed	41	30	60 0 0	30 8 0	0 1 11
Pahurhat ...	Unclassed	9	6	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 10
Pramanikpara ...	Unclassed	47	35	86 0 0	37 7 0	0 0 0
Sanyasi ...	Unclassed	18	12	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 5
Satinama (Night) ...	Unclassed	41	22	18 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Satnyi ...	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Satnyi (Night) ...	Unclassed	64	29	60 0 0	13 5 0	0 1 3
Senvilbari (Night) ...	Unclassed	24	18	31 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8
Sagmocha ...	Unclassed	36	30	60 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 2
Sonakhuli ...	Unclassed	16	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
Telibari ...	Unclassed	18	13	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 1
Tepa (Night)...	Unclassed	18	15	32 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
Tepa Khambari ...	Unclassed	13	8	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 1
Alibari ...	Fair ...	28	20	72 0 0	11 11 6	0 3 5
Amrikhoya ...	Fair ...	19	13	60 0 0	8 12 0	0 4 2
Amtala ...	Fair ...	36	25	60 0 0	25 12 0	0 2 2
Azra ...	Moderate	36	28	72 0 0	16 12 6	0 2 8
Bangara ...	Bad ...	22	17	60 0 0	16 9 0	0 3 7
Banmajha ...	Fair ...	18	15	60 0 0	13 10 0	0 4 5
Barpeta ...	Good ...	24	22	60 0 0	17 10 0	0 3 4
Bathan ...	Fair ...	43	34	72 0 0	33 5 6	0 2 2
Bejra ...	Moderate	24	21	60 0 0	14 0 0	0 3 4
Bhabanipur ...	Bad ...	22	20	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 3 7
Bhamokuchi ...	Good ...	18	17	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
Bongara ...	Indifferent	20	20	60 0 0	9 10 0	0 4 0
Chamta ...	Good ...	29	23	60 0 0	18 8 6	0 2 9
Chapatari ...	Fair ...	29	19	70 0 0	34 12 3	0 3 2
Chenga ...	Good ...	25	19	60 0 0	37 10 0	0 3 2
Dadara ...	Bad ...	10	10	60 0 0	7 8 0	0 8 0
Dhobatari ...	Fair ...	17	11	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 8
Dolang ...	Good ...	22	17	72 0 0	32 13 0	0 4 4
Garal ...	Moderate	25	21	60 0 0	19 2 0	0 3 2
Gauhati (Model) ...	Indifferent	25	20	72 0 0	19 13 6	0 3 9
Haribhanga ...	Fair ...	21	16	60 0 0	9 3 6	0 3 9
Hiramdaha ...	Moderate	40	32	72 0 0	27 0 0	0 2 4
Janigog ...	Unclassed	14	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 8
Jatia ...	Indifferent	24	20	60 0 0	13 8 0	0 3 4
Kannari ...	Fair ...	26	20	60 0 0	17 12 0	0 3 0
Kamakhya ...	Fair ...	13	10	60 0 0	13 4 0	0 1 6
Khidirpukhoria ...	Fair ...	23	28	72 0 0	19 4 0	0 3 5

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

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				From Grant given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR.)—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kula	Unclassed	24	22	60 0 0	17 5	3 4
Iatasil	Fair	26	22	60 0 0	31 5	3 0
Mukundapur	Unclassed	21	16	60 0 0	11 12	3 9
Naburka	Good	29	27	60 0 0	22 9	2 9
Nachatra	Unclassed	19	17	60 0 0	10 8	4 2
Nagarkuchi	Bad	28	22	60 0 0	0 0	2 10
Panara	Good	29	20	60 0 0	22 12	3 8
Pipalibari	Good	17	14	60 0 0	9 13	4 8
Parakuchi	Good	44	35	72 0 0	17 13	2 2
Paru	Fair	32	28	60 0	25 8	0 0 2 6
Patanpur	Unclassed	19	15	60 0	6 10	0 0 4 2
Ramdia	Bad	23	20	60 0	40 0	0 0 4 0
Rangia	Bad	21	19	72 0	12 12	0 5 0
Ratikuchi	Moderate	17	15	60 0	0 0	0 5 4
Sarpara	Indifferent	35	24	72 0	17 15	0 0 2 8
Simalia	Unclassed	23	20	60 0	15 3	0 0 4 0
Sartabari	Bad	13	12	60 0	0 0	0 0 6 1
Sutiapara	Fair	35	25	60 0	13 5	0 0 2 5
Tepa	Unclassed	22	19	60 0	17 2	0 0 3 7
Baniagaon	Fair	40	25	60 0	49 4	0 0 2 0
Berababejia	Bad	27	24	60 0	16 0	0 0 2 7
Bherbhin	Good	35	24	60 0	24 4	0 0 2 3
Bhogban	Fair	40	25	60 0	43 4	6 0 2 0
Hatichang	Good	22	12	35 0	13 12	0 0 2 1
Jagi	Bad	13	10	60 0	10 2	0 0 6 1
Jagialbebejia	Good	38	28	72 0 0	30 8	0 0 2 7
Jamuna Mukh	Indifferent	28	22	45 0	20 0	0 2 1
Kumartali	Good	26	20	70 0 0	16 8	3 1
Marauigaon	Fair	43	27	60 0 0	46 4	1 10
Namgaon	Fair	32	20	60 0 0	25 15	2 6
Pakhimaria	Fair	34	20	72 0 0	23 4	2 9
Pathari	Fair	31	24	35 0 0	6 2	1 6
Pataniberampur	Fair	32	26	60 0 0	7 3	2 6
Singiya	Indifferent	36	19	60 0 0	26 15	2 2
Sotakundali	Good	29	17	69 0 0	20 14	3 2
Sutargaon	Indifferent	30	23	25 0 0	31 2	0 1 1
Andua	Fair	24	19	60 0 0	31 8	0 3 4
Bagharchar	Unclassed	17	17	20 0 0	0 0	1 6
Bajra	Good	33	29	60 0 0	38 5	2 6
Balua	Excellent	25	21	60 0 0	117 0	3 2

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AIDED SCHOOLS.

		EXPENDITURE.										rem. each thly.
NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Grade.	From Grants given by Government.				From all sources other than Government Grants.				Cost to ment pupil.	
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR.)—(Contd.)												
Bamandanga ...	...	Bad ...	18	9	35	0	0	52	8	0	0 2 7
Baniyapara ...	...	Bad ...	10	8	25	0	0	52	8	0	0 2 7
Baradorga ...		Fair ...	15	12	60	0	0	20	0	0	0 5 4	
		Excellent	38	33	45	0	0	67	8	0	0 0 0	
Bhajanganga (Night)		Good ...	26	95	7	0	0	24	0	0	0 1 4	
Boali ...		Bad ...	18	15		0	0	6	0	0	0 4 5	
Bodlagan ...		Good ...	21	20	60	0	0	72	0	0	0 0 0	
Bodlagan (Night)		Good ...	17	16	23	0	0	20	0	0	0 1 8	
Dahaban (Dhamopur)		Moderate	80	29	60	0	0	10	0	0	0 2 8	
Dedoba ...		Moderate	14	12	60	0	0	4	0	0	0 5 8	
Dhutichora ...		Good ...	46	41	60	0	0	56	0	0	0 1 9	
Dhutichora (Night)		Good ...	31	27	35	0	0	18		0	2 0	
Gabgachi ...		Good ...	38	29	60	0	0	60		0	2 8	
Ghagua ...		Good ...	27	23	60	0	0	32	8		0 2 11	
Ghaguo (Night)		Good ...	42	40	39	0	0	18	0	0	0 1 2	
Godarhat ...		Fair ...	2	22	20	0	0	9	4	0	0 1 0	
Habibullapur ...		Good ...	3	26	50	0		45	0	0	1 8	
Huravyakhan ...		Fair ...	29	20	50	0		145	0	0	3 9	
Idilpur ...		Moderate	35	32	60	0		15	0	0	2 10	
Idilpur (Night)		Fair ...	17	15	19	0		18	0	0	1 5	
Jigaban ...		Fair ...	45	35	20	0		8	0	0	0 7	
Kalmu ...		Moderate	18	14	60	0		14	2	0	4 5	
Khamarmankam		Good ...	22	19	60	0		5	0	0	3 7	
Lakshonipur ...		Excellent	34	19	60	0		63	15	0	2 4	
Mahbar ...		Good ...	23	21	60	0		68	0	0	3 5	
Manaharpur ...		Fair ...	45	32	15	0		24	8	0	0 5	
Paotana ...		Fair ...	53	39	60	0		35	4	0	1 9	
Pattaksikar ...		Moderate	14	13	60	9	0	20	8	0	5 8	
Sonaray ...		Moderate	24	20	60	0	0	18	0	0	3 4	
Sonaray (Night)		Moderate	9	7	7	0	0	7	0	0	1 11	
Tambulpur ...		Fair ...	20	14	60	0	0	25	8	0	4 0	
Bagpur ...		Indifferent	16	7	80	0	0	36	0	0	5 0	
Baraiban ...		Moderate	38	18	60	0	0	6	13	0	2 1	
Baraiban (Night)		Indifferent	29	14	23	0	0	16	11	0	1 0	
Blurungaman		Moderate	34	24	45	0	0	132	0	0	1 9	
Chamta ...		Bad ...	11	8	45	0	0	3	8	0	5 5	
Chhalapak ...		Indifferent	33	27	50	0	0	41	0	0	2 0	
Chandrapur ...		Unclassed	26	16	60	0	0	114	0	0	3 0	
Chaparhat ...		Bad ...	11	8	45	0	0	3	8	0	5 5	
Dalgram ...		Indifferent	10	11	60	0	0	28	0	0	4 2	

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

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				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR).—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dholdanga ...	Indifferent	10	7	60 0 0	1 9 0	0 8 0
Danyabar ...	Good	37	19	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 2 2
Danyabar (Night) ...	Moderate	21	18	48 0 0	15 0 0	0 3 0
Daserhot ...	Unclassed	15	10	60 0 0	12 8 0	0 5 4
Garurmar ...	Good	23	15	60 0 0	41 0 0	0 3 2
Garurmar (Night) ...	Unclassed	18	14	15 0 0	10 8 0	0 1 1
Ghoramara ...	Indifferent	15	9	54 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 9
Gokunda (Night) ...	Indifferent	19	12	29 0 0	15 0 0	0 2 0
Gothamar ...	Bad	29	17	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 9
Habu ...	Moderate	27	14	60 0 0	11 4 0	0 3 0
Haldibar ...	Moderate	23	16	60 0 0	39 0 0	0 3 3
Haldibar (Night) ...	Unclassed	16	15	23 0 0	15 0 0	0 1 11
Harinchara ...	Moderate	43	29	76 0 0	34 8 0	0 0 0
Jamurbar ...	Bad	11	6	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 3
Kakina (Night) ...	Fair	51	23	28 0 0	29 0 0	0 0 8
Krishnai ...	Bad	32	18	60 0 0	35 12 0	0 2 6
Kursa ...	Indifferent	16	12	60 0 0	67 0 0	0 5 0
Madati (Night) ...	Moderate	26	24	56 0 0	9 0 0	0 3 6
Manabar ...	Moderate	31	17	40 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 8
Manabar (Night) ...	Indifferent	19	14	18 0 0	7 8 0	0 1 3
Mahinarayani ...	Indifferent	18	9	60 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 5
Mahiskhancha ...	Fair	16	15	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 5 0
Mastafi ...	Bad	35	21	74 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0
Matukpur ...	Bad	4	3	60 0 0	56 0 0	0 1 4 0
Marniya ...	Fair	32	21	60 0 0	47 13 0	0 2 6
Melabar ...	Bad	24	21	55 0 0	23 0 0	0 3 0
Naodanga ...	Moderate	21	19	60 0 0	80 0 0	0 3 9
Paneerhat ...	Bad	12	8	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 6 8
Phulkumar ...	Fair	23	19	60 0 0	31 0 0	0 3 5
Rabigar ...	Fair	15	11	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
Serpur ...	Bad	26	17	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 0
Taparhat ...	Unclassed	38	27	40 0 0	71 0 0	0 1 4
Thetree ...	Good	30	19	60 0 0	40 8 0	0 2 8
Amrulbar ...	Fair	18	10	40 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 11
Bagulagar (Night) ...	Bad	35	24	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bainiyatar ...	Fair	20	11	60 0 0	1 12 0	0 4 0
Balagram ...	Moderate	30	15	60 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 3
Balagram (Night) ...	Moderate	29	14	47 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
Barati ...	Indifferent	16	12	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 5 0
Began ...	Moderate	24	14	57 0 0	16 0 0	0 3 9

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AIDED SCHOOLS.

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				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VERNACULAR).—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Belpukar	Bad. ...	17	13	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
Binnatar	Fair ...	23	15	60 0 0	2 11 0	0 4 0
Bottagar	Bad ...	12	9	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 6
Charaikhola	Moderate	30	23	60 0 0	20 14 0	0 2 8
Charaikhola (Night) ...	Indifferent	5	4	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
Chilapak	Moderate	20	12	40 0 0	13 12 0	0 2 8
Dasibie	Bad ...	18	10	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 5
Dilalpur	Moderate	18	11	60 0 0	12 8 0	0 4 5
Ganjapur	Bad ...	17	11	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
Ghanirampur	Moderate	29	21	25 0 0	7 0 0	0 1 1
Gilabar	Fair ...	22	12	16 0 0	3 8 0	0 3 7
Hariarkuthi	Indifferent	17	10	16 0 0	14 0 0	0 4 8
Handeopur	Good ...	22	18	60 0 0	14 0 0	0 3 7
Jalubar	Moderate	16	15	60 0 0	3 10 0	0 5 0
Jalubar (Night)	Moderate	13	10	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
Janpur	Moderate	19	14	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 2
Janpur (Night)	Moderate	9	7	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 6
Kaimar	Moderate	25	12	55 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 11
Kaimar (Night)	Bad ...	19	8	37 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
Kelnabandha	Bad ...	18	11	60 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 5
Ketali	Bad ...	19	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2
Ketali (Night)	Indifferent	19	11	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 11
Khalkhatik	Bad ...	21	15	60 0 0	4 4 0	0 3 9
Khilalgadja	Moderate	17	10	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 8
Mamenpur	Fair ...	32	25	60 0 0	33 8 0	0 2 6
Mamenpur (Night)	Fair ...	10	8	26 0 0	6 0 0	0 3 5
Monanagar	Fair ...	26	22	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0
Monanagar (Night)	Fair ...	16	14	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 4
Nakirhat	Fair ...	20	9	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0
Neshetganja	Bad ...	27	21	60 0 0	7 0 0	0 2 11
Neshetganja (Night)	Bad ...	10	6	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0
Pakshipanda	Fair ...	15	11	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
Radhanagar	Moderate	21	13	40 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 6
Rajarhat	Indifferent	28	22	58 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 9
Ratirampur	Fair ...	28	25	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 10
Ratirampur (Night)	Moderate	20	18	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 8
Roarpar	Indifferent	16	10	60 0 0	11 11 0	0 5 0
Sakarhat	Fair ...	32	17	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 6
Salangram	Good ...	40	27	60 0 0	74 0 0	0 2 0
Salangram (Night)	Fair ...	23	18	48 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 9

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

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				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR).—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Santashpur ...	Unclassed	15	11	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
Tanganmar ...	Indifferent	33	19	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 2 5
Tanganmar (Night)	Indifferent	19	14	21 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 5
Baochandi ...	Bad ...	18	9	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 5
Barabari ...	Bad ...	14	8	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 8
Barabari (Night)	Bad ...	9	7	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 6
Barati ...	Unclassed	25	20	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 0
Bhabanipur ...	Bad ...	13	10	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0
Bhaktipur ...	Good ...	12	9	60 0 0	10 9 0	0 6 8
Bhaktipur (Night)	Good ...	10	8	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0
Burihat ...	Unclassed	10	21	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
Chak Bisnopur ...	Bad ...	16	14	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
Chandamari ...	Bad ...	17	9	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
Changmari ...	Fair ...	21	12	60 0 0	9 4 0	0 3 10
Damdama ...	Fair ...	18	14	60 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 5
Damdama (Night)	Fair ...	18	12	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 9
Damudarpur ...	Bad ...	17	16	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 1
Deoti ...	Bad ...	16	8	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
Deoti (Night)	Bad ...	18	12	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 8
Dhap ...	Fair ...	14	12	60 0 0	11 10 0	0 5 8
Dharmadas ...	Bad ...	11	8	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 3
Ganespur ...	Bad ...	15	12	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 5
Ghariakhal ...	Bad ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gopalpur ...	Fair ...	27	13	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 11
Gopalpur (Night)	Fair ...	11	9	14 0 0	4 8 0	0 1 8
Gupi Nathpur	Fair ...	19	13	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2
Haripur ...	Bad ...	16	8	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
Islampur ...	Bad ...	19	12	60 0 0	13 0 0	0 5 1
Jadabpur ...	Fair ...	14	6	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 5 9
Jagir ...	Good ...	18	12	60 0 0	38 1 0	0 4 5
Khoragacha ...	Bad ...	12	10	60 0 0	3 12 0	0 6 8
Kutabpur ...	Bad ...	17	10	60 0 0	32 0 0	0 4 8
Madupur ...	Fair ...	23	16	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 5
Mahadipur ...	Bad ...	20	11	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0
Manglarkuti ...	Bad ...	20	15	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 0
Manjay Sekpara	Bad ...	16	11	50 0 0	5 5 0	0 4 2
Maynipur ...	Bad ...	11	6	60 0 0	2 10 0	0 7 2
Paykartari ...	Bad ...	12	7	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 8
Paykartari (Night)	Bad ...	9	6	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
Phakergur ...	Bad ...	27	21	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolla, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VERNACULAR.)—(Contd.)				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Pharidpur ...	Bad ...	17	15	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
Phatepur ...	Bad ...	12	10	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Radhakishnapur ...	Fair ...	16	9	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ramdhan ...	Bad ...	18	11	60	0	0	0	4	6	0	4	5
Rampur ...	Fair ...	19	13	60	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	2
Rampura (Night)	Fair ...	16	14	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Raripukur ...	Bad ...	12	9	34	6	0	0	17	0	0	3	9
Sahabajpur ...	Fair ...	20	15	60	0	0	0	12	0	0	4	0
Sadapushkani ...	Fair ...	22	14	60	0	0	0	7	12	0	3	7
Sadapushkani (Night)	Bad ...	11	10	24	0	0	0	8	8	0	3	11
Sahebganja ...	Fair ...	23	15	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Sahebganja (Night)	Bad ...	15	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Sampur I. ...	Bad ...	11	7	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
Sampur II. ...	Bad ...	20	16	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	4	0
Sekpara ...	Bad ...	15	9	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Sibpur ...	Good ...	42	34	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Sibpur (Night)	Fair ...	30	24	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Sirampur ...	Bad ...	21	11	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
Tamphat ...	Fair ...	28	21	60	0	0	0	24	0	0	2	10
Tamphat (Night)	Fair ...	21	14	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Bagu ...	Indifferent ...	18	9	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Bahana ...	Unclassed ...	20	17	14	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	11
Bakata ...	Bad ...	19	16	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10
Bangaon ...	Good ...	31	23	72	0	0	0	28	0	0	3	1
Banmukh ...	Fair ...	35	26	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Betbari ...	Bad ...	10	8	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Chankhat ...	Good ...	28	22	72	0	0	0	19	9	0	3	5
Charigaon ...	Indifferent ...	25	21	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Charing ...	Bad ...	16	12	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cherekapur ...	Bad ...	29	12	48	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
Devargaon ...	Unclassed ...	27	10	14	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	8
Gakhirkhoa ...	Indifferent ...	13	13	48	5	4	0	0	0	0	4	11
Ganakapukhuri ...	Good ...	31	26	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Jakaichak ...	Fair ...	21	12	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Jelemani ...	Unclassed ...	33	19	14	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	7
Kakila ...	Indifferent ...	24	17	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Karasaguri ...	Fair ...	26	16	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Konarpur ...	Indifferent ...	23	18	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Lasangaon ...	Unclassed ...	24	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Naobecha ...	Unclassed ...	18	14	14	10	10	0	0	0	0	1	1

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants, given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (VER- NACULAR.)—(Concl'd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Parbatia	Unclassed	19	17	14 10 10	0 0 0	0 1 0
Puranimati	Fair ...	24	22	48 5 4	0 0 0	0 2 8
PRIVATE ENGLISH SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.						
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
Kutalepur	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ullapara	Unclassed	36	28	0 0 0	29 10 0	0 0 0
Jorhat	Unclassed	82	62	0 0 0	428 0 0	0 0 0
Dinhata	Unclassed	31	28	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Marniya	Unclassed	23	20	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0
PRIVATE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.						
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
Bhutmara	Unclassed	26	18	0 0 0	44 6 0	0 0 0
Ghorabanda	Unclassed	46	40	0 0 0	28 7 0	0 0 0
Gopinathpur	Unclassed	38	32	0 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0
Hatsar	Unclassed	24	18	0 0 0	28 7 0	0 0 0
Kagail	Unclassed	47	35	0 0 0	22 12 0	0 0 0
Majhina	Unclassed	40	26	0 0 0	54 0 0	0 0 0
Palasbari	Unclassed	24	18	0 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0
Sundail	Unclassed	22	11	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Bigni	Fair ...	58	48	0 0 0	1,334 4 3	0 0 0
Adityapur	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bishtapur	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Chaybari	Unclassed	31	22	0 0 0	132 0 0	0 0 0
Daulatpur	Unclassed	54	40	0 0 0	37 6 0	0 0 0
Gosaihare	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hati Kamrul	Unclassed	20	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Jamtail	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Jhavail	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mulkandhi	Unclassed	39	32	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Saytantali	Unclassed	25	20	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sachaila ...	Unclassed	52	42	0 0 0	24 6 0	0 0 0
Saria Kandhi...	Unclassed	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sthal Goalbari ...	Unclassed	49	47	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Panga ...	Unclassed	61	34	0 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0
Silghat Kulilads ...	Unclassed	12	12	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Gagla ...	Unclassed	40	33	0 0 0	176 0 0	0 0 0
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS (VERNACULAR) UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.						
- Receiving allowances under other Rules.						
Bagarbari ...	Unclassed	18	11	62 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 9
Kantanagar ...	Unclassed	10	7	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4
Khanpara ...	Unclassed	5	3	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
Radhanagar ...	Unclassed	8	4	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4
Bishtupur ...	Unclassed	7	6	11 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
Dahakuri ...	Unclassed	9	7	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 6
Jogibari ...	Unclassed	9	6	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 3
Lalbag ...	Unclassed	12	8	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 10
Ramnagar ...	Unclassed	5	5	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 3
Srikishnapur ...	Unclassed	15	10	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 4
Tapar ...	Unclassed	8	7	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 6
Balurghat ...	Unclassed	4	3	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
Kanchan ...	Unclassed	8	5	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 2 4
Nababganja ...	Unclassed	4	4	4 0 0	12 0 0	0 1 4
Nalaibari ...	Unclassed	8	5	24 0 0	12 0 0	0 1 8
Ranipur ...	Unclassed	4	3	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
Satia ...	Indifferent	11	8	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 8
Setmandar ...	Fair	7	5	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 5
Bahadur ...	Unclassed	15	12	34 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0
Kukurjan ...	Unclassed	13	10	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0
Maynaguri ...	Unclassed	...	...	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pamanikpara ...	Unclassed	12	12	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 10
Satinama ...	Unclassed	16	14	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 9
Chenga ...	Unclassed	7	6	60 0 0	2 11 0	0 11 5
Hiramdaha ...	Unclassed	8	6	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0
Karara ...	Indifferent	4	3	60 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0

North-East Division, Mr. Bellett.

UNAIDED GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS (VER- NACULAR.)—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
North Gauhati ...	Good ...	19	15	72 0 0	120 0 0	0 5 0
Sibsagar ...	Unclassed	23	22	120 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 10
Tiak ...	Unclassed	7	4	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 13 8
Purnigudam ...	Indifferent	17	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
Bhajanganga ...	Unclassed	7	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bodlagari ...	Unclassed	3	3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Idilpur ...	Unclassed	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Paotana ...	Unclassed	7	5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Harinchora ...	Bad ...	13	8	16 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8
Madati ...	Bad ...	8	7	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4
Mastaphi ...	Bad ...	6	5	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 1
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS (VERNACULAR) UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.						
Receiving no allowances.						
Chanchaitara ...	Unclassed	15	11	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Khailsakardi ...	Unclassed	14	8	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Gauhati ...	Fair ...	35	24	0 0 0	79 0 0	0 0 0
Nowgaon ...	Unclassed	7	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Classification of Schools in the North Central Division.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average atten.	EXPENDITURE.												Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS (VERNACULAR)				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			
For training Pandits.																
1 Pabna Normal School ...	Good	50	29	2,596	11	9	0	0	0	4	3	8				
For training Gurus.																
2 Berhampur Training School	Good ...	68	53	6,492	10	0	526	12	0	7	15	4				
3 Jessore ditto	Good ...	84	54	6,922	10	7	788	13	6	6	13	11				
4 Rajshahi ditto	Indifferent	63	48	5,348	14	6	696	10	0	7	1	3				
HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.																
5 Bowles Zilla School	Excellent	157	121	3,600	15	0	2,514	14	6	1	14	0				
6 Birbhum ditto ...	Excellent	181	143	2,599	9	9	3,812	11		1	3	2				
7 Jessore ditto ...	Good ...	154	117	3,614	12	10	2,730	5		1	15	3				
8 Malda ditto ...	Good ...	72	51	2,607	2		1,040	15	9	3	0	3				
9 Pabna ditto ...	Good ...	178	140	2,616	0	0	2,634	3	9	1	2	8				
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS. (VERNACULAR.)																
10 Pabna Practising School ...	Good	43	29	296	2	0	84	14	0	0	9	2				
In Birbhum.																
11 Parbatipur Model School ...	Fair ...	38	33	299	13	3	146	4	6	0	10	6				
12 Tantipara ditto ...	Unclassed	54	57	240	0	0	73	8	6	0	5	11				
In Jessore.																
13 Chandkhali Model School ...	Good ...	38	25	300	0	0	16	0	6	0	10	6				
14 Gadipur ditto ...	Fair ...	19	14	300	0	0	20	11	0	0	1	5				
15 Sykol ditto ...	Moderate		31	340	0	0	29	3	9	0	12	7				

North Central Division, Babu Bhudeb Mukhurji.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- ting each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Malda.</i>						
16 Malda Sadar, Vernacular ...	Good ...	100	78	Rs. As. P. 259 10 9	Rs. As. P. 308 8 9	Rs. As. P. 0 3 6
17 Sibganja Model ...	Good ..	56	34	192. 9 9	107 6 3	0 4 7
18 Ariadanga ditto ...	Indifferent	30	26	188 10 3	64 15 0	0 8 5
<i>In Mursedabad.</i>						
19 Kandi Model ...	Good ...	105	81	238 3 0	280 10 3	0 3 0
20 Saidabad ditto ...	Good ...	67	49	300 0 0	199 13 0	0 6 0
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
21 Udaypur Model ...	Moderate	14	31	228 0 0	14 4 0	1 5 9
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS. (VERNACULAR).						
22 Berhampur Practising School ...	Good ...	48	45	128 14 9	51 1 2	0 3 7
23 Jessore ditto ...	Good ...	35	23	120 0 0	22 3 0	0 4 7
24 Rajshahi ...	Good ...	51	39	120 0 0	3 4 0	0 3 2
PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.						
AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS. (ENGLISH).						
<i>In Birbhum.</i>						
1 Surul ...	Moderate	61	40	141 1 0	372 2 0	0 9 3
2 Hitampur ...	Indifferent	57	30	326 12 0	682 3 9	0 10 2
<i>In Jessore.</i>						
3 Narail ...	Excellent	112	85	980 0 0	2,355 4 0	0 11 8
4 Sridharpur ...	Good ...	82	62	767 5 0	1,584 13 3	0 12 6
5 Piljong ...	Fair ...	44	33	619 9 9	424 11 6	1 2 9
6 Gournagar ...	Moderate	49	41	562 15 0	797 14 0	0 15 4
7 Kumeria ..	Indifferent	40	21	550 0 0	1,120 0 0	1 2 4
<i>In Malda.</i>						
8 Kansat ...	Indifferent	27	24	398 9 3	939 13 3	1 3 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.								Cost to Govern- ment of educa- ting each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.					
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>In Pabna.</i>												
9 Kumarkhali	Good	89	63	971	0	0	1,585	10	6	0	11	10
<i>In Rajshahi.</i>												
10 Chatmore...	Good	160	110	922	1	0	1,725	9	9	0	7	8
11 Dighapatia	Fair	63	40	960	0	0	2,064	9	0	1	4	3
AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH.												
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>												
<i>In Birbhum.</i>												
1 Banaaribad	Good	85	56	750	0	0	874	8	0	11	9	
2 Dvarka ...	Fair	34	31	289	8	0	439	9	0	11	4	
3 Amjora ...	Moderate	35	22	300	0	0	515	0	0	0	11	5
4 Ankhona ...	Moderate	42	34	195	0	0	177	15	9	0	6	2
5 Batker ...	Moderate	35	32	176	0	0	264	0	0	0	6	8
6 Ganotia ...	Moderate	44	31	384	0	0	575	14	0	0	11	8
7 Kirnahar ...	Moderate	42	29	630	0	0	643	4	0	1	4	0
8 Kuncsla ...	Moderate	50	41	200	0	0	339	6	9	0	6	0
9 Lalpur ...	Moderate	42	35	192	0	0	288	0	0	0	6	1
10 Purulia ...	Moderate	36	28	240	0	0	311	3	0	0	8	11
11 Raipur ...	Moderate	44	32	486	0	0	736	4	0	0	14	9
12 Kandra ...	Indifferent	48	15	160	0	0	201	10	0	0	11	10
13 Kasba ...	Indifferent	32	28	187	4	0	303	9	0	0	7	10
14 Napur ...	Indifferent	57	45	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0
15 Niroi ...	Indifferent	38	28	276	14	0	552	0	0	0	9	9
16 Rajpurandi ...	Indifferent	37	29	250	11	0	368	15	0	0	9	0
17 Sinthia ...	Indifferent	56	43	206	0	0	298	0	6	0	5	5
18 Uchkaran ...	Indifferent	28	25	268	8	0	461	12	0	0	12	9
19 Pandugram ...	Bad	22	18	60	0	0	150	0	0	0	3	9
20 Bangram ...	Unclassed	32	17	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0
<i>In Jessore.</i>												
21 Kalia ...	Excellent	117	105	430	0	0	828	0	0	0	5	5
22 Raruli Katipara ...	Excellent	54	40	357	6	0	585	6	0	0	8	10
23 Abhaypur ...	Good	90	85	140	0	0	213	8	0	0	3	7
24 Daulatpur ...	Good	82	57	48	0	0	788	0	0	0	0	9
25 Haridhali Moumdkot	Good	59	42	402	0	0	552	15	0	0	9	1
26 Kholna ...	Good	72	53	630	0	0	821	10	0	0	11	8
27 Kotchandpur ...	Good	67	45	396	5	0	616	0	0	0	7	11
28 Lakshimpasa ...	Good	108	91	380	12	0	571	4	0	0	5	1
29 Magura ...	Good	33	57	583	15	0	589	7	0	0	9	5

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- ting each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Jessore.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
30 Pajia ...	Good ...	43	30	392 5 6	491 13 6	0 12 2
31 Pola Magura ...	Good ..	52	40	600 0 0	1,496 0 0	0 15 5
32. Satrayitpore ...	Good ...	41	35	360 0 0	540 0 0	0 11 8
33 Senhati ...	Good ...	83	54	336 0 0	661 8 0	0 5 4
34 Sobhna ...	Good ...	54	30	360 0 0	720 0 0	0 8 11
35 Bagerhat ...	Fair ...	39	31	592 11 9	786 12 0	1 4 3
36 Jatrapur ...	Fair ...	32	18	320 0 0	283 11 3	0 13 4
37 Jhenida ...	Fair ...	49	27	400 0 0	839 12 0	0 10 11
38 Raygram ...	Fair ...	48	34	344 0 0	439 2 0	0 9 7
39 Subholara ...	Fair ...	37	26	447 2 9	696 0 0	1 0 1
40 Balla ...	Moderate ...	78	69	226 12 0	414 4 0	0 10
41 Bandahilla ...	Moderate	27	17	286 0 0	480 0 0	0 14 1
42 Chandra ...	Moderate	42	30	360 0 0	540 0 0	0 11 5
43 Chingutia ...	Moderate	44	36	0 0 0	126 8 0	0 0 0
44 Dhanpur ...	Moderate	21	17	0 0 0	159 0 0	0 0 0
45 Harisankarpur ...	Moderate	38	31	273 8 0	440 0 0	0 10 1
46 Hajrahati ...	Moderate	49	31	100 0 0	332 8 0	0 4 8
47 Kuroria ...	Moderate	54	39	511 0 0	727 8 0	0 12 7
48 Kaor ...	Moderate	11	9	0 0 0	20 12 0	0 0 0
49 Katakali ...	Moderate	43	40	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
50 Mamudpur ...	Moderate	38	30	0 0 0	201 0 0	0 0 0
51 Narsingpur ...	Moderate	31	21	0 0 0	87 0 0	0 0 0
52 Raygram Kaligunge	Moderate	55	40	300 0 0	307 12 6	0 7 3
53 Solkopa ...	Moderate	69	62	168 0 0	240 0 0	0 6 6
54 Tala ...	Moderate	39	25	272 0 0	408 0 0	0 9 4
55 Trilochanpur ...	Moderate	50	33	220 13 0	332 13 6	0 5 11
56 Bagdanga ...	Indifferent	14	13	60 0 0	308 0 0	0 5 9
57 Banka Bhabanipur	Indifferent	37	19	70 0 0	286 0 0	0 2 6
58 Dumuria ...	Indifferent	29	26	9 10 0	360 6 0	0 0 5
59 Amalsar ...	Bad ...	52	42	356 3 0	569 13 0	0 9 2
60 Singa Hargara ...	Unclassed	85	80	10 4 0	87 6 0	0 0 8
61 Satyabanpur ...	Unclassed	45	40	0 0 0	221 0 0	0 0 0
In Malda.						
62 Kaliachak ...	Moderate	46	33	538 0 0	882 15 3	0 15 7
63 Nababganja ...	Moderate	34	24	384 0 0	419 3 3	0 15 0
64 Bangabari ...	Unclassed	37	26	0 0 0	46 10 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- ting each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Mursedabad.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
65 Chua ...	Good ...	63	48	400 0 0	768 14 6	0 8 6
66 Jangipur ...	Good ...	51	39	371 10 0	799 12 9	0 9 9
67 Rampur Hat ...	Good ...	72	65	584 3 0	1,182 9 3	0 10 9
68 Sadhikhandiar ...	Good ...	35	26	366 15 6	608 8 9	0 14 0
69 Beldanga ...	Fair ...	53	38	459 13 6	539 12 9	0 11 7
70 Bhagirutpur ...	Fair ...	42	26	271 0 0	798 12 9	0 8 7
71 Dhulian ...	Fair ...	43	29	396 13 0	724 0 6	0 12 3
72 Goas ...	Fair ...	17	13	158 14 0	237 14 6	0 12 6
73 Nalhati ...	Fair ...	48	31	480 0 0	727 4 0	0 13 4
74 Patkebari ...	Fair ...	39	21	408 0 0	624 0 0	0 13 11
75 Bharatpur ...	Moderate ...	39	29	242 4 0	301 9 0	0 8 3
76 Dhampur ...	Moderate ...	27	18	180 0 0	315 13 9	0 8 11
77 Erol ...	Moderate ...	44	35	187 0 0	341 0 0	0 6 2
78 Kagram ...	Moderate ...	39	34	264 0 0	396 0 0	0 9 0
79 Mankehar ...	Moderate ...	26	17	219 0 0	416 0 0	0 11 3
80 Madhupur ...	Moderate ...	29	21	0 0 0	92 0 0	0 0 0
81 Raipur ...	Moderate ...	44	23	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
82 Srimantpur ...	Moderate ...	53	45	363 0 0	633 0 0	0 8 4
83 Azimganja ...	Indifferent ...	51	34	504 4 6	759 11 6	0 13 2
84 Bachra ...	Indifferent ...	18	15	168 0 0	288 0 0	0 12 5
85 Baharul ...	Indifferent ...	22	19	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
86 Bishnupur ...	Indifferent ...	38	32	64 0 0	242 6 0	0 2 8
87 Chaitanpur ...	Indifferent ...	9	5	61 8 0	236 0 0	0 9 1
88 Rampa ...	Indifferent ...	29	19	140 11 10	163 5 7	0 6 6
89 Jaypur ...	Bad ...	20	17	96 0 0	224 0 0	0 6 4
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
90 Bharanga ...	Fair ...	25	16	368 8 0	493 14 5	1 3 8
91 Chitholia ...	Fair ...	63	59	390 0 0	532 5 9	0 7 6
92 Kaybilla ...	Fair ...	18	14	252 0 0	420 0 0	1 2 8
93 Saffalla ...	Fair ...	28	20	264 7 0	318 10 3	0 12 7
94 Silida ...	Fair ...	42	26	451 9 6	573 13 6	0 14 4
95 Gargari ...	Moderate ...	55	41	140 12 0	271 9 0	0 3 5
96 Kaharikola ...	Moderate ...	25	20	302 0 0	328 0 0	1 1 1
97 Khoksa ...	Moderate ...	36	26	162 2 0	276 6 0	0 9 0
98 Kururia ...	Moderate ...	33	24	120 0 0	384 14 3	0 4 10
99 Pangsa ...	Moderate ...	47	44	216 0 0	220 1 0	0 5 11
100 Sanrasia ...	Moderate ...	30	25	22 8 0	57 8 6	0 1 0
101 Pabna, N. S.	Indifferent ...	13	10	60 0 0	105 0 0	0 6 9
102 Salghar ...	Indifferent ...	32	28	52 8 0	110 0 0	0 3 3

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Pabna.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
103 Sonapur ...	Indifferent	34	29	60 0 0	99 0 0	0 7 1
104 Korakdi ...	Bad	27	24	240 0 0	356 0 0	0 11 10
105 Mahishathan	Bad	31	27	240 0 0	367 0 0	0 10 4
106 Padamd	Bad	31	17	130 0 0	187 0 0	0 5 6
In Rajshahi.						
107 Kasimpur ...	Good	42	25	474 8 0	859 4 0	0 15 0
108 Lalpur ...	Good	45	37	600 0 0	1,029 14 9	1 1 9
109 Patia ...	Good	54	39	567 1 0	871 15 0	0 14 0
110 Sarda ...	Good	50	40	589 4 6	931 4 9	0 15 9
111 Balihar ...	Fair	40	24	485 2 9	727 13 0	1 0 2
112 Duhulhati	Moderate	43	30	520 10 0	767 8 9	1 0 2
113 Natore, A. Persian	Moderate	57	37	600 0 0	1,140 0 0	0 14 0
114 Taherpur	Moderate	73	50	335 2 3	571 5 9	0 6 1
115 Hapania	Indifferent	28	21	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 8 7
116 Nahata	Indifferent	15	8	45 8 0	60 5 0	0 8 1
AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS (VER- ACULAR.)						
Under Native Managers.						
In Birbhum.						
1 Suri	Excellent	193	151	456 0 0	770 13 9	0 3 2
2 Gangatkuri	Good	48	32	156 0 0	216 0 0	0 4 4
3 Bara	Fair	43	34	144 0 0	308 8 0	0 4 6
4 Mongaldihi	Fair	30	24	132 0 0	213 0 0	0 5 10
5 Sahapur	Fair	56	43	168 0 0	154 0 0	0 4 0
6 Bataspur	Moderate	40	28	120 0 0	163 0 0	0 4 4
7 Binuria	Moderate	61	46	120 0 0	140 0 0	0 2 11
8 Kathia	Moderate	32	24	144 0 0	168 0 0	0 6 0
9 Khawari, Sanskrit	Moderate	43	34	26 13 9	47 7 9	0 4 0
10 Khayrasal	Moderate	25	17	114 0 0	140 0 6	0 6 1
11 Lakpara	Moderate	31	24	176 8 0	174 5 6	0 6 4
12 Masandi	Moderate	51	43	121 0 0	165 3 0	0 3 2
13 Datta Barutia	Indifferent	29	21	116 3 0	120 12 3	0 5 4
14 Belai	Bad	22	21	146 0 0	103 7 0	0 8 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Jessore.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
15 Katipara ...	Excellent	50	33	138 11 0	260 7 6	0 3 8
16 Narai ...	Excellent	129	100	297 0 0	537 8 0	0 3 0
17 Bhattoprotap ...	Good ...	43	35	130 0 0	150 0 0	0 4 1
18 Itna ...	Good ...	36	56	164 9 0	179 11 0	0 3 5
19 Mulghar, N. S. ...	Good ...	15	12	120 0 0	114 5 0	0 10 8
20 Shas. ...	Good ...	30	16	164 9 0	194 10 0	0 7 4
21 Kaliganja ...	Fair ...	41	35	28 13 0	73 3 0	0 3 3
22 Amdi ...	Moderate	22	13	0 0 0	150 0 0	0 0 0
23 Benda ...	Moderate	35	35	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
24 Jatrapur...	Indifferent	21	17	201 8 4	178 0 0	0 12 10
<i>In Malda.</i>						
25 Aiho ...	Moderate	29	22	144 0 0	259 2 9	0 6 7
26 Haetpur...	Moderate	37	27	106 1 6	204 3 6	0 6 7
27 Kassimpur ...	Moderate	47	38	70 0 0	177 14 0	0 1 11
28 Khanpur ...	Moderate	71	68	34 8 0	208 0 0	0 1 4
29 Sarbari ...	Moderate	62	48	313 12 0	431 4 0	0 6 3
30 Gamastapur ...	Indifferent	56	45	92 0 0	168 8 0	0 3 9
31 Maharajpur ...	Indifferent	52	40	34 6 0	243 10 0	0 3 7
32 Pukuria ...	Indifferent	35	30	15 1 6	25 7 0	0 2 4
33 Chamdala ...	Unclassed	70	52	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mursedabad.</i>						
34 Jangipur ...	Good ...	59	48	187 0 0	204 10 6	0 4 3
35 Mirzapur ...	Good ...	27	15	142 4 0	213 6 0	0 7 8
36 Panchthapi ...	Good ...	72	54	120 0 0	264 0 0	0 3 0
37 Barala ...	Fair ...	24	17	90 0 0	107 7 0	0 5 0
38 Berhampur ...	Fair ...	62	54	192 0 0	324 9 6	0 4 0
39 Goas ...	Fair ...	39	32	156 0 0	165 0 0	0 5 4
40 Humaipur ...	Fair ...	31	23	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 9
41 Jalingi ...	Fair ...	58	46	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 2
42 Mahisar ...	Fair ...	36	30	122 9 0	156 7 6	0 4 6
43 Malihati...	Fair ...	44	34	132 0 0	167 0 0	0 4 0
44 Parulia ...	Fair ...	27	25	98 0 0	98 0 0	0 4 10
45 Barnipara ...	Moderate	47	34	130 0 0	269 0 0	0 3 8
46 Bhadrapur ...	Moderate	18	13	78 0 0	78 0 0	0 7 8
47 Faridpur ...	Moderate	32	27	141 4 0	228 3 0	0 5 11
48 Gaytha ...	Moderate	24	19	108 0 0	102 0 0	0 6 0
49 Gopgram ...	Moderate	21	19	84 0 0	84 0 0	0 5 4

APPENDIX D.

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the rolls, monthly average.	Daily	EXPENDITURE.												Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.									
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
<i>In Mursedabad.—</i>																
<i>(Contd.)</i>																
50 Kanaipara	Moderate	26	19	78	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	3	10		
51 Lalbag ...	Moderate	50	42	184	8		206	14	0	0	0	0	4	11		
52 Sadakbag	Moderate	28	19	178	12		220	3	9	0	0	0	8	6		
53 Saktipur...	Moderate	34	21	124	8		163	8	0	0	0	0	4	11		
54 Salo ...	Moderate	32	28	96	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	4	0		
55 Tea ...	Moderate	28	22	132	0		132	0	0	0	0	0	6	3		
56 Usthia ...	Moderate	25	17	80	10		95	5	4	0	0	0	4	8		
57 Andulbaria	Indifferent	24	16	162	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	9	0		
58 Bholta ...	Indifferent	39	24	84	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	2	10		
59 Kasimbazar	Indifferent	28	22	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	8	6		
60 Dadpur ...	Indifferent	33	23	90	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	3	7		
61 Dafarpur	Indifferent	27	22	95	2	3	94	4	3	0	0	0	4	8		
62 Gokarna...	Indifferent	39	33	96	0	0	97	8		0	0	0	3	3		
63 Hilora ...	Indifferent	27	19	90	0	0	186	0		0	0	0	7	7		
64 Mahula ...	Indifferent	33	21	150	0	0	150	0		0	0	0	6	1		
65 Mirzapur	Indifferent	26	19	56	0	0	80	0		0	0	0	2	10		
66 Mosimpur	Indifferent	19	12	120	0	0	120	0		0	0	0	8	5		
67 Narendigram	Indifferent	23	17	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	3	6		
68 Nasirpur	Indifferent	38	29	180	0	0	180	0		0	0	0	6	3		
69 Nutanganja	Indifferent	20	17	132	0	0	132	0		0	0	0	8	10		
70 Gopalpur	Bad	22	17	72	0	0	72	0		0	0	0	4	4		
71 Jadapur	Bad	17	12	96	5	0	125	1	0	0	0	0	7	7		
72 Raniaragram	Bad	25	23	31	9	6	160	9		0	0	0	7	0		
73 Salinda ...	Bad	16	10	84	0	0	84	0		0	0	0	7	0		
74 Singa ...	Bad	10	8	49	0	0	49	0		0	0	0	6	6		
75 Protappur	Unclassed	35	29	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		
<i>In Pabna.</i>																
76 Chapra ...	Good	54	40	0	0	0	320						4	10		
77 Dhobakhola	Good	39	27	0	0	0	27						8	2		
78 Haturia ...	Good	53	42	180	0		326	0					4	6		
79 Pabna ...	Good	96	66	273	8		475	15					3	10		
80 Satberia..	Good	31	25	168	0		252	0					7	3		
81 Bhabanipur	Fair	43	38	80	0		226	0					2	6		
82 Dhopadaha	Fair	31	28	180	0		285	10		0			7			
83 Dhuljana	Fair	37	25	180	0	0	180	3					6			
84 Kaybilla.	Fair	34	27	151	0	0	175	8		0			5	1		
85 Kalikabari	Fair	35	31	216	0	0	384	0					8	3		
86 Kuchimara	Fair	45	32	208	0		185	14					6			
87 Kumarkhali	Fair	57	45	182	0		164	0					4			

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on Rolls, men average.	Average attendance	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- ting each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Pabna.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
88 Mirpur ...	Fair	36	24	54 2 0	227 4 0	0 3 5
89 Santhia ...	Fair	42	43	118 0 0	322 0 0	0 3 9
90 Kheterpara ...	Moderate	20	17	144 0 0	199 15 0	0 9 7
91 Chaitrahati ...	Indifferent	18	15	110 0 0	112 14 0	0 8 2
92 Ataikola...	Unclassed	34	26	0 0 0	162 0 0	0 0 0
93 Bangram ...	Unclassed	40	40	0 0 0	110 0 0	0 0 0
In Rajshahi.						
94 Baulia Pareshnar- ayan ...	Excellent	82	62	376 0 0	578 14 0	0 0 0
95 Nator ...	Excellent	79	60	360 0 0	536 0 0	0 0 0
96 Dangapara , ...	Good	46	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 5
97 Arani ...	Fair	25	21	180 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 12
98 Banesvar ...	Fair	23	15	120 0 0	146 0 0	0 0 0
99 Gopalnagar ...	Fair	31	23	180 0 0	316 0 0	0 0 0
100 Jamre ...	Fair	24	17	120 0 0	130 0 0	0 0 0
101 Kapasia ...	Fair	33	25	120 0 0	148 0 0	0 0 0
102 Karachanaila ...	Fair	37	26	259 3 3	308 14 6	0 0 0
103 Parle ...	Fair	42	25	103 10 0	114 2 0	0 0 0
104 Chanpukaria ...	Moderate	32	17	180 0 0	198 8 2	0 0 0
105 Dhorsa ...	Moderate	29	17	60 0 0	122 0 0	0 0 0
106 Goalkandi ...	Moderate	26	18	177 0 0	177 0 0	0 0 9
107 Haghoria ...	Moderate	30	19	171 0 0	189 0 0	0 0 7
108 Hatinda ...	Moderate	55	48	67 8 0	100 0 0	0 0 2
109 Kalam ...	Moderate	32	23	180 0 0	210 12 0	0 0 7
110 Kaligram ...	Moderate	23	16	164 2 6	194 12 6	0 0 9
111 Kusadanga ...	Moderate	17	10	155 0 0	148 0 0	0 0 1
112 Madhukhali ...	Moderate	30	24	137 12 0	132 9 0	0 0 0
113 Panagar...	Moderate	25	18	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
114 Sridharpur ...	Moderate	24	15	129 0 0	215 6	
115 Temukh ...	Moderate	28	17	130 10 6	216 4	
116 Mainan ...	Indifferent	10	6	0 0 0	92 7 0	0 0 0
117 Teberia, P. V. ...	Indifferent	23	9	138 0 0	192 0 0	0 0 9

AIDED LOWER CLASS
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.*Under other Christian
Bodies.**In Birbhum.*

1 Suri ...	Moderate	45	28	88 0 0	205 12 0	0 0 2	7
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North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.												st to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants.									
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
AIDED LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.																
Under Native Managers.																
In Birbhum.																
1 Raipur, M. S. ...	Fair	37	25	132	0		132	0	0	0	4	9				
2 Bonaarihod, N. S....	Indifferent		23	143	0	0	128	1	0	0	5	9				
3 Nagari ...	Indifferent		13	87	9	0	130	14	0	0	6	6				
4 Rajnagar ...	Bad	36	35	67	8	0	117	14	0	0	3	4				
In Jessore.																
5 Jhinkargacha, Night	Good ...	17	13	60	0		60	0	0	0	4	8				
6 Barakhudra, Night	Fair ..	32	24	112	0		132	0	0	0	4	0				
7 Dhanpura, Night ...	Fair ...	22	16	65	0	0	65	0	0	0	3	8				
8 Gobra, Night ...	Fair ...	23	13	75	0	0	60	0	0	0	4	4				
9 Tailkupi, Night ...	Fair ...	24	17	75	0	0	65	0	0	0	4	2				
10 Chandpur, Night ...	Moderate	15	13	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	5	5				
11 Hazirali, Night .	Moderate	20	15	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	4	0				
12 Nabagram, Night..	Moderate	20	16	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	4	0				
18 Panthapura, Night	Moderate	27	22	71	8	0	66	0		0	3	6				
14 Pati Night .	Moderate	22	18	72	0	0	2	0		0	4	4				
15 Kotchandpur, Night	Indifferent	24		79	9	3				0	4	5				
In Mursedabad.																
16 Banamalipur Night	Moderate	27	15	95	8	0	95	8		0	4	8				
In Pabna.																
17 Pabna ...	Fair	53	41	92	0	0	1	6	0	2	4					
18 Ramnarayanpur	Fair	27	18	182	0	0	1	9	10	0	9	0				
19 Kaya ...	Bad	38	26	150	0	0	152	4	0	0	5	3				
AIDED GIRLS' SCHOOLS (ENGLISH.)																
Under Missionary Bodies.																
In Birbhum.																
Suri ...	Indifferent	26	17	84	0	0	96	15	0	0	7	5				

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
AIDED GIRLS' SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>Under Missionary Bodies.</i>						
<i>In Jessore.</i>						
1 Jessore Mission Orphanage ...	Moderate	21	21	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 9 2
AIDED GIRLS' SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR.)						
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
<i>In Birbhum.</i>						
1 Lalpur ...	Indifferent	17	13	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 9 5
2 Banaaribad ...	Bad	17	11	195 0 0	193 2 6	0 15 4
<i>In Jessore.</i>						
3 Bidyanandkati ...	Good	16	15	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 5 0
4 Pola Magura, Adult	Good	10	8	176 0 0	176 0 0	1 7 6
5 Pola Magura, Girls	Good	74	12	84 0 0	84 0 0	0 8 0
6 Pajia ...	Good	19	15	122 6 3	130 2 9	0 8 7
7 Barakhodra ...	Fair	14	14	156 0 0	144 0 0	0 14 0
8 Dhanpura ...	Fair	10	7	65 0 0	65 0 0	0 8 4
9 Durgapur ...	Fair	11	6	77 0 0	84 0 0	0 10 2
10 Kumeria ...	Fair	21	11	108 0 0	108 0 0	0 6 10
11 Mamudkati ...	Fair	21	16	70 0 0	77 9 0	0 6 5
12 Mathurapur ...	Fair	11	8	91 0 0	84 0 0	0 11 0
13 Katipara ...	Moderate	17	16	129 8 0	127 10 0	0 10 2
14 Jhumjhumpur ...	Moderate	11	9	56 0 0	83 4 0	1 4 4
15 Tala ...	Indifferent	8	7	81 0 0	84 0 0	0 14 0
16 Baniakama ...	Bad	11	8	80 0 0	63 2 6	0 9 9
<i>In Mursedabad.</i>						
17 Berhampur ...	Fair	29	21	356 11 3	397 4 9	1 0 4
18 Chua ...	Moderate	16	12	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 6 0
19 Lalbag ...	Moderate	29	21	274 1 0	288 1 3	0 12 7
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
20 Kumarkhali ...	Good	19	12	192 0 0	72 0 0	0 13 6
21 Dagachi ...	Fair	30	22	60 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 7
22 Gopalpur ...	Fair	53	31	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 6
23 Chaitrahati ...	Indifferent	17	12	154 8 0	178 8 0	0 12 1
24 Teberia ...	Bad	12	8	148 0 0	148 0 0	1 2 8

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Rajshahi.</i>						
25 Banlea Promatha				Rs. As. P.	Rs. sA. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nath ...	Fair ...	26	9	180 0 0	191 13 0	0 9 3
26 Teberia ...	Unclassed	5	3	0 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS CIRCLE SCHOOLS.						
<i>In Jessore.</i>						
1 Chanchari ...	Excellent	35	27	127 0 0	40 11 0	0 4 10
2 Alukdi ...	Good ...	21	16	104 6 0	37 4 0	0 6 7
3 Ghulla ...	Good ...	22	17	104 10 0	51 10 0	0 6 4
4 Senhati ...	Good ...	101	78	176 0 0	78 6 0	0 2 4
5 Sidhipasa ...	Good ...	84	65	113 0 0	58 8 0	0 1 9
6 Tailkupi...	Good ...	43	31	102 8 0	8 4 7	0 3 2
7 Khanjura ...	Fair ...	20	14	120 8 0	61 5 9	0 8 0
8 Lotia ...	Fair ...	26	21	114 6 0	26 0 0	0 5 11
9 Mauli ...	Fair ...	34	26	114 10 0	40 0 0	0 4 6
10 Sekhati ...	Fair ...	78	51	188 0 0	81 0 0	0 3 3
11 Purulia...	Moderate	54	52	127 0 0	46 13 0	0 3 2
12 Gobra ...	Bad ...	9	7	25 8 0	0 0 0	0 3 9
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
13 Dhubulia ...	Moderate	37	32	131 0 0	82 8 0	0 4 9
14 Kumurkhali ...	Moderate	82	73	122 0 0	96 0 0	0 2 0
15 Lakshmikal ...	Moderate	41	34	131 0 0	72 8 0	0 4 3
16 Singa ...	Moderate	35	21	194 14 0	45 10 0	0 7 5
17 Osmanpur ...	Indifferent	55	43	151 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 7
MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS RECEIVING ALLOWANCE UNDER OTHER RULES.						
<i>Under Native Managers. (Pathshala system.)</i>						
<i>In Birbhum.</i>						
Harisara...	Fair ...	36	31	27 8 0	34 0 0	0 4 1
Parsundi ...	Moderate	38	26	44 14 0	52 12 0	0 2 8
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
Sripur ...	Unclassed	41	38	20 4 6	25 0 0	0 1 7

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the -Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS. <i>Receiving allowances under other Rules.</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
LOWER CLASS (VERNA- CULAR.) <i>Under Missionary bodies.—Circles.</i>						
<i>In Jessore.</i>						
1 Arippur ...	Moderate	34	30	54 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 1
2 Atarakada ...	Moderate	16	15	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 3 0
3 Bagampur ...	Moderate	30	24	5 10 8	12 0 0	0 1 6
4 Bahadurpur ...	Moderate	34	28	54 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 1
5 Bazar ...	Moderate	33	25	54 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 2
6 Buridanga ...	Moderate	18	15	55 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 1
7 Chila ...	Moderate	20	17	55 0 0	62 0 0	0 3 8
8 Gobarchaka ...	Moderate	29	28	44 0 0	83 0 0	0 2 0
9 Goalpara ...	Moderate	20	18	44 0 0	66 0 0	0 2 11
10 Hazrakhana ...	Moderate	20	19	50 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 4
11 Ichakhada ...	Moderate	18	17	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 3 0
12 Kadamdi ...	Moderate	14	14	55 0 0	61 0 0	0 5 3
13 Kaetkhula ...	Moderate	30	25	54 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 5
14 Kamarghat ...	Moderate	55	33	44 0 0	61 0 0	0 1 5
15 Karakhali ...	Moderate	24	21	5 10 8	12 0 0	0 1 11
16 Khajura ...	Moderate	30	28	44 0 0	72 0 0	0 1 11
17 Kholkula ...	Moderate	32	31	51 12 0	51 0 0	0 2 2
18 Kamarjol ...	Moderate	39	34	5 10 8	12 0 0	0 1 2
19 Lakspanpur ...	Moderate	41	36	5 10 8	12 0 0	0 1 1
20 Magura ...	Moderate	25	24	50 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 8
21 Malgachi ...	Moderate	29	28	55 0 0	61 0 0	0 2 6
22 Nischindapur ...	Moderate	20	19	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 3 0
23 Puranakasba ...	Moderate	30	20	54 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 5
24 Raer Mahal ...	Moderate	20	19	33 0 0	52 0 0	0 2 2
25 Sajeali ...	Moderate	32	22	54 0 0	54 0 0	0 2 3
26 Samkur ...	Moderate	41	36	5 10 8	12 0 0	0 1 1
27 Satbaria ...	Moderate	27	23	5 10 8	12 0 0	0 1 8
28 Solpur ...	Moderate	26	24	44 0 0	72 0 0	0 2 3
LOWER CLASS CIRCLE SCHOOLS. <i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
1 Radhanagar ...	Moderate	71	44	34 14 0	6 0 0	0 1 4
2 Taberia ...	Moderate	52	37	1 2 4 0	60 0 0	0 3 2

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

PATHSALAS.

EXPENDITURE.

Grade.	From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	
LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS. (PATHSALAS).			
<i>Receiving allowances under other Rules, under Native Managers.</i>			
<i>In Birbhum.</i>			
1 Amrargar	Excellent	108 0	0 0 2 1
2 Bejra	Good	50 14	
3 Chorkalgram	Good	60 0	
4 Itenda	Good	62 0	
5 Mankormallikpara	Good	180 0	
6 Soai	Good	120 0	
7 Amdahara	Fair	06 0	
8 Budleng	Fair	66 0	
9 Garpadma	Fair	57 8	
10 Gaurbazar	Fair	78 0	
11 Paruldanga	Fair	60 0	
12 Sirandi	Fair	30 0	
13 Amadpur	Moderate	60 0	
14 Bahari	Moderate	86 0	
15 Duranda	Moderate	57 8	
16 Gomai	Moderate	55 0	
17 Kotasirsa	Moderate	60 0	
18 Panagar	Moderate	60 0	
19 Nadiha	Moderate	80 0	
20 Silampur	Moderate	60 0	
21 Srirampur	Moderate	60 0	
22 Bramankhanda	Indifferent	82 0	
23 Debsala	Indifferent	96 0	
24 Gangapur	Indifferent	95 0	
25 Lambazar	Indifferent	45 13	0 1 3
26 Payer	Indifferent	5 0	0 1 10
27 Maro	Bad	55 0	2 6
28 Supur	Bad	60 0	
29 Thupsara	Bad	74 0	
30 Tikarheta		46 0	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rols, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From resources other than Government Grants.	
In Jessore.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
31 Bhatni ...	Excellent	28	22	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 2 10
32 Bhayna ...	Excellent	28	21	20 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 10
33 Bhaturia ...	Excellent	39	28	61 0 0	66 13 0	0 2 9
34 Bhugalhat ...	Excellent	60	48	73 0 0	46 0 0	0 1 7
35 Bolarampur ...	Excellent	28	19	60 0 0	64 0 0	0 2 10
36 Damuder ...	Excellent	63	62	72 0 0	68 0 0	0 1 6
37 Ghosganti ...	Excellent	38	21	62 5 0	38 7 0	0 2 2
38 Haroghop ...	Excellent	48	38	84 0 0	43 0 0	0 2 4
39 Harinakunder ...	Excellent	55	37	82 0 0	148 14 0	0 1 0
40 Joka ...	Excellent	46	22	77 0 0	63 9 0	0 2 3
41 Khalispur ...	Excellent	32	22	60 0 0	54 8 0	0 2 4
42 Samatampur ...	Excellent	47	42	84 0 0	90 6 0	0 2 5
43 Serendi ...	Excellent	38	32	45 0 0	70 0 0	0 2 1
44 Sirajdia ...	Excellent	52	45	72 0 0	118 0 0	0 1 10
45 Talkhari ...	Excellent	34	17	60 0 0	83 0 0	0 2 4
46 Ujolpur ...	Excellent	55	41	84 0 0	37 0 0	0 2 0
47 Abhoynagar ...	Good	30	23	55 0 0	11 8 0	0 2 5
48 Ajugara ...	Good	46	36	68 0 0	35 2 0	0 2 0
49 Bangda ...	Good	25	15	61 0 0	74 7 0	0 3 3
50 Baniali ...	Good	15	15	57 8 0	24 0 0	0 5 1
51 Barandi ...	Good	27	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0
52 Barfa ...	Good	32	27	72 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 0
53 Basundia ...	Good	38	29	69 3 0	13 11 0	0 2 5
54 Bhadradanga ...	Good	22	20	60 0 0	9 10 0	0 3 9
55 Bhetke ...	Good	50	30	60 0 0	25 0 0	0 1 7
56 Bisahara ...	Good	10	17	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 3
57 Chandni ...	Good	37	28	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 2
58 Chingra ...	Good	27	22	79 6 0	37 0 0	0 3 11
59 Dighola ...	Good	33	26	60 0 0	34 12 0	0 2 5
60 Galda ...	Good	28	26	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 10
61 Gilatola ...	Good	26	21	64 0 0	20 8 0	0 3 5
62 Golpara ...	Good	56	40	60 0 0	100 12 0	0 1 5
63 Heredra ...	Good	28	24	55 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 9
64 Hariharnagor ...	Good	18	14	15 0 0	13 8 0	0 3 2
65 Haibutpur ...	Good	36	32	60 0 0	25 4 0	0 2 3
66 Ichapur ...	Good	25	23	15 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 1
67 Ismailkati ...	Good	53	42	70 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 9
68 Jagia ...	Good	56	52	20 0 0	46 0 0	0 1 5
69 Khadapara ...	Good	30	23	60 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 8
70 Khalkala ...	Good	27	19	63 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 5
71 Kharki ...	Good	22	13	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 3 8

APPENDIX D.

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rols, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
Dn. Jessore.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
72 Kesabpur	Good	36	23	60. 0 0		0 2 3
73 Kula ...	Good	90	68	83. 13 3		0 1 3
74 Lanjani ...	Good	25	18	15. 0 0		0 2 4
75 Maksimla ...	Good	30	26	0 0 0		0 0 0
76 Mamaebhati ...	Good	20	11	70 0 0		0 4 0
77 Maurudpur ...	Good	30	25	72. 0 0		0 4 3
78 Manaharpur I.	Good	40	25	60 0 0		0 2 0
79 Manaharpur II.	Good	34	22	55 0 0		0 2 2
80 Mandalgati ...	Good	23	17	60 0 0		0 3 7
81 Mairbhag ...	Good	37	20	60 0 0		0 2 2
82 Mejeli ...	Good	33	26	60 0 0		0 2 5
83 Mitrosingho ...	Good	34	24	72 0 0		0 2 10
84 Mulghar ...	Good	29	25	0 0 0		0 0 0
85 Nagpara ...	Good	36	29	25 0 0		0 2 3
86 Naihati ...	Good	31	23	60 0 0		0 2 7
87 Nalta ...	Good	79	60	15 0 0		1 0
88 Naldamulaghar	Good	38	23	61 0 0		0 2 2
89 Naldisunkapur	Good	43	33	60 0 0		0 1 10
90 Padapukar	Good	26	18	60 0 0		0 3 1
91 Pagla	Good	5	38	15 0 0		1 5
92 Paikara	Good	2	20	50 0 0		2 7
93 Poti ...	Good	54	48	65 0 0		1 6
94 Potingali	Good	32	11			
95 Poyagram	Good	40	30	71	36	
96 Pitabhog	Good	24	20	50 0 0	17	
97 Radhanagar	Good	32	26	46 0		
98 Rajghat ...	Good	33	32	60 0 0		
99 Rakhalgachi	Good	23	19	60 0 0		
100 Rarikhali	Good	22	11	60 0 0		
101 Raruli ...	Good	40	36	0 0 0		
102 Sadukhali	Good	25	21	60 0		
103 Sagordari	Good	57	51	97 0 0		
104 Satyahanpur	Good	45	35	63 0 0		
105 Siddiposa	Good	67	60	105 0		
106 Srifatola ...	Good	26	12	15 0 0		
107 Amedabad	Fair	38	26	60 0 0	2 10 0	
108 Daropur Athora-khada ...	Fair	31	24	60 0 0	48 12 0	
109 Digha ...	Fair	67	36	60 0 0	168 0 0	
110 Durbadanga	Fair	40	31	77 0 0	76 0 0	
111 Khojarhat	Fair	57	33	60 0 0	30 0 0	0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Jessore.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
112 Kumrohara ...	Fair ...	15	13	47 8 0	32 0 0	0 4 3
113 Nalia ...	Fair ...	32	28	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
114 Shathara ...	Fair ...	24	19	30 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 4
115 Baldepara ...	Moderate	14	12	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 3
116 Bahirdia ...	Moderate	18	14	60 0 0	11 3 10	0 4 5
117 Baluhar ...	Moderate	44	35	64 0 0	18 4 6	0 1 11
118 Bayra ...	Moderate	41	33	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 1 11
119 Bazrapur ...	Moderate	26	16	97 5 3	39 12 0	0 5 0
120 Bidyanandapati ...	Moderate	16	10	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 5 0
121 Bishunpur ...	Moderate	30	27	55 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
122 Datada ...	Moderate	26	24	72 0 0	51 0 0	0 3 8
123 Garukhola ...	Moderate	24	19	35 0 0	28 0 0	0 4 0
124 Garighana ...	Moderate	11	10	15 0 0	8 0 0	0 7 3
125 Jaintia ...	Moderate	26	21	55 0 0	53 0 0	0 2 10
126 Jhampa ...	Moderate	26	22	35 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 1
127 Kachandi ...	Moderate	33	28	84 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 5
128 Kajipara ...	Moderate	32	23	35 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 6
129 Krishnagur ...	Moderate	22	17	20 0 0	16 0 0	0 3 8
130 Kabashati ...	Moderate	33	20	60 0 0	64 0 0	0 2 5
131 Kaderpolnaidaya ...	Moderate	31	24	57 8 0	20 0 0	0 2 6
132 Kandiganna ...	Moderate	40	30	57 8 0	3 0 0	0 1 11
133 Kandrapara ...	Moderate	27	24	15 0 0	5 4 0	0 3 0
134 Kapalia ...	Moderate	28	22	71 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 5
135 Madghope ...	Moderate	34	27	60 0 0	24 12 0	0 2 4
136 Magurkhali ...	Moderate	35	28	69 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 8
137 Mangalpot ...	Moderate	39	35	87 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 0
138 Marjat ...	Moderate	36	26	72 0 0	9 12 6	0 2 8
139 Mulgram ...	Moderate	41	38	59 0 0	64 0 0	0 1 11
140 Nagargram ...	Moderate	36	24	60 0 0	35 0 0	0 2 3
141 Nalda ...	Moderate	26	18	39 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 0
142 Napara ...	Moderate	22	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 8
143 Patna ...	Moderate	20	14	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0
144 Patra ...	Moderate	38	26	55 0 0	25 0 0	0 1 11
145 Rhaghoppur ...	Moderate	23	21	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 6
146 Ramnagar ...	Moderate	17	17	40 0 0	14 0 0	0 3 2
147 Rathadanga ...	Moderate	25	22	63 0 0	24 9 0	0 3 4
148 Raigram ...	Moderate	26	18	78 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 0
149 Sanko Fatehpur ...	Moderate	40	35	71 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 4
150 Sarsema ...	Moderate	32	22	52 12 0	48 0 0	0 2 2
151 Suptogram ...	Moderate	19	15	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2
152 Taraganjo ...	Moderate	26	13	60 0 0	4 7 0	0 3 0

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily atten- dance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
Int Jessore.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
153 Tattipur...	Moderate	24	18	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 4
154 Bahirgachi ...	Indifferent	15	12	50 0 0	22 0 0	0 4 5
155 Bankhirde ...	Indifferent	18	16	60 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 5
156 Chandpur ...	Indifferent	20	14	60 0 0	25 14 0	0 4 0
157 Dangagata ...	Indifferent	9	6	50 0 0	27 0 0	0 7 5
158 Dhanesvargati ...	Indifferent	46	43	40 0 0	42 0 0	0 1 9
159 Debrajpur ...	Indifferent	20	12	60 0 0	17 8 0	0 4 0
160 Gopalpur ...	Indifferent	23	16	50 0 0	42 0 0	0 3 5
161 Hakimpur ...	Indifferent	20	16	60 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0
162 Harra ...	Indifferent	37	32	60 0 0	80 0 0	0 2 2
163 Kalicharanpur ...	Indifferent	12	8	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8
164 Kumerada ...	Indifferent	42	34	53 0 0	70 0 0	0 2 3
165 Madyakul ...	Indifferent	20	14	60 0 0	2 5 6	0 4 0
166 Mirzapur ...	Indifferent	27	24	60 0 0	80 0 0	0 3 0
167 Nadikundu ...	Indifferent	20	16	52 12 0	13 4 0	0 3 6
168 Nagirhat ...	Indifferent	32	26	66 0 0	80 0 0	0 2 9
169 Nalitadaha Dhulunia	Indifferent	42	35	70 0 0	15 0 0	0 2 3
170 Narayanpur ...	Indifferent	34	30	23 0 0	21 3 0	0 0 10
171 Rakhalgachi ...	Indifferent	16	13	40 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 4
172 Saldaha ...	Indifferent	15	13	60 0 0	9 0 0	0 5 4
173 Sarutia ...	Indifferent	27	23	69 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 5
174 Satharia...	Indifferent	19	12	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 3
175 Amtol Nahota	Bad	24	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 4
176 Arnahandi	Bad	15	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
177 Bagchar...	Bad	10	10	45 0 0	15 0 0	0 6 0
178 Bagura ...	Bad	52	47	20 0 0	28 0 0	0 1 6
179 Banipur ...	Bad	20	16	40 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 5
180 Banki Karimali	Bad	16	15	35 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
181 Bistude...	Bad	26	27	45 0 0	40 0 0	0 3 1
182 Chachra ...	Bad	26	12	60 0 0	16 15 0	0 3 1
183 Darapur Rajapur	Bad	36	29	40 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 3
184 Datia ...	Bad	42	37	40 0 0	56 0 0	0 2 2
185 Dhopakhali Malan cha ...	Bad	33	15	60 0 0	9 13 0	0 2 5
186 Dhupkhali ...	Bad	26	21	51 4 0	72 0 0	0 2 8
187 Durnia ...	Bad	35	25	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 9
188 Falabaria ...	Bad	42	37	60 0 0	100 0 0	0 1 11
189 Gadkhali ...	Bad	20	14	60 0 0	46 8 0	0 4 0
190 Goalpara ...	Bad	18	12	50 0 0	6 0 0	0 3 8
191 Hariarnagar ...	Bad	22	19	45 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
192 Hazrahati ...	Bad	32	19	55 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number of Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From sources other than Government Grants.	
In Jessore.—(Conclud.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
193 Jagania ...	Bad	30	25	60 0	50 0 0	0 2 8
194 Jamjami	Bad	32	12	60 0	13 10	0 2 6
195 Jamla ...	Bad	16	10	15 0 0	3 0	0 3 9
196 Jaynagar	Bad	16	15	15 0	0 0	0 5 0
197 Jhinkargacha	Bad	18	15	60 0	7 0	0 4 5
198 Jhumjhampur	Bad	13	12	40 0	0 0	0 4 4
199 Kamalpur	Bad	31	29	15 0	49 0	0 3 3
200 Khajura	Bad	16	4	45 0	0 4	0 3 9
201 Khanpur	Bad	24	19	57 0	40 0	0 3 2
202 Kolahere	Bad	21	18	45 0	48 0	0 2 10
203 Kolara	Bad	52	34	87 0	19 0	0 2 3
204 Krishnagar	Bad	25	19	60 0	10 11	0 3 2
205 Lahuri Bonga	Bad	23	20	60 0	54 0	0 3 5
206 Mallikpur	Bad	16	10	45 0	0 0	0 5 0
207 Mounsipur	Bad	10	9	30 0	0 0	0 8 0
208 Muldher	Bad	25	16	35 0	0 0	0 3 2
209 Nandanpara	Bad	12	10	20 0	0 0	0 6 8
210 Ramganj	Bad	12	8	15 0	12 8	0 4 7
211 Salakhada	Bad	32	30	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 6
212 Saruppur	Bad	16	12	47 8 0	12 8 0	0 3 11
213 Satharia	Bad	28	20	30 0 0	12 12 0	0 1 5
214 Simla ...	Bad	20	19	60 0 0	5 0	0 4 0
215 Srirampur, 1st	Bad	28	20	48 0 0	12 0	0 2 3
216 Srirampur, 2nd	Bad	20	17	60 0 0	61 0	0 4 0
217 Srirampur, 3rd	Bad	22	25	55 0 0	5 12	0 2 4
218 Singa ...	Bad	30	25	56 12 6	55 0	0 2 8
219 Suti ...	Bad	16	10	50 0 0	24 0	0 4 2
220 Taherpur	Bad	50	49	79 0 0	60 0	0 2 1
221 Tikari ...	Bad	35	28	60 0 0	52 0	0 2 3
In Mursedabad.						
222 Bagdanga	Good	38	30	52 2 6	96 0 0	0 1 10
223 Bahoran	Good	84	78	83 0 0	157 4 0	0 1 4
224 Gadihali	Good	36	27	60 0 0	71 0 0	0 2 3
225 Hosenpur	Good	40	30	64 0 0	80 0 0	0 2 2
226 Rudranagar	Good	55	46	60 0 0	113 12 0	0 1 5
227 Talibpur	Good	58	44	60 0 0	135 4 0	0 1 5
228 Jalalpur	Fair	31	24	60 0 0	61 10 0	0 2 7
229 Jaginda	Fair	39	29	62 0 0	126 12 0	0 2 1
230 Kasiadanga	Fair	19	11	55 0 0	77 0 0	0 3 10

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Aver- age daily at- tendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Mursedabad.—</i> <i>(Contd.)</i>						
10 Sitalgram	Fair	22	19	60 0	85 12 0	0 3 7
Alugram	Moderate	79	6	142 8	37 2 0	0 2 5
Amdul ...	Moderate	29	2	5 0	24 0 0	0 1 5
Bagachra	Moderate	37	34	60 0	36 0 0	0 2 2
235 Balitunge	Moderate	26	18	60 0	42 14 0	0 3 1
15 Barakuli	Moderate	30	19	52 8	95 3 0	0 2 4
Bhadisvar	Moderate	29	29	55 0	132 0 0	0 1 11
Bhagabangola	Moderate	28	18	59 1 6	71 5 0	0 2 9
Bhalkundi	Moderate	25	14	57 0 6	47 0 6	0 3 0
240 Chandpara	Moderate	17	15	60 0 0	74 0 0	0 4 8
20 Gobindapur	Moderate	26	20	60 0 0	103 0 0	0 3 1
Indrani ...	Moderate	19	14	41 13 6	35 10 0	0 2 11
Kenguri ...	Moderate	36	24	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 1 8
Madhupur	Moderate	27	25	50 0 0	120 0 0	0 3 0
245 Sarbangapur	Moderate	35	19	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 2 3
Satni ...	Moderate	31	20	60 0 0	35 11 0	0 2 7
Amlai ...	Indifferent	21	13	50 10 6	21 11 0	0 3 3
248 Azimganja	Indifferent	15	12	36 12 0	50 0 0	0 3 7
249 Bandhaipara	Indifferent	28	19	60 0 0	59 14 0	0 2 10
250 Ghosla	Indifferent	18	14	15 0 0	20 0 0	0 3 4
Ishampur	Indifferent	6	5	50 0 0	30 0 0	0 11 1
Jeatara	Indifferent	19	7	60 0 0	28 3 0	0 7 3
Jitpur ...	Indifferent	16	10	35 1 3	40 0 0	0 2 11
Majiva Mauri	Indifferent	20	14	60 0 0	31 0 0	0 4 0
255 Teghore ...	Indifferent	22		42 8 0	68 0 0	0 3 1
Goful ...	Bad	12		44 4 0	50 0 0	0 4 11
Khargram	Bad	27	15	59 0 0	26 15 0	0 2 11
Kayra ...	Bad	19	10	60 0 0	9 10 0	0 4 2
Margram	Bad	16	14	43 12 0	48 13 0	0 3 8
260 Paikar	Bad	29	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	9
Ramnagar	Bad	15	9	60 0 0	5 2 0	4
Rashra ...	Bad	23	14	56 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 8
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
Belekandi	Excellent	42	39	40 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 11
Habaspur	Excellent	40	34	35 0 0	65 0 0	0 2 0
265 Idrappur	Excellent	36	33	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 3
Kalimohar	Good	32	27	40 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 6
Karopdi	Good	24	21	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 4
Narna ...	Good	36	28	45 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- ting each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
<i>In Pabna.—(Contd.)</i>				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Naldha ...	Fair ...	30	24	11 7 0	33 1 0	0 1 6
270 Gopalpur ...	Bad ...	24	20	20 0 0	32 0 0	0 3 4
Khahjana ...	Bad ...	34	30	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 4
Khamarsuagal ...	Bad ...	22	16	40 0 0	70 0 0	0 3 8
Khodabaspur ...	Bad ...	34	30	38 0 0	35 0 0	0 2 6
Moragacha ...	Bad ...	18	14	40 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 5
275 Pentti ...	Bad ...	23	20	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 3 6
Sharaspur ...	Bad ...	16	14	20 0 0	15 0 0	0 5 0
<i>In Rajshahi.</i>						
Budhpara ...	Excellent	40	30	60 0 0	27 2 0	0 2 0
Gobindopur ...	Excellent	50	32	60 0 0	84 0 0	0 1 7
Halsa ...	Excellent	23	16	60 0 0	59 4 0	0 3 5
280 Kalikapur ...	Excellent	22	21	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 7
Kunjabukur ...	Excellent	29	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 9
Tejnandi ...	Excellent	16	7	60 0 0	65 0 0	0 5 0
Barampta ...	Good ...	18	17	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 5
Bansa ...	Good ...	19	16	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 2
285 Bhabanipur ...	Good ...	31	18	58 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 6
Bhodra ...	Good ...	21	16	60 0 0	33 10 0	0 3 9
Bilmeria ...	Good ...	29	21	59 8 0	33 6 0	0 2 9
Chitholia ...	Good ...	12	11	58 0 0	58 0 0	0 6 5
Dhupili ...	Good ...	43	26	73 0 0	51 12 0	0 2 3
290 Gunaiklara ...	Good ...	27	20	60 0 0	47 0 0	0 3 0
Isabpur ...	Good ...	27	22	60 0 0	23 0 0	0 3 0
Nababganja ...	Good ...	26	18	60 0 0	76 13 0	0 3 0
Nandangachi ...	Good ...	20	11	60 0 0	17 0 0	0 4 0
Nunnagor ...	Good ...	20	14	60 0 0	30 12 0	0 4 0
295, Sail ...	Good ...	22	15	60 0 0	46 4 0	0 3 8
Sapur ...	Good ...	18	14	39 0 0	20 14 0	0 4 1
Talaimari ...	Good ...	64	46	60 0 0	51 14 0	0 1 3
Bankisor ...	Fair ...	13	9	57 0 0	32 0 0	0 6 0
Borol ...	Fair ...	36	25	60 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 3
300 Dhopari ...	Fair ...	40	17	59 8 0	53 0 0	0 2 0
Dumri ...	Fair ...	19	16	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 2
Fuljana ...	Fair ...	30	28	60 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 8
Majgram ...	Fair ...	17	12	60 0 0	18 7 6	0 4 8
Nandara ...	Fair ...	38	30	60 0 0	30 2 0	0 2 1
301 Serpol ...	Fair ...	19	17	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 2
Sripur ...	Fair ...	61	43	60 0 0	120 0 0	0 1 3

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rols, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Rajsahi.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sujapara...	Fair ...	24	18	60 0 0	22 13 0	0 3 4
Oalia ...	Fair ...	33	20	60 0 0	12 10 0	0 2 5
Atghar ...	Moderate	21	14	35 0 0	73 0 0	0 2 3
310 Bejara ...	Moderate	19	16	60 0 0	106 0 0	0 4 2
Daspela ...	Moderate	14	11	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 5 8
Dharail ...	Moderate	20	17	60 0 0	54 0 0	0 4 0
Durgapur ...	Moderate	32	22	10 0 0	8 6 0	0 2 6
Gargari ...	Moderate	25	21	60 0 0	10 4 0	0 3 3
315 Hardigachi	Moderate	16	11	60 0 0	1 11 0	0 5 0
Harina ...	Moderate	17	13	0 0 0	10 8 0	0 0 0
Jhalmalia ...	Moderate	24	16	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 4
Kashba ...	Moderate	22	18	30 0 0	47 8 0	0 1 10
Kasipati ...	Moderate	28	22	60 0 0	22 8 0	0 2 8
320 Lakshmipur	Moderate	21	14	58 8 0	6 8 0	0 3 9
Madaripur ...	Moderate	20	16	60 0 0	74 0 0	0 4 0
Madhunagar ...	Moderate	26	19	60 0 0	30 4 0	0 3 0
Malanchar ...	Moderate	17	16	20 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 8
Manigram ...	Moderate	15	10	52 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 7
325 Maria ...	Moderate	20	12	60 0 0	2 10 6	0 4 0
Maskuti ...	Moderate	16	13	60 0 0	0 13 0	0 5 0
Mirganja ...	Moderate	23	15	60 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 9
Mirjadigha ...	Moderate	23	18	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 5
Narkolbere ...	Moderate	17	12	60 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 8
330 Nator ...	Moderate	32	21	35 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 6
Panchure ...	Moderate	32	30	60 0 0	32 0 0	0 2 6
Pansipara ...	Moderate	20	9	35 0 0	11 10 0	0 4 0
Parampur ...	Moderate	19	14	57 0 0	28 13 0	0 4 0
Parsodanga ...	Moderate	20	18	60 0 0	34 0 0	0 4 0
235 Pirgachi...	Moderate	19	14	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 3
Ramchandrapur I.	Moderate	24	20	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 3 2
Sargram...	Moderate	22	15	55 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 4
Sathere ...	Moderate	16	12	57 8 0	12 2 0	0 4 9
Anrail ...	Indifferent	13	8	50 0 0	37 6 0	0 5 2
340 Atgram ...	Indifferent	21	12	60 0 0	56 0 0	0 3 10
Bagdhani ...	Indifferent	20	15	60 0 0	52 10 0	0 4 0
Bamankaya ...	Indifferent	28	20	55 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 7
Changdhupili ...	Indifferent	38	21	60 0 0	7 0 0	0 2 1
Dhanjail...	Indifferent	18	14	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 4
345 Dvarusa ...	Indifferent	29	14	60 0 0	27 0 0	0 2 9
Galimpur ...	Indifferent	18	15	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 2
Hatra ...	Indifferent	17	13	60 0 0	161 0 0	0 4 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average	EXPENDITURE.				Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.	
			From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.				
In Rajshahi.—(Contd.)			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Jaykrishnapur ...	Indifferent	20	12	60	0	3	0	0
Kafura ...	Indifferent	19	15	60	0	12	0	0
350 Kokhandi ...	Indifferent	30	19	60	0	20	13	0
Paikara ...	Indifferent	17	12	60	0	50	0	0
Palpur ...	Indifferent	16	6	60	0	5	0	0
Saigachi ...	Indifferent	20	9	60	0	72	0	0
Silmadia ...	Indifferent	20	26	00	0	71	0	0
355 Tanor ...	Indifferent	17	15	45	0	18	0	0
Tetulia ...	Indifferent	17	9	60	0	37	0	0
Anupnagar ...	Bad	8	5	20	0	17	6	6
Baia ...	Bad	22	15	55	0	16	4	0
Bankra ...	Bad	16	11	60	0	7	0	0
360 Baraigan ...	Bad	12	5	60	0	3	0	0
Bargachi, No. 1 ...	Bad	10	8	15	0	45	0	0
Bargachi, No. 2 ...	Bad	18	14	30	0	27	0	0
Bhabaniganja ...	Bad	24	20	60	0	18	0	0
Bidirpur ...	Bad	22	25	40	0	18	0	0
365 Biralda ...	Bad	12	7	55	0	0	5	0
Dadpur ...	Bad	21	20	60	0	9	0	0
Dakra ...	Bad	26	18	35	0	11	6	0
Darkusi ...	Bad	12	10	35	0	33	0	0
Dhopaghata ...	Bad	10	6	60	0	13	9	0
370 Dhurail ...	Bad	7	5	45	0	35	9	6
Ekdanta ...	Bad	20	18	50	0	16	0	0
Ghurka ...	Bad	30	28	60	0	75	0	0
Godagafi ...	Bad	10	8	15	0	10	0	0
Jaramdanga ...	Bad	20	14	59	8	10	8	0
375 Jugisapalsa ...	Bad	15	10	25	0	12	0	0
Kachugari ...	Bad	20	18	55	0	27	0	0
Kadipur ...	Bad	12	8	35	0	0	0	0
Kalitola ...	Bad	13	7	40	0	0	0	0
Kanchan ...	Bad	15	9	60	0	37	12	0
380 Kanpara ...	Bad	8	7	50	0	4	0	0
Kuarpur ...	Bad	10	8	50	0	46	0	0
Kulpara ...	Bad	15	13	15	0	5	4	0
Laloch ...	Bad	12	8	30	0	12	0	0
Lakshemipur I. ...	Bad	14	11	60	0	12	0	0
385 Nagar ...	Bad	7	5	50	0	0	0	0
Narulabad ...	Bad	8	6	50	0	41	0	0
Nevagram ...	Bad	14	10	25	0	20	0	0
Pakuria ...	Bad	17	9	60	0	0	0	0

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Rajsahi.—(Conclud.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Puriapnkar ...	Bad	20	15	60 0 0	8 0	0 4 0
390 Ramchandrapur II.	Bad	24	18	50 0 0	30 0	0 2 9
Sanpura ...	Bad	19	11	55 0 0	6 0	0 4 2
Talendar ...	Bad	9	8	60 0 0	0 0	0 8 7
Kuriapara ...	Unclassed	27	13	55 0 0	0 0	0 2 9
394 Sadhanpur	Unclassed	13	9	55 0 0	9 0	0 5 7

NIGHT PATHSALAS.

In Birbhum.

1 Begra ...	Good	27	21	26 0 0	0 12	0 1 11
2 Budbud ...	Good	29	25	48 0 0	2 0	0 2 3
3 Chorkalgram	Good	27	16	31 0 0	15 0	0 1 8
4 Amdaharu	Moderate	27	19	19 0 0	0 14	0 1 7
5 Bahari ...	Moderate	27	19	43 0 0	4 4	0 2 1
6 Brahmankhabda	Moderate	23	19	23 0 0	0 0	0 1 7
7 Dvaranda	Moderate	31	19	29 8 0	0 0	0 1 3
8 Garapadma	Moderate	30	26	24 0 0	0 0	0 1 10
9 Gourbazar	Moderate	25	16	20 0 0	0 0	0 1 10
10 Itenda ...	Moderate	30	18	37 0 0	1 8	0 1 8
11 Nadiha ...	Moderate	27	19	20 0 0	0 0	0 1 7
12 Paruldanga	Moderate	26	19	14 0 0	0 0	0 1 3
13 Surul ...	Moderate	29	19	40 0 0	0 0	0 1 10
14 Thupsara	Moderate	31	15	36 0 0	0 0	0 1 7
15 Gomai ...	Indifferent	22	13	6 0 0	0 8	0 0 1 10

In Jessore.

16 Harighapa	Excellent	30	18	48 0	0 0	0 2
17 Ugatpur...	Excellent	24	16	39 0	0 0	0 2
18 Bandabila	Good	25	18	32 0 0	0 0	0 1 8
19 Balorampur	Good	24	21	46 0 0	0 0	2 2
20 Bangan ...	Good	16	15	0 0 0	0 4	0 0
21 Baugda ...	Good	25	30	47 0 0	0 0	2 6
22 Bhetke ...	Good	30	27	44 0 0	5 0	1 10
23 Bisahari...	Good	27	25	46 0 0	0 0	2 3
24 Bishnupur	Good	25	25	8 0 0	0 0	1 8
25 Chandani	Good	25	25	10 0 0	0 0	1 6
26 Dumudar	Good	26	26	48 0 0	23 4	2 6
27 Ghosgati	Good	25	24	34 0 0	0 0	2 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

NIGHT PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Jessore.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
28 Harinakund ...	Good ...	22	19	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
29 Harra ...	Good ...	20	16	48 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 2
30 Jagla ...	Good ...	31	28	0 0 0	1 7 0	0 0 0
31 Jhinkergacha ...	Good ...	26	15	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
32 Joka ...	Good ...	21	19	38 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
33 Khadapara ...	Good ...	25	23	47 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
34 Khagure ...	Good ...	25	16	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
35 Khalipur ...	Good ...	25	22	48 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 7
36 Khalkula ...	Good ...	32	29	0 0 0	1 11 0	0 0 0
37 Khanpur ...	Good ...	26	25	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2
38 Kolabaria ...	Good ...	18	18	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 9
39 Kula ...	Good ...	20	20	31 0 0	0 8 0	0 2 0
40 Manaharpur ...	Good ...	29	25	28 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 3
41 Mandalgati ...	Good ...	27	23	42 0 0	13 0 0	0 2 2
42 Patingali ...	Good ...	28	25	39 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 9
43 Sadhukhali ...	Good ...	24	20	48 0 0	14 0 0	0 2 8
44 Sagardari ...	Good ...	15	14	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
45 Sanatanpur ...	Good ...	25	23	47 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 6
46 Simla ...	Good ...	26	25	31 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 7
47 Sirajdia ...	Good ...	36	31	0 0 0	6 12 0	0 0 0
48 Talkhari ...	Good ...	25	21	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
49 Haibatpur ...	Fair ...	30	25	48 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 2
50 Khojarhat ...	Fair ...	28	25	44 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
51 Lahari Bongan ...	Fair ...	14	12	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
52 Naldi Sahkarpur ...	Fair ...	26	20	46 0 0	3 4 0	0 2 4
53 Tattipur ...	Fair ...	22	18	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6
54 Amdebad ...	Moderate ...	37	23	46 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8
55 Arnakandi ...	Moderate ...	18	15	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
56 Ajungar ...	Moderate ...	19	18	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 6
57 Bhaturia ...	Moderate ...	19	15	35 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 4
58 Bhugalhat ...	Moderate ...	12	12	15 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 3
59 Datada ...	Moderate ...	19	16	33 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
60 Dhupkhali ...	Moderate ...	26	16	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 3
61 Madghopa ...	Moderate ...	26	24	48 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 6
62 Mejeli ...	Moderate ...	24	18	37 0 0	1 6 0	0 2 1
63 Nagirhat ...	Moderate ...	24	20	46 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 7
64 Nalda ...	Moderate ...	26	25	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 6
65 Paranpur ...	Moderate ...	24	18	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 7
66 Patra ...	Moderate ...	21	18	12 8 0	0 0 0	0 1 11
67 Rathadanga ...	Moderate ...	19	17	33 0 0	11 4 0	0 2 4
68 Raygram ...	Moderate ...	18	16	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

NIGHT PATHSALAS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	be on the ils. monthly p.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Jessore.—(Concl'd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
69 Sarutia ...	Moderate	22	20	33 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
70 Satbari ...	Moderate	27	23	31 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6
71 Bahurgachi ...	Indifferent	16	13	18 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6
72 Chingra ...	Indifferent		14	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
73 Debrujpur ...	Indifferent		10	16 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 5
74 Dhanesvargate ...	Indifferent	13	13	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
75 Kabashati ...	Indifferent	22	20	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 11
76 Nadikund ...	Indifferent	27	23	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 3
77 Suktagram ...	Indifferent	1	11	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
78 Galda ...	Bad	20	19	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8
79 Manaharpur ...	Bad	25	25	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8
80 Mitrasinga ...	Bad	13	4	18 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 7
81 Taharpur ...	Bad	16	13	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0
In Mursedabad.						
82 Alugram...	Moderate	34	30	39 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6
83 Amlai ...	Moderate	24	18	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 8
84 Bagachra ...	Moderate	25	18	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
85 Bhadisvar ...	Moderate	21	9	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4
86 Bali ...	Moderate	25	15	28 0 0	20 0 0	0 2 3
87 Gadibele...	Moderate	23	21	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
88 Jalalpur ...	Moderate	27	16	42 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
89 Jaginda ...	Indifferent	16	11	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
90 Khagra ...	Indifferent	19	12	26 0 6	0 0 0	0 1 10
91 Sarbangopur	Indifferent	12	10	34 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 1
92 Satni ...	Indifferent	23	16	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8
93 Ramnagar	Bad	18	10	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
In Rajsahi.						
94 Dan ...	Good	25	15	24 0 0	2 12 0	0 2
95 Halsha ...	Good	26	15	46 0 0	0 0 0	0 2
96 Markuti ...	Moderate	14	10	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
97 Paranpur	Moderate	12	8	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 1
98 Ramchunderpur, No. 1	Moderate	12	8	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
99 Dumri ...	Indifferent	15	10	12 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
100 Fuljana ...	Indifferent	12	12	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0
101 Harnia ...	Indifferent	14	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
102 Kalikapara	Indifferent	14	13	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 8
103 Kasikata	Indifferent	15	12	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0
104 Marin ...	Indifferent	21	11	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 4
105 Nandangachi	Indifferent	27	3	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 9
106 Bargachi, No. 1	Bad	8	5	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 6

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
GIRLS' SCHOOLS (VERNA- CULAR) UNDER THE CIRCLE SYSTEM.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
1 Oshmanpur ...	Indifferent	31	25	73 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 1
GIRLS' CLASSES (VERNA- CULAR) ATTACHED TO AIDED SCHOOLS.						
<i>Receiving allowances under other Rules.</i>						
<i>In Birbhum.</i>						
1 Surul ...	Moderate	25	17	86 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 7
<i>In Rajsahi.</i>						
2 Dangapara ...	Moderate	11	7	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING NO ALLOW- ANCES.						
<i>Normal School for Training Mistresses.</i>						
<i>In Rajsahi.</i>						
1 Chandranath Fe- male Normal School, Boalia ...	Indifferent	8	6	0 0 0	1,283 14 6	0 0 0
HIGHER CLASS, ENGLISH, UNDER MISSIONARY BODIES.						
<i>In Birbhum.</i>						
1 Suri ...	Fair	17½	184	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

North Central Division, Babu Bhudev Mukhurji.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Govern- ment of educa- tion each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
HIGHER CLASS, ENGLISH.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under Native Managers.						
In Mursedabad.						
2 Kandi ...	Excellent	148	117	0 0 0	5,656 15 0	0 0 0
3 Nizamut School ...	Fair ...	221	162	0 0 0	11,241 10 7	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS, ENGLISH.						
Under Native Managers.						
In Jessore.						
1 Bidyanundakati ...	Good ...	30	23	0 0 0	420 0 0	0 0 0
2 Kharnia ...	Good ...	40	32	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
3 Digha ...	Indifferent	45	32	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
4 Nahatta ...	Unclassed	33	29	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
In Mursedabad.						
5 Baluchar ...	Fair ...	67	45	0 0 0	1,948 5 3	0 0 0
6 Nizamut College...	Unclassed	36	25	0 0 0	13,319 2 1	0 0 0
In Pabna.						
7 Dogachi ...	Fair ...	38	29	0 0 0	306 8 0	0 0 0
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.						
Under Native Managers.						
In Mursedabad.						
1 Katlamari ...	Fair ...	23	18	0 0 0	276 14 9	0 0 0
LOWER CLASS.						
Under Native Managers.						
In Jessore.						
1 Atarakhada ...	Moderate	36	25	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0
2 Bangram ...	Moderate	28	22	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0

APPENDIX D.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
<i>In Jessore.—(Contd.)</i>						
3 Dhalagram ...	Moderate	54	49	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
4 Dhanesvargati ...	Moderate	29	27	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
5 Lahagunja ...	Moderate	26	22	0 0 0	7 0 0	0 0 0
6 Paramesvarpur ...	Indifferent	26	19	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0
7 Sarespur ...	Indifferent	42	27	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Mursedabad.</i>						
8 Katakobra ...	Moderate	24	16	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
9 Saktipur, Night ...	Moderate	25	16	0 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0
10 Sarupur ...	Moderate	33	28	0 0 0	7 0 0	0 0 0
11 Tarapur ...	Moderate	20	16	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
12 Mahata ...	Bad	80	60	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
13 Ruha ...	Bad	15	14	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
14 Bagdanga, Night ...	Unclassed	28	20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 Garabasa ...	Unclassed	19	18	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
16 Harampur ...	Unclassed	18	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 Hararpara ...	Unclassed	26	24	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 Sarkarpara ...	Unclassed	21	17	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Pabna.</i>						
19 Pubna ...	Fair	58	37	0 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
<i>In Rajshahi.</i>						
20 Bhangro ...	Unclassed	51	35	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
21 Bhangro, Night ...	Unclassed	15	12	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0
22 Longam ...	Unclassed	24	20	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
23 Harial ...	Unclassed	34	23	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS, VERNA- CULAR.						
<i>Under Native Managers.</i>						
<i>In Jessore.</i>						
1 Magura ...	Good	30	20	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0

Summary of the tables of

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1870.	UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges, General—											
Affiliated to the University in <i>Arts</i> ...	15	1,386	5	18	281	129	390	127	65	12	74
Colleges, Special—											
Affiliated to the University in <i>Law</i> ...	8	652	4	10	143	53	106	30	4	1	64
Affiliated to the University in <i>Engineering</i> ...	1	84	...	1	21	8	38	...	...	2	6
Madrasahs ...	2	148	...	...	94	16	23	...	4	...	...
Total for institutions for superior instruction ...	26	2,270	9	29	539	206	557	157	73	15	140
Normal Schools for Masters...	28	1,580	...	21	146	186	264	73	33	...	8
Normal Schools for Mistresses	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Total ...	30	1,608	...	21	145	186	264	73	37	...	8
Schools for Boys, General—											
Higher Class English ...	142	21,332	61	644	3,540	1,796	6,507	1,607	800	71	494
Middle Class English ...	605	30,669	28	765	4,905	2,340	6,718	2,008	1,102	219	219
Total for English Schools	747	52,001	89	1,409	8,445	4,136	13,225	3,615	1,902	290	713
Middle Class Vernacular	834	41,757	40	1,022	4,410	4,098	7,348	2,253	1,263	121	256
Lower Class Vernacular...	1,620	49,187	...	85	2,298	1,972	3,657	1,723	691	31	91
Total for Ver. Schools ...	2,454	90,944	40	1,107	6,708	6,070	11,005	3,976	1,954	152	347
Schools for Girls—											
Natives and Europeans ...	236	8,419	3	89	611	530	1,417	400	214	50	118
Grand total ...	3,545	155,842	141	2,655	16,448	11,153	28,468	8,221	4,180	507	1,316

distributed among the several kinds of schools

[illegible]

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Fort William, the 11th April 1871.

READ the report on public instruction in Bengal for the year 1869-70.

1. *General Statistics.*—The number of colleges and schools receiving aid from the Government during 1869-70 was 4,189 against 3,985 during the year 1868-69; the number of pupils 1,70,713 against 1,62,674 in the previous year. The results of the two years' operations are thus compared:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.
Number of schools	3,985	4,189	204 4½ per cent.
Number of students	1,62,674	1,70,713	8,039 About 5 per cent.

The increase in the number of schools is chiefly shown in the schools for boys of the middle vernacular class. This increase is partly explained by the fact that many of the lower vernacular schools of last year have so far improved as to fall now within the higher class. It is a subject of especial regret that there is a decrease in the lower scale of schools which is attributed to financial exigencies which prevented the extension of primary education under the patshala system.

2. *Income and Expenditure.*—The aggregate expenditure during 1869-70 was Rs. 31,65,087, of which Rs. 13,22,628, or 41·4 per cent. of the total, was derived from local sources, and Rs. 18,42,459 was supplied by the State. The cost of each pupil to Government has remained practically stationary, being Rs. 10-12-8 this year against Rs. 10-12-7 during the year preceding.

There has been a satisfactory increase of upwards of 8 per cent. on the amount of fees received as compared with last year, and the rate of private expenditure has advanced similarly 9·5 per cent.

3. *University.*—The candidates for the entrance to the university were in numbers almost the same as last year :—

1868-69	...	...	1,734
1869-70	...	...	1,730

and of these 817 were successful in the examination. Out of the 1,436 candidates sent up from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 660 (or 45·9 per cent.) passed. The details given in the tables which accompany this part of the report, show that the percentage of successful candidates is much higher in Government schools than in any other institutions; and as regards the distribution of the junior scholarships awarded on the results of the entrance examination, the Lieutenant-Governor notices that out of the 160 who succeeded, no less than 125 were students of Government schools. Similarly, in the case of the senior scholarships given on the results of the first arts examination, out of 462 candidates 40 obtained scholarships, and 34 of these came from Government schools. Further, it is shown that

nearly all the successful candidates for junior scholarships elected to hold their scholarships at Government colleges. This fact, and the results which mark the success of students from Government institutions in the competition for both senior and junior scholarships, may be accepted as a proof that the advantages offered at Government colleges and schools are appreciated by the native of the country, and that the education imparted in Government institutions is superior to what is given in either aided or private places of tuition.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor notices among the proceedings of the university, in the year under review that the scheme for the working of the Tagore law professorship has been successfully inaugurated; that a fund for the formation of a university library has been established through the liberality of Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee; and that, at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, questions have been raised, which are under discussion, for extending to those interested in education in the North-Western Provinces a more direct influence in the councils of the university, and for the better encouragement of vernacular education. He trusts that these discussions will result in beneficial changes.

5. As regards the finances, the Director of Public Instruction shows, from a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Calcutta university, that the net outlay incurred by the State upon that institution is £602 only, which, though small in itself, is slightly in excess of the charges of the

preceding year. The following statement shows the amount of receipts and disbursements :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.	As.	P.
From Government	...	46,639	10	8
Fees	...	39,635	0	0
Other sources	...	986	3	9
Total		87,260	14	5
Disbursements	...	46,639	10	8
Balance	...	40,621	3	9
Difference		6,018	6	11

6. The increase in the receipts from fees exceeds by Rs. 2,326 those of the previous year.

7. *Government Colleges.*—The review of the state of the Government colleges for general education shows 986 students on the rolls of all such institutions at the end of the year, being an increase of 63 over the previous year. At Dacca, Berhampore, Patna, and the Calcutta Mudrussah, however, there has been a falling off in the average attendance, and this is especially marked in the case of the Berhampore college, where, in the second and third-year classes, the decrease has been considerable. It appears further, from the report of the principal, that a very serious reduction in numbers has taken place in the collegiate school at the same station, and the results of the B.A. examination are admitted to have been unsatisfactory. Even as regards the

law department, though showing a small surplus from fees, the Berhampore College is the lowest in the list of all the Government colleges. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to the state of things which the report represents. Enquiry would seem to be necessary as to the causes which have led to the continued decline in the numbers at the Berhampore College and school. In Dacca, the falling off in numbers from 138 to 117 during the year has been accounted for by the sickness which prevailed at the station, and the death of some of the students.

8. The popularity and success of the Presidency College under Mr. Sutcliffe continue as in previous years, the number of students being now larger than at any former period since its establishment. It is noted that both the university scholarships for graduates, and all the university scholarships of the year open to free competition, were awarded to candidates from this college. The fees collected during the year under review were considerably higher than in 1868-69. The expenditure at the same time was larger, caused by the increased pay granted under annual increments to the professors. The comparison of the cost to Government of each student in the last decade shows a marked reduction, being 19 per mensem in this year against 38 per mensem in 1859-60. Taking credit, however, for the large surplus of fees in the law department, and for the excess of receipts over disbursements in the Hindoo School attached to the Presidency College, the financial position of this college is still more favorable.

9. *Aided Colleges.*—The only two colleges which show an increase in the number on their rolls, as

compared with the previous year, are the Free Church College and the London Mission College. In the three others the attendance has fallen off, St. Xavier's College maintaining the same number (32) as in the previous year. The falling off in the Doveton College is especially noticeable.

10. It is not stated why the public grants to aided colleges should have increased, while there is an actual decrease in the average monthly attendance. It is, however, noted that the Director proposes to reduce the grant to the Doveton College. A comparison of the total average cost of each pupil at the Government colleges and at the aided colleges gives, for the former, Rs. 346 per annum, of which Rs. 228 falls upon the State, and for the latter Rs. 358 per annum, of which Government pays Rs. 83 only. At the missionary colleges the cost to the State of each pupil is Rs. 67, or 30 per cent. more than the similar charge last year.

11. *Law Classes.*—There were altogether nine of them in Bengal, attended by 585 pupils, the total expenditure on whose instruction was Rs. 34,213; the average cost per head being Rs. 58 annually, of which Rs. 55 were derived from fees, and Rs. 3 were contributed from the general revenue. It is satisfactory to find that the law classes in all the colleges throughout the province are self-supporting, and that, taken with the same classes in the three

cess of that portion against receipts from fees, and this is accounted for by the small number of students. The continuance of the law lectureship at that school has been the subject of special correspondence; and it will be for the Director to report

in due time on the present arrangements which have been sanctioned for one year only. The general success of these classes is a pleasing feature in all the reports.

12: *Colleges for special education.*—In the Medical College the cost per annum of educating each pupil in the English classes has been reduced from Rs. 815 to Rs. 579, but still seems to be excessively high; in the vernacular classes, from Rs. 157 to Rs. 121; and it is gratifying to find from the report of the principal that the success of the Medical College, as an educational institution, advances steadily every year. During the year under review measures have been taken for the important object of increasing the practical knowledge of native doctors in medico-legal questions, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the arrangements for the purpose, as regards the lectures in the vernacular department in chemistry and medical jurisprudence, have worked satisfactorily. The high testimony borne by the principal to the ability, industry, and exemplary conduct of Baboo Burka Beharry Guptu, the holder of the university exhibition in medicine during the year, augurs well for his future career. Ramkali Guptu, the second student, deserves honorable mention.

In the Civil Engineering classes, the number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 84, being nine in excess of the previous year. The cost of each pupil to the State has been reduced from Rs. 302 to Rs. 237 per annum. Apparently, the applications for admission to these classes were more numerous than the building, though enlarged in this year, could well accommodate, or the staff of

the department could properly supervise. Measures have accordingly been adopted for the rejection of all candidates who have not passed the entrance examination in the first or second divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, entirely disapproves of any measures designed to reduce the number in this department, for he thinks that the education which it affords is the most useful and practical of all, and that the necessities of the public service render its encouragement most desirable. Not only for the Department of Public Works, but for the executive branch of the Civil Service, the knowledge here acquired will be one of the best qualifications. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, wishes that the difficulty should be remedied by the provision of increased means, even if this must be done at the expense of some other departments or institutions. As regards the scholarship-holders, definite arrangements are required for their supervision in the works on which they are employed during the two years' tenure of the scholarships. Inattention to duty, or failure to give satisfaction to their superiors during such period, should bar all claim to future employment in the Public Works Department; and it may be a question whether a condition should not attach to all such scholarships, that a resumption of the monthly grant will in all cases be enforced when the holders are remiss in their duties. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be informed of the arrangements which have been adopted to correct the evils complained of.

The School of Art under Mr. Locke's superintendence shows satisfactory signs of progress. The number of regular pupils has increased; the occasional

attendants for instruction were more numerous; the average quality of the work in the several courses of instruction has improved; and a very important step in advance has been secured in the fact that during the year assistant teachers have been appointed from among the students who had received their education in the school. It is pleasing to find that in more than one direction the instrumentality of the school has been utilized with complete success in works to which the Government attached considerable importance. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates the best results from the efficient organization of schools of technical instruction in Bengal, and trusts that the teaching of practical arts will hereafter receive due development. Efforts in this direction have as yet been confined to "fine art," but he would like to introduce schools of instruction in the mechanical and other arts also.

13. *Normal schools for teachers.*—There were in all 28 institutions of this kind, 9 of the higher and 19 of the lower class, with 603 pupils on the rolls of the former, and 931 on those of the latter, being a total of 1,534 pupils. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,37,857, the average cost of each pupil being Rs. 98 per annum, against Rs. 85 during the preceding year. There is a decrease of nearly 50 in the average monthly attendance, and a corresponding increase on the cost of each student. This result is not satisfactory. There is a point in connection with these normal schools, noticed in the report of Mr. Clark of the south-eastern division, which demands the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. Complaints would seem to be common that the managers of mofussil schools

appoint teachers who have obtained no normal school certificates. The object of normal schools would seem to be frustrated by such proceedings.

14. *Mudrussahs*.—The Government *Mudrussahs* at Calcutta and Hooghly have been the subject of special enquiry during the year, and large reforms have been proposed by the committee appointed to report on the affairs of these institutions. The manner in which these reforms are to be carried out is now under consideration.

15. *Government and Aided Schools, General*.—The total average cost of each pupil in Government schools, which have considerably increased in number during the year, is less than that of last year by one rupee, half of which gain has been credited to the State; while in the aided schools the cost to Government has increased from Rs. 3-7-1 to 3-8-8.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices the favorable mention made by Mr. Woodrow of the Howrah and Chaibasa Government schools. In the former fifteen students passed the university entrance examination, and three of them were in the first four out of 1,730 competitors, the first carrying off the Sir Stafford Northcote prize. This is a high position for a single school. The report of the English and vernacular schools at Chaibasa, submitted by Dr. Hayes, the deputy commissioner of Singhbhum, has been read by the Lieutenant-Governor with much interest. There would appear to have been a steady increase in the number of boys attending the schools, and very satisfactory progress in the education of the children of the most influential people amongst the Kols.

The very scattered notices of Government schools in the different reports of the inspectors of divisions, and the absence of any summary beyond that of statistical information in the report of the Director of Public Instruction, make it difficult to review satisfactorily the working of these important institutions. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has noticed a system, which is referred to in more than one passage of the divisional reports, of distributing as rewards among the masters of Government schools the savings effected at the end of the year. The Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Noakhali has noticed the practice, and, alluding to the fact that some 710 Rs. had been thus paid to the masters of this school in the form of a reward, he has recorded his opinion that the expenditure was unnecessary,—“for though the conduct of the masters has been uniformly good, still they have not done any such extraordinarily good service as to entitle them to a bonus of over 16 per cent. on their salaries.” The system in the Lieutenant-Governor’s opinion is not to be defended. The object partly of the procedure is to save the money lapsing to the State; but whether it be this or the desire to raise the emoluments of teachers in Government schools, the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to sanction the continuance of the practice on its present basis. All educational savings are the property of the Government, and it is for the Government to decide whether any portion of such surplus should be distributed in the form of rewards to deserving teachers; and this would, in the Lieutenant-Governor’s opinion, be better effected by an organized system of increased salaries to meri-

torious officers, than by the indiscriminate appropriation and distribution of such monies by inspectors of schools. The inequality under which the present system operates is seen from the report of the inspector of schools of the south-west division. Because there were no surplus fees at Cuttack and Bancoorah, the teachers in those schools, though they admittedly had done good work, received no special remuneration; while the masters at Midnapore, Balasore, and Pooree, possibly less meritorious, from the fortuitous existence of a surplus income, received each a handsome present. The practice must entirely cease for the future.

16. The results at the entrance and scholarship examinations bear the usual favorable comparison for Government schools. The total number of schools, Government aided and unaided, sending up candidates was 140; the number of candidates who passed the entrance examination was 651, and the number who gained scholarships, 160. Of the total 651 who passed the entrance test, the number sent up by the Government schools was 325; and out of 160 successful candidates for scholarships, the number furnished by Government schools was 125. Thus, while on the one hand the number of Government schools bears to those aided and unaided a proportion of 2 to 9, the number of students who passed from the former, and the scholarships gained, were upwards of three times as numerous.

17. *Female Education.*—Though there has been a fair increase in the number of girls' schools, and the attendance at such schools was larger than in the preceding year, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets

to find that no satisfactory progress in this important branch of educational work is reported. This opinion of the Director of Public Instruction is confirmed by the statements found in the local reports, all of which give a discouraging view of the subject. In a country like India the work of female education must necessarily be one of very slow growth, and it is from the ~~zenana~~ agency, supported and directed by private liberality, that anything approaching to satisfactory results can at first be expected. As long as the people of the country entertain the ideas, which the reports show to be prevalent, that education is only valuable from the prospect it holds out of employment and emolument, little can be done by Government for an efficient system of female education.

18. *Benefactions.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with pleasure the benefactions during the year for the promotion of education recorded by the Director, the foremost of which have been contributed by.—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh

The Mahārajah Scindia.

Mir Mahomed Ali of Padamdi.

The Kundu family of Bhagyakul.

Baboo Harballabh Narain Sing of Sonebansa.

The Ranee of Kassimpore, in Moolshedabad.

In all the inspectors' reports there is a long list of names of both European and Native gentlemen who have by their influence and liberality helped on the work of education in these provinces, and to all those the acknowledgments of Government are due for their co-operation and help. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the loss which the

cause of education has suffered by the death of Baboo Saroda Prosonno Moorkerjee of Goverdanga, to whose zeal and intelligence in the promotion of education such high testimony is borne by the inspector of the central division.

19. *Grants-in-aid.*—The working of the grant-in-aid system, noticed by the Director at pages 47-60 of his report, has during the year received much attention from Government. In his resolution upon the report of the year 1868-69, the Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary to record a very strong opinion, based upon remarks recorded in the reports of the various inspectors, but which had been passed over by the Director, that some alteration in the present procedure might be introduced with a view to regulating the control to be exercised by local educational officers over the management of aided schools. The theory of assisting the spread of education by rewards in cases of success secured was favorably touched upon, and the Director was called upon to give the subject generally his immediate attention. The Director maintains the opinion that the system in force in Bengal is better than that in any other part of India. The matter must be disposed of by separate orders.

20. *The Uriya Language in Orissa.*—The extension of the vernacular in Orissa has also been the subject of special correspondence during the year. It would have been better if the history of the question, with the measures finally approved, had been noted by the director in the body of his report, rather than that the letters themselves should have been introduced *in extenso*. The result of the discussion is, that in all schools in the province of

Orissa of lower degree than the district school, the Uriya language is the medium of instruction ; while in distict schools (of which there are only two) and in the Cuttack high school, it, is optional with all students to continue their studies in the Uriya language if they desire to do so. The difficulty which has chiefly beset the subject has arisen from the absence of good school-books in the Uriya language, and it would be satisfactory to ascertain the result of the investigations made by the committee appointed to inquire and report on original works and translations in that vernacular.

21. *Social classification of students.*—It would appear that on the 31st March 1870, there were 155,842 pupils in 3,545 * colleges and schools, and extract from a report is submitted to show that 45·5 per cent. of the parents of these children may be considered to belong to the lower classes of society, and 50·7 per cent. to the higher classes. Besides these, there are 3·8 per cent. whom it has been found difficult to classify. It is further seen that, while the proportion of pupils of the lowest classes in the south-eastern division is only one-third of the total number, in the north, central, and south-west, it amounts to even three-fifths, owing to the greater development of the village school system. Mr. Woodrow's figures seem to show the progress which has been made in the course of the last sixteen years in the spread of education among those who are not specially brought in contact with Government. It would appear that whereas sixteen years ago upwards of one-third of the pupils at schools in Bengal were of those in

* The schools in Assam have been omitted in this calculation, as also unaided vernacular schools.

Government employment, that proportion has now been reduced to six per cent.

Again, whereas in 1853 the lower class of society in Eastern Bengal formed only six per cent. of the total attendance in English schools, they are now said to form twenty-four per cent.; and while in 1854 there were only 11,411 pupils in improved vernacular schools throughout Bengal, it is stated that "there are now 90,944, of whom 54,521 belong to the lower ranks." How far these conclusions are accurate, may be matter for further consideration; but at any rate it may fairly be accepted that education has steadily extended, and the retardation of its further progress is simply due, not, as the Director presses, to the parsimony of Government, but to financial exigencies, which make greater liberality in this direction impossible. The fact, however, remains that whatever advances and extension have been effected, the proportion of the uneducated to the educated in these vast provinces is still very lamentably great, and much still has to be done, which will task all the energies, and demand all the attention, both of the Government and of the educational authorities.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot conclude this review without expressing his regret that while the volume of the report is swelled to rather inconvenient bulk, the report of the Director himself should be almost confined to somewhat bald statistics, tables, and extracts. He thinks that seeing the position which the Director fills, it may be expected that in submitting this report many months after the conclusion of the year to which it refers, he should give in a condensed, readable form some further

